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SENATOR SIMMONS GIVES ACCOUNT OF STEWARDSHIP.

In a Splendid Speech in Lumberton Senator Simmons Shows How Groundless are the Attacks, Made for a Fleeting Purpose, upon His Democracy—Every Vote Has Been for the Best Interest of His State and Section—Given a Cordial and Enthusiastic Welcome Here—Heard by a Capacity Audience Composed of Representative Citizens of the County—Heard by a Large Crowd in Maxton Thursday Night.

Masterly, forceful, in manner of delivery and in content befitting a man who holds the high office of United States Senator, gratifying in superlative degree to his friends, convincing to the doubtful and crushing in the completeness of its answer to every criticism that has been made of his record was the speech delivered in the court house here last Thursday afternoon by Senator F. M. Simmons. The court room was filled to overflowing and the Senator was listened to with marked attention throughout his address of two hours and twenty minutes, quite a sprinkling of ladies being in the audience.

Declaring that he is running on his record, not running from it; that, while he does not claim never to have made any mistakes, on that record as a whole he is confidently appealing to the voters of North Carolina for reelection; with no note of apology, but with justifiable pride in what he has been able to accomplish by hard labor and conscientious attention to duty for the interests of the people of North Carolina; with now and then telling irony and biting sarcasm the Senator showed how groundless are the attacks that have been made on his record, attacks made to serve but a fleeting purpose, just as four years ago the Democracy of Locke Craig, now the unanimous choice of the Democracy of North Carolina for Governor, was attacked to serve a transient purpose. It was a great speech and Senator Simmons, already strong in Robeson county, made many friends by it.

Senator Simmons reached Lumberton Wednesday evening from Wilmington. He was met at the train by a considerable crowd of friends and admirers and was given an enthusiastic welcome. Thursday morning an almost constant stream of callers from the country and from the town visited him at the Waverly hotel, and before the hour for the speaking arrived it was very apparent that he would be given a large audience here.

When Mr. Frank Gough, president of the Simmons club, called the audience to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., after the Rowland brass band had been entertaining the crowd with music on the outside and within the court house, the court room was filled to its capacity. Mr. Gough asked Col. E. F. McRae of Maxton to preside. Col. McRae said he esteemed it an honor to preside over such a large and intelligent audience, composed of the best citizens of Robeson county, especially on such an occasion, to do honor to the most distinguished North Carolinian, who has represented the interests of the people in every act. He predicted that Robeson would be held again and that the State would be safe for Simmons.

Supt. R. E. Sentelle, of the Lumberton graded school, introduced the Senator in a mighty good speech. He presented him as a man who had been a Democrat all his life and is now one of the champions of Democracy in the Nation. In 1898, against the strongholds of fusion and negro domination, he led the Democracy of North Carolina to one of the greatest victories in the history of the State. He presented him as a farmer who has done more for farmers and the up-building of the State than any other man the State has ever sent to Washington, and he has some things on the calendar of legislation now that mean great things for the farmers; as a man with a record of which he and the State should be proud, a re-

cord that the voters of the State are going to endorse in November. His critics have told only a part of the truth, they have not told you, in criticising the Senator's votes, how the other Democratic Senators voted, they have not told you that Overman and John Sharpe Williams and Gore and every other Democratic Senator except two voted with the Republican majority oftener than did Senator Simmons. It will take more than the criticisms that have been offered to cause the voters of North Carolina to repudiate him. His record places him among the leading statesmen of the Nation, too big for some folks who don't look for anything good out of Dixie. North Carolinians will not take dictation from Collier's Weekly, the paper that took sides with the negro editor Manly in his slander upon the white women of the South. He is too big for some of the bosses. The people will vote according to their convictions and all will be well with Senator Simmons, a man who is more than a politician, a statesman, who cannot be swayed by popular clamor to vote against what his judgment tells him is for the best interests of his State and section.

In his few opening remarks Senator Simmons expressed appreciation for the cordial reception he had received in Robeson. The people of this county were among the first to don the Red Shirt in 1898 and it did him good to look into the faces of many who stood shoulder to shoulder with him in that great fight. He said in part:

A great deal has been said about his record. He does not claim to have made no mistakes, but stands upon his record as a whole and confidently appeals to it for reelection. He is not running from that record, but on it. He had no apology to offer for that record, no defense to make of it—it needs no apology or defense, it speaks for itself—but to protect it from misrepresentation. He puts the interest of the party over and above his own personal interests and ambition, hence he had told his friends on the State Democratic executive committee that in fixing the test he would consider it a favor if they would not consider his interests at all but fix it for the best interests of the party, and if that should lose him a few thousand votes he was sure he would have a few thousand votes to spare. Hence also he would not engage in a joint debate with any Democrat. He would fight and scratch with Republicans, but not in the midst of a campaign would he fight with Democrats. He conceived that it would be little short of treachery to the Democratic party for a Senator, the Governor and the Chief Justice of the State to engage in a joint debate in the midst of a fight with Republicans. He would not attack the character and record of any man holding high official position or attempt to classify Democrats, draw a line and put some on one side and some on another. He is too good a Democrat to do that.

Nor would he attack, he declared, the organization of the party. He could not attack the convention that nominated Craig or the Democratic State committee without attacking the party that has honored him with high office.

His Democracy is attacked now like the Democracy of the knightly Craig was attacked four years ago. Then Craig was the only candidate whose Democracy was questioned; now he is the only man. The occasion for the attack upon Craig has passed and Craig is now regarded as a good Democrat. The attacks upon himself would continue, he presumed, as long as the emergency lasts, but after the election his critics will be ashamed of the cruel slanders they have heaped upon him, just as they are ashamed of their former criticisms of Craig. When you have lost your character as a Democrat, no matter how fleeting the purpose, it is sweet to know you will get it back, and he knows his will be restored to him on November 5. He began his record as a Democrat before he was 21 years old and, whatever that record is, it is written in the history of North Carolina, in the history of 1898 and 1900, and neither envy nor malice can deface it. He has

given more of his manhood life to the cause of Democracy than to any other interest, not even excepting his private interests.

His critics say he is not a progressive Democrat. He is not in the habit of adding to or taking from the name Democrat, he is just an old-time, old-fashioned, ticket-voting Democrat and nothing more. But you must have some standard to go by if you are going to classify Democrats. One class of progressives is led by LaFollette and Cummins; another class is led by the third-term candidate, the Bull Moose; but the platform adopted at Baltimore is Democracy's definition of what is progressive in politics. Some think reciprocity, in the interest of the trusts but not in the interest of the farmer, is progressive; some think free lumber, while other things are protected, is progressive; but they are not in the Baltimore platform. He challenges any one to point out a single declaration in the Baltimore platform that may be called progressive for which he does not stand.

Since he has been in the United States Senate the tariff has been dealt with three times. In 1909 the Payne-Aldrich bill, a Republican measure framed on protective lines, was passed. That bill contained more than 3,000 separate items, and on all except 13 he voted against the Republicans. Four or five of these were on matters about which there was no disagreement, Republicans and Democrats voting alike. The balance of these referred to Southern products and he voted for them, not as they appeared in the Dingley bill but for an average reduction of 35 per cent., the same general average of reduction made in the Democratic bills which the President recently vetoed. He voted for them for the same reason that prompted a majority of the Democrats of the Senate to vote for them, because they are Southern products and while Republicans were willing to put them on the free list they would not consent to reduce any New England or Northern products a cent, and he and his colleagues would not consent for the things the South produces to be put on the free list while the products of the North, which we have to buy, remain protected by high rates.

Talk about a Southern Democrat voting for a duty of 7 cents on lumber—it is not enough to offset the tariff charges which the Payne-Aldrich bill places on the tools and machinery used in cutting the timber and manufacturing it into lumber. There could be no greater injustice than placing lumber on the free list while denying the South anything to offset it. The duty he voted for on lumber is just one degree removed from free trade.

But if his vote on lumber is protective, what shall be said of the entire Democratic party in the passage of the metal bill, for which all Democrats voted and which placed upon the machinery with which lumber is manufactured a duty of 23 per cent? If he is out of harmony then the entire party is out of harmony. Neither vote was protective but for revenue. The platform declared that all trust-controlled products should be placed on the free list. It outlined a general scheme of tariff revision, all to stand or fall together, and lumber was not to be put upon the free list unless trust-controlled products were placed upon the free list. Senator Overman and every Democratic Congressman from North Carolina except one voted as he did on lumber, and the Congressmen have been re-elected. In this district Congressman Godwin, who voted the same way, has been endorsed by being re-elected once and has been re-nominated again. Why should he be singled out? Not only did other Representatives from this State vote the same way, but nearly all Southern Senators.

A year after this vote, when a Senate committee was appointed to investigate the acute question of the high cost of living he was selected by his colleagues as a member of that important committee. They found that the high cost of living is a result largely of high tariff and trusts. It was understood that there would be no report till late in the fall, but on the day before Con-

gress adjourned the majority of the committee made an elaborate report, written by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the great champion of protection, excusing the tariff and the trusts from all blame. They were then in the midst of a campaign in which the Payne-Aldrich bill was under fire. There was no time to file a minority report but his colleagues said the report must be answered in a speech on the floor of the Senate and that Simmons must do it. Already weak from arduous labors, he undertook the task, toiled all night going through the report, and the next day on the floor of the Senate answered it in a speech of an hour and a half after which he was led from the chamber more dead than alive. Within two weeks that speech was printed as a Democratic campaign document and scattered all over this country as the correct statement of the position of the Democratic party in regard to the tariff and trusts.

After that he was placed in charge of tariff bills in the Senate and by night and day labor he succeeded in securing their passage, but a Republican President vetoed them. But it will not be long, he predicted, before we will have a Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, in the White House, and he will not veto Democratic tariff bills. Then the Democrats can pass a tariff bill that will be just and equitable, that will distribute the burdens and benefits equally and not in favor of one section. The Senator declared that he would be in the Senate then and would be chairman of the finance committee.

He cited these incidents to show the remarkable confidence his colleagues have shown in him since the votes for which he is being criticised in this campaign. Every time his record has been put to the test it has been endorsed and it will be endorsed in November, and it ought to be, for every vote he has cast has been in the interest of his State and the South and against the outrageous discrimination which has made the people of this section hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Likewise his votes on reciprocity were cast in the interest of the people. He voted against the standpat Republicans and with the Insurgents who represented agricultural States and resented the discrimination against the farmers. By the passage of that bill the great metropolitan newspapers would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on paper, but it was not in the interest of the farmers and he made up his mind he would stand any amount of newspaper abuse before he would betray the farmers and vote for the trusts. Why should everything the farmer sells be put on the free list while everything he buys is protected? Despite newspaper abuse and unpopularity he would not vote such an injustice.

He explained that every one of the votes that have been classed by his critics as for protection were in the interest of the farmers and against the trusts, and declared that when the farmers understand what those votes were about—and his critics do not tell that—he would not lose 5,000 farmer votes in the State. He had been fighting for the farmers for 25 years and he introduced the first measure ever known in Congress to destroy a trust, the Jute Bagging Trust, and that trust poured out money in his district and defeated him.

Every one of the votes for which he is being criticised were either for free trade or to reduce the tariff on what the farmer buys.

He referred to the bill he introduced for National aid for building the public highways the government uses. He said that when he is re-elected he will see to it that this work of building and improving rural roads shall go on, and predicted that within three or four years the appropriation would be increased to \$20,000,000 and then would yearly be larger, just as the rural free delivery has grown. The government has been spending hundreds of millions to aid railroads and industrial development and it ought to spend millions to improve the public highways. By this work the farmers

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DEATHS.

Mr. J. R. Nance, a Native of Robeson, Dies in Andalusia, Ala.—Remains Brought Home for Interment.

Mr. J. R. Nance, a native Robesonian, died Saturday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock at his home in Andalusia, Ala. He had been sick for several weeks with fever and for several days death had been expected any time. The remains arrived here this morning on the 10 o'clock train and were taken to the home of Mr. Edgar Nance, a brother of deceased, who lives in East Lumberton, and from this home the remains will be taken tomorrow morning to the home of Mr. Evander Pitman, near Back Swamp, father-in-law of deceased, where at 10 o'clock a funeral service will be conducted by Rev. C. H. Durham, pastor of the First Baptist church of Lumberton. Interment will be made in the Thompson cemetery, near Back Swamp. Mr. Nance was a Mason and will be laid away with masonic honors.

Mr. Nance was about 38 years old and is survived by his wife and two children, a little son about 4 years old and an infant daughter. Mr. Nance's mother, Mrs. Sallie Nance of Lumberton, and sister-in-law, Miss Nellie Pitman of Back Swamp, were with him when death came. Mrs. Nance and Miss Pitman had been in Andalusia about two weeks.

Mrs. McKay Freeman of East Lumberton Drops Dead.

Mrs. McKay Freeman died suddenly yesterday evening about 6 o'clock at her home in East Lumberton. Mrs. Freeman was apparently in good health and walked out on the porch to see the evening train pass, when she fell and died almost instantly. Interment will be made this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Collins' burying grounds in Britt's township.

Deceased is survived by her husband and two small children.

Ira Humphrey of St. Paul.

Mr. Ira Humphrey, about 25 years old, died Thursday afternoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Humphrey, who live at St. Paul. He had been sick for some time and death was not unexpected.

The funeral took place Friday afternoon at St. Paul and was conducted by Rev. J. W. Bradley, pastor of Chestnut Street Methodist church of Lumberton.

Rev. J. Brice Cochrane of Parkton.

Rev. J. Brice Cochrane, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Parkton, died Saturday afternoon at the Charlotte sanatorium, where he had been lingering in desperate condition for 10 days from a complication of troubles. His wife and 9 children survive. The remains were interred in Charlotte yesterday.

Fayetteville Boosters' Automobile Tour—Will Visit Lumberton Wednesday.

It was mentioned in a recent issue of The Robesonian that Fayetteville's chamber of commerce had decided to send out a party of automobilists through adjoining counties for the purpose of boosting trade and inviting people to attend Cumberland county fair on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. This party will visit tomorrow Hope Mills, Parkton, Lumber Bridge, Raeford, Wagram, Laurinburg and Red Springs, getting dinner at Raeford and spending the night at Red Springs. Wednesday they will visit Maxton, Rowland, Fairmont, Lumberton and St. Paul's, stopping in Lumberton for dinner.

These autoists will be cordially welcomed at every one of these places, no doubt, and they will go back home impressed with the fact that Robeson is the best county in the State.

Fortunes in Faces

There's often much truth in the saying "her face is her fortune," but it's never said where pimples, skin eruptions, blotches, or other blemishes disfigure it. Impure blood is back of them all, and shows the need of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They promote health and beauty. Try them. 25c at all druggists.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

—Mr. D. A. Jones, road supervisor in district No. 2, has resigned.

—License has been issued for the marriage of Emma Lawson and J. M. Groom; Nettie Cameron and W. S. Cashwell; Lula McKay and George Brown.

—A social meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of Chestnut Street Methodist church will be held at the church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All ladies of the church are invited to attend.

—Mr. Ernest Branch went Saturday to Atlanta, Ga., where, at the Atlanta Dental College, he will complete his course in dentistry this year. He has been working during vacation with Dr. J. D. Regan.

—Mrs. L. R. Varner will be "at home" tomorrow afternoon in honor of her sister Mrs. Walker S. Whitaker of McColl, S. C., who is her guest and who was married in the First Baptist church here some weeks ago.

—Mr. W. S. Wishart, manager of the local opera house, obtained Saturday in Charlotte a judgment against the "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" company, which broke a contract with him to show in Lumberton recently.

—Invitations reading follows are being received here:

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Tedder request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Ruth Alderman

to
Dr. Marcus Branch Wilkes on Wednesday afternoon the ninth of October at four o'clock First Baptist Church Charlotte, North Carolina

The bride to be is a sister of Mrs. R. E. L. Correll of Lumberton.

Oxford Orphanage Singing Class Concert.

The singing class of the Oxford orphanage gave an excellent concert in the local opera house Thursday evening to an audience that just about filled the house. There are 10 girls and 4 boys in the class and they show the best of training. All deserve special mention, but perhaps the number that gave the keenest pleasure was the pantomime of the song "My Little Looks Up to Thee" by little Miss Hila Morris, girls singing the song behind the scenes the while. It was exquisitely well done.

The teachers accompanying the class were Miss Bagwell and Mr. Alderman. Rev. J. W. Bradley, pastor of Chestnut Street Methodist church, opened the concert with prayer and later conducted the collection, by request. Including door receipts, the amount raised was \$190. The largest contributions were made by Mr. L. H. Caldwell and the firm of White & Gough, \$25 each, their usual contribution on the occasion of the annual concert.

Judge Peebles Decides Against V. & C. S.

Judge Peebles, in chambers at Rockingham one day last week, decided against the Virginia & Carolina Southern Railway in its fight with the Seaboard about a sidetrack at the Lumberton cotton mills, heretofore referred to several times in this paper. Judge Long decided this matter some time ago against the Seaboard. It now goes to the Supreme Court.

Superior Court.

The second week of the special 2-weeks term of superior court, Judge Jas. L. Webb presiding, began this morning. In the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. vs. J. W. McKay the verdict of the jury Thursday afternoon was in favor of the defendant. Several other cases have been disposed of but none of special interest. Henry Barnes, Admr., vs. Coast Line for killing a negro at Pembroke, is on trial as the paper goes to press.

Saves Leg of Boy.

"It seems that my 14-year old boy would have to lose his leg on account of an ugly ulcer, caused by a bad bruise," wrote D. F. Howard, Aquone, N. C. "All remedies and doctors' treatment failed till we tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and cured him with one box." Cures burns, boils, skin eruptions, piles. 25c at all druggists.