

The Deadly Parallel

Let the Democratic Voters Choose Between the Two SIMMONS OR BAILEY

RECORD OF SENATOR FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS
OF NEWBERN, N. C.,
FOR GOVERNOR NORTH CAROLINA

Entered Senate March, 1901—Nearly 30 Years' Continuous
Service—Born January 20, 1854. Age, 76 Years.

VOTED IN-YEAR FOR PRESIDENT—

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| 1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat | Zebulon B. Vance, Democrat. |
| 1880—Winfield Scott Hancock, Democrat. | Thomas J. Jarvis, Democrat. |
| 1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat. | Alfred M. Scoles, Democrat. |
| 1888—Grover Cleveland, Democrat. | Daniel G. Fowle, Democrat. |
| 1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat. | Elias Carr, Democrat. |
| 1896—William Jennings Bryan, Democrat. | Cyrus B. Watson, Democrat. |
| 1900—William Jennings Bryan, Democrat. | Charles B. Aycock, Democrat. |
| 1904—Alton B. Parker, Democrat. | Robert B. Glenn, Democrat. |
| 1908—William Jennings Bryan, Democrat | William W. Kitchin, Democrat. |
| 1912—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat. | Licke Craig, Democrat. |
| 1916—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat. | Thomas W. Bickett, Democrat. |
| 1920—James M. Cox, Democrat. | Cameron Morrison, Democrat. |
| 1924—John W. Davis, Democrat. | Angus W. McLean, Democrat. |
| 1928—(Did not vote—passed up this box only—Al Smith being the Nominee.) | O. Max Gardner, Democrat. |

SERVED IN YEAR SIMMONS AS DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMAN AND OTHERS

- *1892 Simmons, State Chairman—Car elected Governor, State Carried for Grover Cleveland.
- 1894 James H. Pou, State Chairman—The State was lost.
- 1896 Clement Manly, State Chairman—The State ticket was lost.
- *1899 Simmons, State Chairman (First White Supremacy Campaign)—The State was redeemed.
- *1900 Simmons, State Chairman—Aycock elected Governor, the State carried for William Jennings Bryan, the State Constitutional Amendment adopted disfranchising illiterate negro voters.
- *1902 Simmons, State Chairman—The State carried, electing Walter Clark Chief Justice.
- 1904 Simmons State Chairman—The State carried for Parker for President and Robt. G. Glenn for Governor.

- *1906 Simmons State Chairman—The State carried
- *1907 Simmons, State Chairman—State prohibition adopted, and Simmons retired permanently from the State chairmanship.

Has voted 13 Democratic tickets in Presidential elections, 27 Democratic tickets in Congressional elections, 27 Democratic tickets in State elections, and 27 Democratic tickets in County Elections. A Democrat—Active, Able, Fearless, Honest, and True. He will never "sell the truth to serve the hour." Woodrow Wilson's main strength and source of reliance in the Senate in putting through important Democratic measures.

WOODROW WILSON'S ESTIMATE OF SIMMONS

"The close association I have been privileged to have with you has, permit me to say, made me admire your character and abilities alike as a party colleague and as a personal friend. I hope and believe that many years lie before you in which you can

continue to be highly useful to your party and your country. This letter is just a heartfelt expression of sympathy and of personal esteem. I hope that at the next session of Congress I shall see you in full health and vigor again when affairs will once again stand in the need of the best guidance and devotion we can devote to them as party colleagues and patriots. Please, my dear senator, accept my assurance of warm regard and think of me always as your sincere friend." (From this letter dated Sunday, February 18, 1923, and copied in the News and Observer of February 21, 1923.)

But They Say Senator Simmons ought to be punished. Fellow Democrats, study the records of these Two Candidates, and then see if you are not forcibly and hastily driven to ask yourself the question:

PUNISH HIM FOR MWAT?

(Prepared by Wm. Reid Dalton, Reidsville, N. C. May 19, 1930.)

RECORD OF JOSIAH-WILLIAM BAILEY, of Raleigh, N. C.
Now a practicing Attorney, and a Candidate for the U. S. Senate. Born September 10, 1873, Age 57 years.

IN YEAR—

- 1898—Bailey charged by the Wilmington Messenger with being a Republican, replied, "I'm an Independent and always have been."—J. W. Bailey's letter of August 13, 1898.
- 1898—Bailey thanked God that Democratic party could not carry an election in North Carolina—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of November 16, 1898.
- 1898—Bailey sneered at White Supremacy in North Carolina.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of November 23, 1898.
- 1898—Bailey opposed separate cars for White and Colored Races in North Carolina (Now the law under Consolidated Statutes, No. 3494)—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of November 30, 1898.
- 1898—Bailey advocated reduction of North Carolina's Representation in Congress.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of December 7, 1898.
- 1898—Bailey Eulogized Governor Russell and Served on Board of Agriculture with Nesro, J. W. Young.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's Editorial in Biblical Recorder of December 21, 1898.

- 1899—Bailey opposed to his belonging to any party whatever.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of April 26, 1899.
- 1900—Bailey Discouraged White Supremacy Issue made by Simmons and other Good Democrats—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of April 25, 1900.
- 1900—Bailey said Parties Should be Known by Their Fruits. "Every Man Owes it to his country to vote as his conscience bids him. We honor Wm. J. Bryan for saying this."—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of October 24, 1900.
- 1900—Bailey supported McKinley, Republican, for President in 1900, and Threatened to Bolt as a protest if the Negro Question was injected into the National Campaign, so Mr. Josephus Daniels said—Authority—Josephus Daniels' letter in News and Observer of December 24, 1903.
- 1900—Bailey preached Republican Doctrine Insidiously which began to Unsettle the Political Life of a few life-long Democrats.—Authority—Josephus Daniels in News and Observer of December 24, 1903.
- 1904—Bailey Advocated Abandonment of Party if Party Adopted a Policy He Could Not Approve.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of May 11, 1904.
- 1904—Bailey Urged Betting and Independentism, saying "The One King is Conscience and he has no rival whatever," and fur-

ther when his pen was in his hand "He Was for No Party Whatever."—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of September 7, 1904.

1904—Bailey Said that the Only Remedy Against Enemies of Republic is Independent Action. The slogan, "My Party Right or Wrong, Plays Right Into the Hands of the Man Who Wants It wrong."—Authority—J. W. Bailey's editorial in Biblical Recorder of September 28, 1904.

1907—Bailey Was Against State Prohibition and National Prohibition, saying that National Prohibition was unenforceable and a delusion, and State Prohibition a failure.—Authority—J. W. Bailey's Article in South Atlantic Quarterly of April, 1907.

1908—Bailey Said he Was an Independent Democrat and further "I scratched a Judge Once Because he was a Drunkard. I Would Scratch a Drunkard Again. Would You?"— Authority—J. W. Bailey's letter of April 17, 1908, to Webster's Weekly.

1908—Bailey said: "I am Independent in That I would Not Vote for Mortal Man or Measures if all the Democratic Parties in the World Should Support Them. I am Independent in the Sense that I owe My Allegiance to My God, and my Conscience and my State above the Allegiance that I owe to my Party."—Authority—J. W. Bailey's Letter of April 11, 1908, to Webster's Weekly.

BAILEY ADVOCATED HIGHER TAXES FOR FARMER—

In 1919, when the General Assembly of North Carolina was considering the passage of the proposed amendment to tax incomes, Mr. J. W. Bailey argued before the committee against the adoption of the amendment providing for income tax, and he insisted upon raising the taxes of the farmer. His speech on this occasion is quoted in the Raleigh Times, issue of February 11, 1919, as follows:
"If you want some revenue right badly, assess the lands of North Carolina, thirty-three million acres of them, at their market value, as is your constitutional duty," he (Bailey) thundered to Maxwell, "and you will get some revenue—all you need.

Why don't you do it? Is it easier to make the corporations shell out once more? Why, in North Carolina hogs are valued at less than I pay for a ham," he shouted. Goats, Sheep, lady jacks, etc., are very low down."

Turning upon the late Victor S. Bryant, of Durham, Mr. Bailey shouted:

"Why, dogs in Durham are taxed higher than mules!"

Mr Bryant replied:

"Anything short of the income tax will bring anarchy. Your plan of running down the man with the cow and letting the man with the income go is not fair."

As has been stated by Mr. R. S. McCain, the language of Mr.

Bailey was:—

"Not the language of a man who wanted to adjust or equalize a burden. It was the language of a man who wanted to place the whole burden on land. He specified all the land, even counting the acres. He even forgot to exempt cemeteries."

In September, 1920, after the adoption of the Income Tax Amendment, Mr. J. W. Bailey wrote the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee:

"I advise the the income tax does not reach the farmers, as I should like."

His famous "Hog and Ham" speech of 1919 should forever condemn him in the eyes of the farmers of North Carolina.

SIMMONS THE FARMERS' FRIEND—

There has never been a piece of legislation presented before Congress in the past thirty years favorable to the interest of the farmer that did not find Senator Simmons working for it, fighting for it, voting for it. Every agricultural bill recognized by the farm leaders of the South as being calculated or designed to aid or promote the welfare of the North Carolina farmers was championed by Senator Simmons in the United States Senate. Senator Simmons' interest in the farmers of his state have continued down to date. No longer ago than the fall of 1929, when

the tobacco market was pitifully depressed and the farmers of North Carolina were crying aloud in their GREAT distress over the fact that tobacco prices were shot to pieces, Senator Simmons, with statesmanlike courage, risking the displeasure of those who might have profited by such distressing conditions called for conferences between the tobacco growers and manufacturers and presented the appalling conditions so forcibly that the justice of the demands of the farmers of this state were promptly recognized. Tobacco prices quickly advanced, not unreasonably so, but sufficiently to enable the farmers of this state to realize the great

work that had been done for them by Senator Simmons.

Again, in the beginning of 1930, when large numbers of farmers in the South were unable, by reason of the low cotton prices and bad crops of the previous year, to pay their indebtedness and buy fertilizer for the year of 1930, Senator Simmons succeeded in getting up an appropriation of six million dollars for advancements with which to buy fertilizer and seed.

The foregoing two instances are only illustrative of Senator Simmons' promptness in rising always to the defense of the farming class.

This Advertisement is Paid for by Simmons Supporters in Lee County