

A strong endorsement of a strong man: read it.



HON. CAMERON MORRISON

The Hon. W. C. Dowd, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives and Editor of The Charlotte News, Powerfully Presents Candidacy of Hon. Cameron Morrison for Governor.

The early history of Cameron Morrison is one of struggle with difficulties that were hard to overcome. He was born in Richmond county in 1869, and his youth was spent during a period in which an education was not easily obtained by any save those of wealth. The free schools of the country community in which his parents lived were open for only a month or two during each year, and the best Cam could do was to attend one of those schools in a log school house for a brief period each year. His father was a carpenter, and a man of great industry; but in those days wages were low and work not easily obtained.

At about eight years of age, after the death of his mother, he was placed in the charge of Mr. C. McCaskie, an older schoolmaster, who ran a little school at Ellerbe Springs in Richmond county. Board was obtained for him at a nearby home, where he helped about the house and on the farm during the hours when he was not in school. At the end of the first year McCaskie moved his school to the old Terry school house near Roberdel factory in Richmond county. Board was secured for young Morrison with a farmer named C. P. Dawkins, who lived about two miles distant from the school. Cam worked on the Dawkins farm at odd times. After a year at this school it became necessary for him to go to work. His father was struggling to support three other small children in addition to Cam. Work was obtained in Wolf Pit township in a country community and on a farm. This continued for a year or two, the boy earning his support.

Then for four years, with one year intervening in which he clerked in a grocery store, he attended school in the town of Rockingham, having the great pleasure for the first time in several years of boarding at the same place with his father. He was a hard student and at the end of that period his teacher, the late William Carroll, declared him to be well prepared for college. A college career was impossible. His father was absolutely necessary for young Morrison to go to work and help his father take care of the other three children. All who knew the struggling youth knew that he would have worked his way through college but for the necessity of helping to support the family.

Denied his cherished ambition to go to college, young Morrison went to work. During the next four or five years he worked at different jobs, and all the while studied with great avidity. Among other things, he found a clerk in the office of the register of deeds for a year at a salary of \$30 per month. At other times he taught in the free schools at \$40 per month.

Young Morrison's father was, during this period, a republican. He had been a brave Confederate soldier, and during the days of Vance he was a democrat, and helped to redeem the state; but, like a great many good men have done, he fell out with the democratic party over some local matter, and became a republican. Thus, as young Morrison approached manhood, he was under republican environments. In 1890, and before he was 21 years of age, he joined his father in a local political fight and went to Raleigh as a delegate to a republican state convention. He returned home and shortly thereafter informed his father that he could not be a republican; that if the republican party ever got in power in North Carolina they would ruin the state. The elder Morrison was at that time postmaster of Rockingham, and Cam was working with him in the postoffice for his board and clothes. He was at the same time studying law and was about ready to go to a law school. He had hoped that his father would help him, but Cam's change of politics, of which he had notified his father, caused a temporary, but bitter breach between them. Upon his father's declining to do anything for him, he left the postoffice and secured a position as teacher in a public school, and made sufficient money to

attend the law school of Judge Dick in Greensboro. He studied law under Judge Dick for twelve months. A few months after Cam was 21 years of age, he publicly announced that he was a democrat. This was before he obtained his license to practice law.

Young Morrison was licensed to practice law in February, 1892, and immediately opened an office in Rockingham. His knowledge of the law, combined with unusual abilities as an advocate, quickly obtained for him a high rank at the bar. These qualities were supplemented by literary attainments that were a surprise to those who did not know him intimately.

A wide reading that had been carried on privately by young Morrison throughout the years of struggle. The bar at that time in Richmond county was an unusually able one, composed of Major John D. Shaw, Hon. James T. LeGrand, Franklin McNeill, the younger Shaws, Judge Walker H. Neal, T. C. Guthrie and others.

Morrison was not only a powerful advocate and a trial lawyer without superior in his county, but his general ability was such that his services were sought by the larger business interests of his county, by many of which he was retained as general counsel.

Morrison's natural love for the public service manifested itself early. In the spring of 1892, in the democratic convention, he made his first democratic speech. This speech was made under dramatic circumstances. The whole county knew the struggle Cam was having on account of his father's resentment at his course. He commenced his speech by a quotation from Demosthenes: "Man is born not unto his parents alone, but unto God and his country as well." Richmond county at that time was overwhelmingly republican. In the campaign which followed, young Morrison canvassed the county. His speeches marked him as a young political leader of great ability.

The campaigns of 1892 and 1894 have been largely forgotten, but they were bitter and dangerous struggles in the eastern section of the state. Richmond county was overwhelmingly republican. The democrats were trying to prevent the negroes from voting under the technicalities of the Vane election law. The law could be enforced, the negroes could be prevented from voting, and the county could be carried democratic. The populist revolt commenced in 1892 and this increased the difficulties. Young Morrison was threatened with violence times and times again in both campaigns. In 1894 he not only spoke all over Richmond county but in surrounding counties, and in Richmond county came near being killed in Beaver Dam township, where he challenged over 200 negroes for illegal registration and prevented them from voting. On the night of the election he and a republican leader had a desperate encounter over Morrison's campaign speeches. They fought fairly, and they fought till both had to be put to bed. The times were dangerous and Morrison lived for years in constant danger of personal violence. In 1894 he was a candidate for the state senate. He canvassed that entire section of the state for the party, but went down in defeat as all other democrats did that year in his district. The feudistic and the state from '94 to '98, and during that period conditions became intolerable in the state.

In Richmond county they were desperately bad. There were fifty negro justices of the peace, a white man was a member of the county board of education, and two on each township school board. The justice were full of nervous lawlessness was widespread throughout the entire eastern part of the state. Morrison commenced to organize the white people with the utmost care. He was made chairman of the democratic executive committee of Richmond county in 1898 and proceeded to organize each precinct man by

man, which then included the present county of Scotland, and was seventy miles long. Mr. Morrison mercilessly denounced the wrongs and malfeasances of the county officials. In the midst of the violence and danger of the times Morrison lived in constant danger of deadly encounters with the desperate negro leaders of that day. Finally, in defense, not for aggression, as is generally supposed, the white men donned their red shirts. Morrison had been made supremely happy by the fact that his father and the republican party had joined him. From that day the elder Morrison became a power in the fight for democracy and white supremacy. In this campaign young Morrison's speeches were powerful in their denunciation of a republican misrule, and so convincing and appealing that hundreds of republicans joined the democratic party and put on white supremacy buttons. At one speaking at Ellerbe Springs one hundred and thirty-five republicans joined the democratic party. On Saturday, the 10th of October, there was in Rockingham probably the most spectacular Red Shirt parade that ever took place in the state. The parade was headed by the elder Morrison and another Confederate soldier bearing a banner with the inscription, "Who Will Rule Before or Die." The republicans realized that they were in a death grapple, and every known means of intimidation was employed. Governor Russell had issued a proclamation denouncing the Red Shirts of Richmond and Halifax counties, and ordering them to subside, and threatening those two counties with martial law. This was followed by a great meeting at Rockingham, at which young Morrison denounced and defied Russell, and his threats. At the meeting at Rockingham on Saturday before the election, Mr. Morrison and Senator Tillman of South Carolina made speeches that stirred the people as they had never been stirred before. The county was carried by a majority of over a thousand.

A few months after the election the Raleigh News and Observer declared that "The spirit early manifested in Richmond county that the whites would rule the land or die spread to adjoining counties, finally permeated the whole east, carried thirty counties, and saved the state for democracy."

Cameron Morrison aroused that spirit in Richmond county and was the unquestioned leader of the movement.

At the same time he was leading the turbulent fight in Richmond county, he went from time to time to other counties of the state and spoke for white supremacy and democracy.

The state was safe. After the election a banquet was given at Laurinburg in honor of Senator Simmons and Mr. Morrison, respectively state and county chairmen. At this banquet Senator Simmons said that "the first real hope in the campaign in the state had been inspired in him by the spirit of Richmond county under the splendid leadership of Cameron Morrison, and that through the history of the movement for white supremacy came to be written no man would be given greater credit for the victory than Cameron Morrison." Later on, the people of Rockingham gave Mr. Morrison a banquet in recognition of his services to the county.

When the democratic county officers were inaugurated in Richmond county, Morrison was carried from office to office in the court house, and made to speak from a table in every office.

Following the victory in 1898 the fight for the constitutional amendment was inaugurated. There were many who doubted the wisdom of the movement. Morrison was one of those who vigorously advocated it. He was one of the young men who stood with Simmons in Raleigh for weeks urging the bill through the legislature. There is small wonder that Senator Simmons is for Mr. Morrison in his candidacy for governor after their experiences together in those early campaigns.

Mr. Morrison has never held public office except in the senate branch of the general assembly in 1901, and as mayor of the town of Rockingham. Mr. Morrison's friends, however, are not urging his candidacy on the grounds of party service rendered in the campaign of 1892 to 1900 alone, but because he has continued his services to the party and the people of the state up to, and including, the last special election in the Ninth congressional district.

Since the redemption of the state from Reconstruction, Mr. Morrison has been in every important party council where grave policies were considered and adopted. In the last presidential campaign he was elector at large, and canvassed the state for Woodrow Wilson from Pasquotank to Sevier in his own expense. He has been chairman of the platform committee a greater number of times than any other living North Carolinian. He has always fought back all ins and schemes to attack sound politics to the democratic party, and caused the party to adhere to a policy of constructive building. He has consistently and successfully fought to hold the party true to a policy of education, health protection, good roads, scientific agriculture, and encouragement to every legitimate industry of the state. No man in North Carolina has done more to do than Morrison with the shaping of the policies of the democratic party in the state since the defeat of Russell and Butler. In the great conventions and party councils he has met in debate the strongest intellects in North Carolina, and has demonstrated a knowledge of the principles of statesmanship that has enabled him to lead the party in the adoption of wise policies. In the last twenty-eight years he has made more speeches for the democratic party than any private citizen in the state.

For ten or more years Mr. Morrison has lived in Charlotte, having removed here for the practice of his profession. In Mecklenburg, as in Richmond county, he has ranked among the leaders at the bar.

In advocating the nomination of Cameron Morrison, his friends confidently assert that he is eminently qualified to discharge the important duties of the high office of Governor. Without influence in youth, he is, by wide reading and deep study, a man of culture and education. As a lawyer he stands among the foremost of the profession in the state. He has appeared in many of the most noted lawsuits of his time, and always with great credit to himself and his cause. While not a business man in the usual acceptance of the

term, he has in his professional career come in contact with all lines of business actively, having been employed as counsel and attorney by many of the most important business organizations of the state. He has through his professional activities acquired a general knowledge of the state's industries. He is also friendly to, and unprejudiced against, any industry in which our people are engaged, but is subservient to no industry or class.

It is safe to say that no North Carolinian of the day has a profounder understanding of the fundamental principles of government than Mr. Morrison. As a political debater he has no superior in the state. As the candidate of the Democratic party, and, therefore, the leader in the state campaign, he would uphold the principles and direct the forces of the party as we believe no other man in the party to state could do. Governor he would give us a sane, a safe, sound administration, devoted to the education of her children, the protection of the health of her people, the development of her industries and the construction of a better world for her people, and encourage every legitimate industry of her people. He would stand for a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood, and against class hatred; for the maintaining in North Carolina of that high spirit of devotion to the public principles of Americanism that has been the state's most pronounced characteristic.

W. C. DOWD,
Charlotte, N. C.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

EDGAR CARLYLE WEST FOR THE STATE SENATE

Edgar Carlyle West was born October 22, 1891, in Sampson county. Like so many of our illustrious men, as has been said of Lincoln and Aycock, "he was born of humble parentage." We cannot touch in this sketch the many remarkable episodes in the life of the boy, sometimes with his father farming, sometimes at a country school, and sometimes on the baseball diamond with mitt or glove, sometimes preparing a public debate speech, and sometimes burning midnight oil mastering his studies, but whenever "Ed" (for as such his friends know him) was found, he was always "Johnny on the spot." The oldest of seven children, it dawned on "Ed" in his latter teens to make his mark in the world. His boyhood experiences and taught him that "kites rise against the wind, not with it." For a season, these qualities of courage and perseverance he has not only achieved success, but he has merited it in his chosen profession.

An education was his goal, and to make his way in school further, Mr. West sought four years in the college by diligent study, taking advantage of the beginning and of the closing of school sessions, and attending Summer Schools. Mr. West was a high school work. He had accumulated a few law books and attended the Law School at Wake Forest College and at the close of the Summer Law School in 1915, he was granted law license to practice law by the Supreme Court of North Carolina and duly admitted to the bar. He located at Dunn, Harnett County, where he has since been a thriving practitioner.

An auspicious eventful day for Mr. West was April 9, 1916, when he led in the Hymeneal altar Miss Irma Jernigan, daughter of Rev. W. J. Jernigan, of Sampson County.

The course of Mr. West was well demonstrated when he located in Dunn and Harnett County, which was Democratic, while Mr. West was a true blue Republican wisp and wool, but true to himself "Ed" was again "Johnny on the spot." His party has honored him in his own county repeatedly. In 1916 and 1918 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for County Judge and was defeated only by small margins.

Now, Mr. West is a candidate for the State Senate from the 14th Senatorial District (Sampson, Harnett, Johnston and Lee Counties). He expects and is going to be elected. If you believe in a self-made man and the principles for which the Republican party stands, Mr. West wants your vote. He is the logical man at this time to serve you and me.

Another spot light of the character of Mr. West is reflected by the fraternalism of which he is a member, viz: Mason, Pythian, Redman, Moose. But more than that, he is a Christian gentleman worthy of any honor which the people see fit to repose in him.

Respectfully submitted,
Dunn, N. C. ISHAM B. HUDSON.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

BELIEVES SOUTHERN STATES ARE STILL CHIVALROUS

Legislators and politicians alone are responsible for the general view that the South is opposed to votes for women. This is the opinion voiced by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, in a recent interview. Mrs. Daniels said she thought it would be the greatest pity if votes for women are not taken in the South, as Southern men have always held women in greatest esteem and the gift of the vote is the highest tribute they can pay.

"No class of women has ever been considered more of the clinging-vine type than the women of the South," said Mrs. Daniels. "The class of women has ever been more protected and nurtured by their men. Yet in times of national stress, Southern women have always risen nobly to the occasion and proved themselves more than equal to their responsibilities."

A revolting German is not an unusual spectacle.—Columbia Record.

"THE LOVE KISS."

"The Love Kiss" the smartest and most delightful musical comedy of the season under the personal direction of Al W. Martin will come to the Opera House, Dunn, N. C. Friday night, March 26th at 8:30 o'clock.

"The Love Kiss" is the really one musical comedy sensation of the year. Its tremendous popularity is due to its delightful story as well as the dainty color production complete with tripping melodies and interpreted by a notable cast of players.

In the special company which will appear here will be Elizabeth McKeever, Patsy Conroy, Jo Allen, Oca Hamilton, Bobby Allen, Ernest DeLoe, Johnny Meany and a chorus whose charm and beauty are well worthy of special mention.

SPRING FEVER ATTACKS OLD AURORA BOREALIS

Kicks Up Heels, Dances all Over Sky and Plays Franks With Telegraph.

New York, March 22.—Aurora borealis was attacked tonight with spring fever. He kicked up his heels, danced all over the sky and put telegraph wires out of commission from the Atlantic seaboard to the far West.

The wire chief at Western Union headquarters tried to take the patient's "pulse," but reported the company had no instruments strong enough to measure the voltage of the electrical currents which swept across the heavens. Nature's skylarking in the northland made telegraphy an impossibility for fifteen minutes—a record in this vicinity—and caused a flurry in newspaper offices all over the country when news westward bound was held up.

There were interruptions in telegraph service early in the evening but the complete tie-up came at 9:45. By 10 o'clock the Western Union reported it was beginning in record some of its circuits but a re-arrangement or balancing was necessary.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which also reported its telegraph service was completely demoralized, said the northern lights had not interrupted its local or long distance telephone services. Cable terminals were hard hit, while wireless apparatus waged an unequal fight against nature for command of the air.

There will be many a stiff neck in New York tomorrow. Men, women and children lifted their faces forty-five degrees to miss not a flash of the free electrical display. The encyclopedia lists various types of the phenomenon—arcus, bands, cur-

taina and coronas—and states that star gazers to be found who emphatically swore they had detected the aurora.

HOW TO HAVE SUCCESS WITH SWEET POTATOS

Varieties and Seed Treatment

For main crops and for the Porto Rico, Nancy Hall (Dooley), Yarn and the "Alto" varieties are recommended. These varieties are of excellent quality and yield a medium-moist, good yielding variety of fair quality. When the Big Stem Jersey is used, the field selected seed from yielding hills that are disease-free give the best results. Destroy all potato beetles, spots of any kind. Do not spread out, dry potatoes. Make a sufficient quantity of the solution (10 oz. to 8 gallons of water) to be bedded in the rows treating 10 bushels in each row of disinfected, one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in 20 gallons of water. Use this solution in one-half gallon vials only. Corrosive sublimate is poisonous; keep it out of reach of livestock.

WOMEN.

convention five

directed alter-

were named

contrast to

half of the

the Republi-

woman dele-

Manhattan.

Alto" dele-

delegates at

as large, as

alternate at

publicans, the

approximately

delegates to two or

DEFEAT

AS A CRIME

Action of

Allowed

To Stand.

March 20.—

from New York

selection of

of the treaty is a

our own coun-

to dictate the

on this mo-

the betray democ-

backward

power, and arbi-

by a few,

has harmful than arbi-

power exercised by one."

multi-bode; Immerse po-

in a solution of

one pint (commercial

30 gallons of water.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING



ROBERT N. PAGE CANDIDATE FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR

A Business Man's Opinion OF MR. PAGE

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, Secretary and Trust Officer of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, and a very discriminating student of public affairs, adds his endorsement to Mr. Page's candidacy:

WACHOVIA BANK & TRUST CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
March 13, 1920.

Mr. Charles Ross, Raleigh, N. C.
Dear Mr. Ross:

Let me congratulate you upon assuming the management of Mr. Page's campaign. I was associated with Mr. Page during 1918 in the War Savings Campaign, he being one of the Vice-Directors for the state; and during that association I formed a very high regard for his patriotism and ability. And what I have liked about Mr. Page's utterances since he announced his candidacy is the straightforward way in which he has put his case up to the Democratic voters of North Carolina; he has not dealt in glittering generalities but has stated succinctly his platform and has given the reasons why he stands for certain progressive steps, and whether one agrees with all of Mr. Page's plans or not, he is bound to have an admiration for a man who takes the voters into his confidence and let them know what to expect if he is elected.

With kind regards I am,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) GILBERT T. STEPHENSON.

A Working Man's Opinion OF MR. PAGE

Mr. Charles Ross, Raleigh, N. C.
Dear Sir:

Believing that Mr. Robert N. Page is the man for our next Governor, I want to state briefly my reason for thinking so. I know him as a man. When a boy I was employed by him as a lumber inspector at his mill in Aberdeen, came in daily touch with him, went to the same church with him, knew him in his home—in fact all the boys employed by him had a standing invitation to spend one evening in the week at his house—and being at an irresponsible age that one thing did more to strengthen my character than anything he could have done as it brought us directly under the refining Christian influence of his and his cultured wife, and I can think of no better influence for my character than anybody's boy's. Later I was employed on the A. & A. Railroad, and I know him as an officer, and under all circumstances "Mr. Bob" (as we called him) was the same yesterday and today, wise in council, ready to help, on the side by side with us and doing all he could for the help and encouragement of humanity; and his influence with the boys was always for their good because they believed in him.

Sincerely,
(Signed) N. S. HUNTER.

"A Business Man for Governor"