THE RECORD OF SENATOR SIMMONS

In Reply to Charges in Speeches Made by Governor

A DENIAL IS MADE OF UNDEMOCRATIC VOTES

Mr. J. R. Mitchell of Winton, Sets Out That Senator Simmons Voted Over a Hundred Times Against Aldrich on Tariff Bill—Votes of Senator Simmons to Reduce Duties or Against Increase Except in One Instance, and That on Pineapples, Held to Be a Luxury.

Mr. J. R. Mitchell of Winton, N. C., today issues the third of his articles in behalf of United States Senator F. M. Simmons, in reply to the Raleigh and Greensboro speeches of Governor W. W. Kitchin, as follows:

In his Greensboro speech Governor Kitchin undertakes to show a dissimilarity in the position taken by Senator Simmons and that taken by the other Representatives in Congress from North Carolina, to the disadvantage of Senator Simmons, in contrasting their record on certain votes. It is not contended by the friends of Senator Simmons that he and other Democrats in Congress voted alike upon all questions. Therefore, when the Governor instances a dozen votes upon which the two North Carolina Senators failed to vote alike, this statement stands uncontroverted. The point is that Governor Kitchin, if the people of North Carolina understand him, would read out of the party a servant of the people who undertakes to express any conviction of thought and action if that conviction be not in keeping with the Governor's conception and construction of Democratic teaching. This, then, true the question turns not upon whether Democrats standing upon the same platform have disagreed in their votes on certain measures, characterized as un-Democratic, but whether such Democrat has at any time cast a vote not in keeping with Governor Kitchin's idea of Democratic doctrine. Attention, accordingly, is not directed by the friends of Senator Simmons to the frequency of occasions when he and other Democrats agreed in their votes as cast but to the perfect inconsistency of the Governor's position when he admits for a minute that other Democrats in Congress, from this State, voted in principle with our senior Senator, but undertakes to shield them, the while attempting a more naked excuse of the senior Senator, because, forsooth, the contrast is made that the vote of one was not as bad as the vote of the other. Neither quality or quantity counts in the discussion of this matter in the light of the promises laid down by the Governor in his Raleigh speech a month ago. Then and there he laid down the proposition of principle, and he must stick to that, and he cannot now be heard to say that a distinction can be drawn between two votes, both of which are un-Democratic. One is not bad, the other partly so. Both are bad, if at all.

Now, I direct the attention of the Governor to the proposition that while Senators Simmons and Overman failed, he says, to vote alike on twelve counts, the record shows that Senator Overman voted oftener for or against the things for which he criticizes the senior Senator than Mr. Simmons voted. Later on I shall show that some of the great men of the nation, Southern Democrats in Congress, voted oftener than Mr. Simmons for measures for which he is criticized, and that the Senator out of the whole Democratic body, with three exceptions, voted fewer times for the things for which he is criticized than did all the rest of the Democrats. It is denied that Senator Simmons has been un-Democratic and if he has been, he is justified in that he has followed the Democratic majority. But, for the sake of the Governor's argument, if the Senator has fallen in error, the same rule that applies to him must be applied to the whole Democratic Congress, which voted a revenue of thirty and forty per cent, respectively, on cotton and wool. Would the Governor unseat the present Democratic Congress?

It seems but fair that the Governor should not have taken the whole time in criticism of the Senator's record without saying at least a word in his favor. There will be plenty of questions and plenty of measures before Congress that even Governor Kitchin will not undertake to critigize Senator Simmons' position on. Might he not have paused long enough to have mentioned just a few of these? If he had the people would have applauded. Why, he might have read from Senate Document No. 152, which must be entirely accessible to the Governor, where he would have found at least a thing or two to the credit of, and, therefore, an asset to the Senator. Governor Kitchin seemed to have a fondness for connecting in the same breath the names Aldrich and Simmons, but had he read from this document he would have doubtless found that during the session covered by this document Senator Simmons voted against Senator Aldrich a great many times. To be sure, it would be an imposition upon the patience of the public to enumerate all these votes, but, confident that the public desires information, I will mention just a few things upon which these gentlemen failed to agree and vote alike.

He voted against Aldrich and the Lead Trust when he voted against the amendment to increase the duty on what is known as orange metal, a lead product used in house paint, and, at the same time against his amendment to increase the duty on lead-bearing ore of all kinds; against his amendment to increase the duty on white lead, etc.; against the Aldrich amendment to increase the duty on carbon for electric lighting, which was a vote against the Electric Trust; against his amendment to increase the duty on barley and against his seven amendments to increase House duty on cotton clothes; against his amendment to increase the duty on window shades and the duty on certain wool products, which was a vote against the Wool Trust; against his amendment to increase the duty on yarns and thread waste and on print paper, which was a vote against the Paper Trust; against his amendment to increase House duty on boots and shoes, a shield them, the while attempting a vote against the Shoe Trust; he paired against the Aldrich amendment increasing duty on wire nails, a vote against the Nail Trust, and against Republican Senators Penrose and Lodge to increase the duty on umbrellas and cotton gloves, a vote against the Glove Trust; he paired against a Republican Senator's amendment to increase the duty on gas materials and imposing a duty of one-half of one per cent on petroleum, which was a vote against the Standard Oil Company. As to the charge that Senator Simmons voted with Mr. Aldrich fourteen times, the Senator is willing that the record shall speak for itself. Seven of these fourteen votes stand without criticism, and that the seven votes which Governor Kitchin criticises are in fact but three votes, as has been shown, namely, on iron ore, coal and lumber, and the reasons for these votes have been fully stated. It is a fact, as Governor Kitchin well knew, that on more than one hundred and twenty record votes, Senator Simmons voted against Senator Aldrich over a hundred times and that every vote so cast on the tariff duties was in every instance to reduce duties or against increase of duties, or to place certain articles on the free list. With the one exception of pineapples, which is a Southern product, and the duty on which is less than half of that imposed on lemons, a Pacific Coast product, and a necessity, contrary to the pineapple, which is a luxury, the duty on lemons having been increased from fifty-one to seventy-eight per cent. When Mr. Simmons voted, as did Mr. Aldrich, for the Income Tax Amendment, every Democrat voting voted as did Senator Simmons; when he paired in favor of Aldrich's amendment for the Corporation Tax, every Democrat, except three, voted as Senator Simmons was paired; when he voted against the Cummins amendment to recommit what is known as schedule K, (wool), every Democrat voted as did Senator Simmons and Senator Aldrich; when he voted against Senator Tillman's amendment proposing a duty of ten cents on tea, all Democrats except two voted as did Senator Simmons; [illegible] between these two senators and that, therefore, his innuendoes and statements must fall to the ground because they are unfounded, as based on the record, in fact.

What then are some of the votes he cast to reduce the duty on certain amendments proposed by Senator Aldrich and other senators. He voted against the Aldrich amendment on lead dross and bullion, a vote against the Lead Trust; he voted for the Bacon amendment to reduce the duty on iron ore to twenty cents per ton, a vote against the Steel Trust, for the Steel Trust alone buys iron-ore, its raw material; for the Stone amendment to reduce the duty on razors and razor blades; for the Bacon amendment to reduce the duty on pocket knives, pruning knives, knives of all kinds, scissors of all kinds, and various kinds of cutlery, another vote against the Steel Trust; for the Paynter amendment to reduce the duty on linotypes and all type setting machines, sewing machines and all kinds of steam engines, another vote against the trusts; for the Dolliver amendment to lower the duty on certain articles composed in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, zinc, etc., another vote against the trust; for the Bristow amendment to reduce the duty on sugar, a vote against the Sugar Trust; for the Bacon amendment to reduce the duties on products of the meat packing trusts; for the Dolliver amendment to reduce the duty on mercerized cotton and to reduce the duty on wool known as tops as well as to lower the duty on yarns made of wool and for his two amendments to reduce the duty on woolen and worsted cloths and shawls, women and children's dress goods, flannel underwear and blankets, alpacas, hats, various kinds of webbings, bindings, trimmings, clothes and the duty on all kinds of manufactures of wool, wool hair, of the first and second grade. He voted to reduce the duty on these further articles; wool, woolens, worsteds, alpacas, knit fabrics, flannels, hats, ready made clothing, laces, carpets, druggets, pictures, cards, labels, window glass, print paper, wrought, scrap iron, scrap steel, cash registers, steel wire, wire nails, barbed wire fencing, text books, writing paper, earthenware, tin ware, oil-cloth, cotton cloth, furniture, soap, salts and gloves, hose, dress goods, pianos, underclothing, axes, shovels, iron chains, knives and forks, jute bags, cotton thread, glass ware, lamps, rubber coats, rubber boots, rubber shoes, clocks, watches, bicycles, beams, girders, joists and all structural iron and steel, all kinds of chemicals, oils, dyes, molasses and sugar, raw wool and woolens, and cotton manufactures and clothes, printing presses, type-writers; that he voted for the Stone amendment placing hides, boots, shoes, harness, saddlery bands and belting made of leather for use in machinery on the free-list; that he paired with Senator Bacon's amendment placing plows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural implements, cotton gins, etc., on the free list; that he paired in favor of Senator Culberson's amendment putting cotton ties on the free list; for Senator Bacon's amendment putting agricultural implements on the free-list; that he voted for the McLaurin amendment placing on the free list these following articles: Trace chains, log chains, lock chains, plows, plow stocks, plow handles, plow beams, singletrees, doubletrees, lap rings, back bands belly-bands, hames, hame-strings, bridles, halters, plow lines, hooks and cuffs, for single trees, etc., axes, axe-helves, hoes, hoe-helves, hatchets and hatchet-helves, hammers and hammer-helves, handles, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, spades, shovels, saws, squares, rakes, nails, tacks, staples, staple rings, door hinges, screws, window hinges. All of these votes were against those two inordinate trusts known as the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust, and Governor Kitchin might have called our attention particularly to these articles which are in such constant and daily demand by the people, the farmers and working classes, both in North Carolina and elsewhere. A reactionary would have voted if not for the whole then in part at least for the Payne-Aldrich bill, while Senator Simmons voted against the whole of this bill as does Governor Kitchin know, and exposed on the floor of the Senate that the bill was iniquitous. Moreover, upon all the amendments to that bill he voted as did practically all the other Democrats. On iron ore eighteen Democrats voted as did Senator Simmons while ten voted differently; on lumber, when the test vote came, seventeen Democrats voted as did the Senator while ten voted differently and upon coal the vote was ten to twelve, from which will be seen that on all three of these votes Senator Simmons was voting with a majority of the Democrats. Still, again, if Senator Simmons is reactionary and not in accord with the progressive thought of the day, as charged by the Governor, then I answer that the Democratic Hand Book of 1910 saw fit to incorporate in that document and circulate throughout the State Senator Simmons' speech made in the Sixty-first Congress upon the high cost of living in which he showed beyond contradiction that the tariff was responsible for the high cost of living and Governor Kitchin well knows that during that extra session the Senator supported various bills to revise the tariff. At this same Congress session the Governor should know that the Senator refused to consent to place the products of the farm on the free-list while the manufactures of these products were retained on the dutiable list with the duties practically prohibitive. These be the facts bearing on whether he is reactionary. The record speaks for itself and it is for the record to say, not Governor Kitchin, whether the Senator is reactionary and out of harmony with his party.

Upon the Governor's charge that on forty-three roll calls, Senator Simmons voted nineteen times against the majority, I direct his attention to Senate Document No. 278, which is a compilation of all record votes taken during the extra session, and the Governor might have mentioned that. But this document shows that on the forty-three roll calls referred to, the Senator voted against the Republicans thirty-two times instead of nineteen times against the majority, as stated, and that throughout the entire session Senator Simmons voted fewer times with the Republicans than any other Democratic Senator, except three. I wish the Governor had gone on a little further and told us that. Listen to the record! It shows that on thirty-five roll calls, Senator Williams, whose Democracy has never been questioned, voted with the Republican majority twenty-four times; it shows that Senator Bacon, another stalwart Democrat, on forty-five roll calls, voted with the Republicans twenty-eight times and that our own junior Senator, Hon. Lee S. Overman, on forty-four roll calls voted with the Republican majority twenty-four times. Why should Governor Kitchin not have cited these cases which from a glance can be seen to be a bow-shot over Senator Simmons' record when it comes to voting. I wish he might have told us this. I wish he might have said something about the record of these other gentlemen upon the question of voting. But, no! it must all be directed to our senior Senator. Does any one wonder why? But why attack a man after this fashion? Open handed play suggests that if the Governor was going to speak of these things he should have added all the facts and circumstances, which are inseparable from the votes as cast.

J. R. MITCHELL.

Senatorial Courtesy.
(From Judge.)

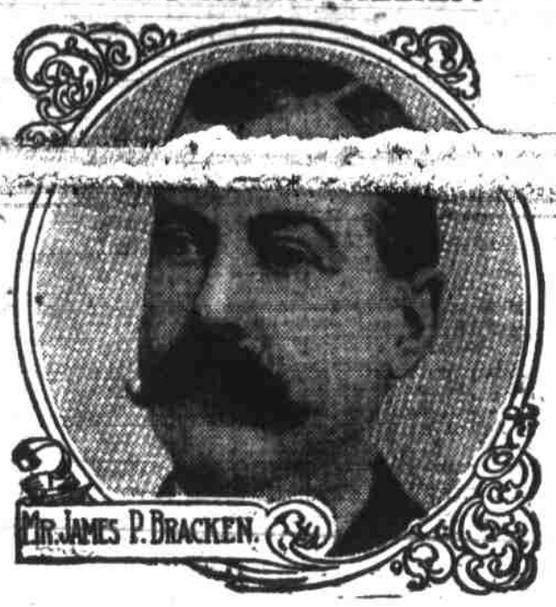
Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, was making his maiden speech in the Senate.

"My brain reels at the idea!" he shrieked. "My soul is consumed within me! My speech fails! I am at a loss for words! I am burning with indignation."

"You are out of order," announced Presiding Officer "Sunny Jim" calmly.

"I guess that is what's the matter with me," said the Mississippian disguestedly, as he sank into his seat.

SUFFERED NEARLY TWELVE YEARS PERUNA MY RELIEF.



Nasal Catarrh and Indigestion.

Mr. James P. Bracken, 442 W. 43d St., New York City, N. Y., writes: "For nearly a dozen years catarrh has bothered me in one form or another. I was troubled with nasal catarrh that had affected my stomach, which troubled me most in the morning. My appetite was poor, and I did not seem to relish my food. Indigestion bothered me at times, also. I was advised to take Peruna, and I took it as prescribed for a month, when my cure was almost complete. Today there is not a trace of catarrh in my system, and I can say without hesitation that Peruna cured me."

Catarrh of Head and Stomach.

Mr. Frank Richter, 309 East Second St., Winona, Minn., writes: "As a remedy for catarrh I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh of the stomach.

"My catarrh was principally located in my head and stomach. I tried many remedies without success. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to cure me. I read of Peruna in the papers, and five bottles cured me."

System in Bad Condition.

Mr. Michael Rooney, 86 Fifth St., Watervliet, N. Y., writes:

"If I had known of Peruna years ago I should have been saved much suffering. Under carelessness and exposure in my younger years my system got into a very bad condition before I was aware of it.

"My friends advised me to try Peruna, for which I am very thankful, as it has cured me in two months."

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THE News and Observer, The "Old Reliable"
Is to give away something desirable;
Twelve thousand seven hundred and ten dollars in prizes—
Forty-five in number of various kinds and sizes.

I want one: Of this nobody can doubt:
If you will join in and help me it will almost make me shout.
A fifty dollar davenport will be something nice and sweet,
A hundred dollar bank account would surely be a treat,
A two hundred dollar diamond ring on my finger would shine
And a four hundred dollar piano would be something extra fine.

Five handsome automobiles standing in a row—
Gee! All I would have to look after, would be the way I want to go.
Now I'm going to ask you something—though you never would have thought it
Send me all the votes you can
And help me win that "CORBITT."

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier Merchants and Farmers Bank APEX, N. C.

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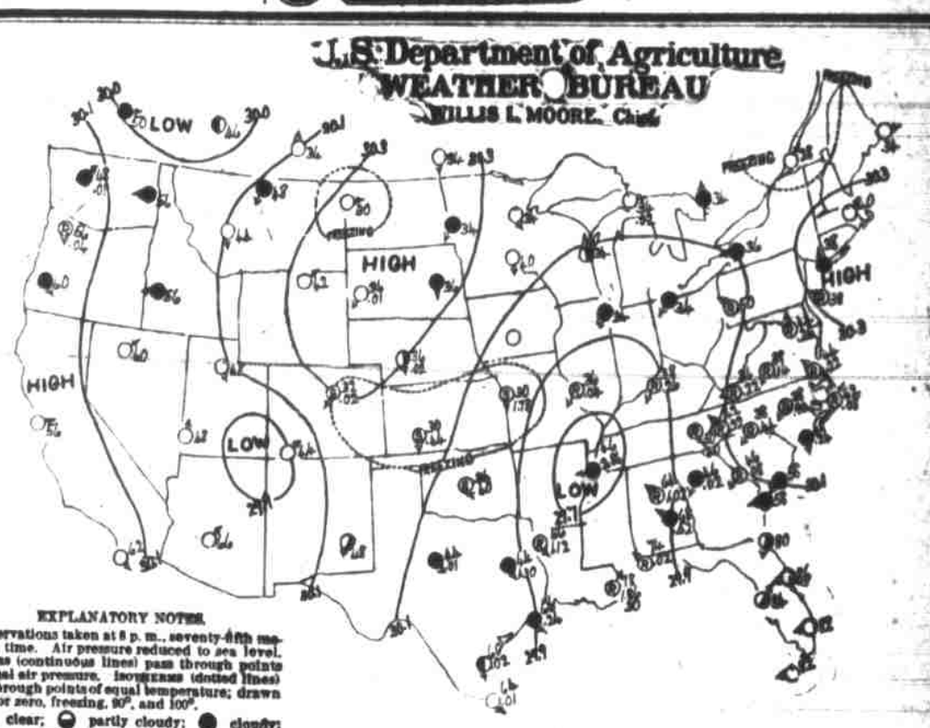
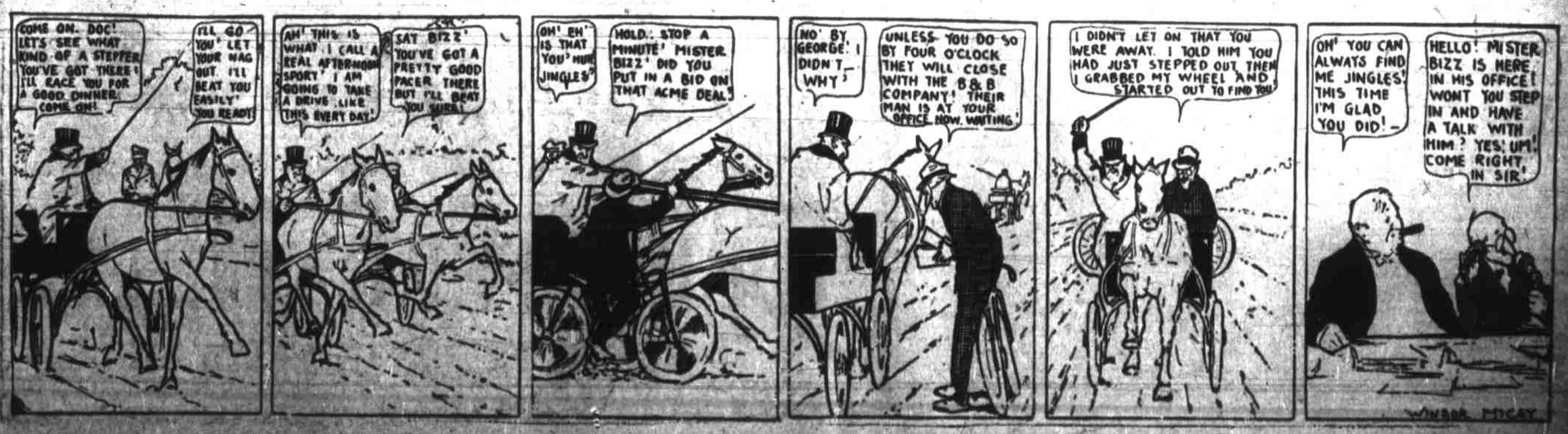


Raleigh, N. C., March 23.—Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity: Rain and warmer Sunday; Monday fair. For North Carolina: Rain Sunday, warmer in interior; brisk to high east and southeast winds; Monday fair.

The Faithful Employe

By WINSOR McCAY