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No.

## SYNOPSIS OF SPEECH OF MR. W. BAILEY AT ASHEBORO LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

MR. BAILEY DISCUSSES THE PRINCIPAL ISSUES OF THE PRESENT TIME—TELLS OF THE SOUTH'S EXTERMINATED POSITION IN THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT—PAYS BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO WORK OF GOVERNOR CRAIG.

Speeches from two of North Carolina's foremost Democrats in one week is bound to have a telling effect in the increase of the Democratic vote in Randolph county in the coming November election. Cameron Morrison opened the campaign Monday afternoon and on Friday night J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, spoke to a packed court house full of people. Mr. Bailey was introduced by Mr. Wm. C. Hammer, and in doing he so paid a most beautiful tribute to the work of this well known Democrat. Mr. Hammer said that he never knew Mr. Bailey to be on the wrong side of any question.

Mr. Bailey said: It was at Greensboro just a few years ago that a president of the United States invited North Carolinians to "Join the Republican Party and become part of the Union." I guess that President has heard the news. We are in the Union all right. Indeed the Union is somewhat in North Carolina. There is Senator Simmons, at the head of the Senate. There is Overman right at the top. There is Joe Daniels running the National House of Representatives. There is Tom Pence right next to the Navy. There is Claud Kitchen leading the House of Representatives. There is Tom Pence right next to the National Chairman of the Democratic Party. But where is the Republican party end of that invitation? Somewhere in Yale University there is an ex-president lecturing on law, not politics, and somewhere up the River of Rooseveltian Doubt, if you can call it that, is the Republican party running in no particular direction!

And what a transition, my fellow citizens, have we here: We are not only in the Union but in two short years we have put out of the Union the hordes of privilege and plunder. We came in by the right door, the Democratic Party; and the right man showed us the way, Woodrow Wilson, we have done so well that even the Republicans have nothing to say against us—they did not issue a hand-book this year. They could not get up any campaign thunder. They are a mute in the presence of Wilson's policies.

President Wilson has achieved a great century's task in two years. We are in the midst of the great awakening of the American conscience, and Woodrow Wilson is its prophet. Historians will date a new era from the hour in which he took the oath of office. The new breath of freedom blows across our land; we know that our Republic is in the hands of a man who interprets power in terms of service rather than privilege. We know that the day of "the interests" is done and the day of "the interests of the people" is at hand.

**The Financial Center Changed**  
We behold the financial center of our country moved as by magic from Morgan's office on Wall Street to the Treasury at Washington. We behold the banks of our country bowing to the Treasury which so recently dared not refuse to bow to them. There is a great man in that Treasury, by the way his name is—McAdoo. He has been the most difficult task a Secretary of the Treasury ever had. But he made the financial resources of the Republic well-springs of relief to our farmers where they had been the means of panic and oppression. It is a master hand at the helm of the Treasury.

We have a currency law now that makes money trusts impossible so long as such a man as Wilson or McAdoo is at the helm. The Steel Trust squeezed the courage out of the man who faced lions in Africa and was unafraid. But McAdoo and Wilson and the Democratic Congress have squeezed the arrogance and the power out of that same Steel Trust and all the other trusts as well. The people have taken charge. They came back into the Union the same time that North Carolina did, and by the same door the Democratic party did.

**Lifting the Burden of Taxation**  
We have placed the burden of taxation where it belongs. We have taken the tax from sugar and wool and placed it on the incomes of corporations and the well-to-do. We refused to let might make right. We declared that only Right makes Right.

**The New Diplomacy.**  
Even so in Mexico. Our soldiers and sailors went into that stricken land bearing their arms in the interest of peace and justice. Patience wrought us perfect work. South America begins to trust us. Mexico relies upon us. All the warring nations of the earth seek our good-will. Wilson and Bryan have put an end to the dollar diplomacy and the language of war. The big stick has given way to the big heart. In our White House dwells a man after the order of John Bunyan's Great Heart. And in the Providence of God we are learning that the good way is the strong way. The principles of the Gospel are as good for a nation as for a person. Strange we are so slow to accept the words of life. Thanks to the new diplomacy—the diplomacy of Peace and Justice—a grateful people are shouting "War in the East; Peace

in the West! God bless Wilson", North Carolina's "at Progress As for North Carolina, that is an old story. Here we are with a record of service unsurpassed in all the state's history.

North Carolina did not have to reform. All the rest of the nation has been fighting graft and privilege for twenty years. There has been none to fight in North Carolina. North Carolina was and is Democratic. It was a great and wise Democrat who said that "a long lease of power breeds corruption." He was right as a rule. But North Carolina under the Democrats is the exception that proves the rule. In half a century of power not one of her state officers has proved untrue to his trust.

Other political parties come and go; but the Democratic party is as old as the Republic; and is destined to live as long as the Republic lives. The Democratic party maintains its powerful hold upon this state because it is so truly representative of the Commonwealth. Some times it does not move as fast as some of us wish, but see how surely it moves forward. It is neither radical nor conservative—it is representative. If you want the Democratic party to do any one thing, I will tell you how to do it, go to the people with it. It responds surely to them, as surely as the hand to the head. Oh, never fear the "What-be bosses. Go to the people. That is how we got supervision of the public service corporations.

That is how we are now about to get the legalized primary. I am a Democrat because I know that the people can control the party for what is right; and on the other hand, it has the conscience and the vigor to hold them back until they are sure they are right.

There are progressives who demand every new idea that springs up. Let us thank God Democratic party can hold back as well as lead onward. Yes, one can be too progressive as well as too conservative.

Governor Craig has made a magnificent Governor. If you will consider what we are doing in education, in Public Health, in Agriculture, in Good Roads, and see how wisely and steadfastly he is fostering these beneficent works, you will not ask for more. There may be no politics in public health; but there is everything else that is good—there is life and prosperity. Do you realize the value of the work being done in this cause just now—the exposure of patent medicine folks, the reduction of death rates, the prevention of epidemics, the schooling of the people against the plagues? Do you get the bulletin? Craig is back of all this.

Do you see our farmers prosperous, and the value of farm lands increasing with increasing productivity? Do you see them planting peas and crimson clover and plowing deep? Do you hear of Boys' Corn Clubs and Pig Clubs and Girls' Canning Clubs? Our Department of Agriculture is back of all this. And Craig is leading on. We have made a wonderful increase of income in agriculture.

Behold the good roads movement—how it has enveloped the state. There is a road like a ribbon from Raleigh to Greensboro. Craig is the center of this great movement.

Best of all, Craig grappled with the public carriers in the hour that he took the oath. It was a splendid moment in our lives when we saw him dedicate himself to his task declaring that North Carolina shippers were discriminated against by the great railroads and that he would put an end to it if he had to exhaust all the powers of the state. That sort of earnestness counts. And we bring you in his name and the name of the Democratic party as a result a saving to the shippers of this state of two million dollars a year. This is so far the outstanding trophy of Governor Craig's administration. He did it so quietly we have hardly known it. And let me say that this magnificent achievement was wrought through our Corporation Commission, at the head of which is Mr. E. L. Travis. There is no more wise, and skillful a lawyer in the state than he, and it is no more than just to say that the favorable terms of the settlement are due in no small measure to his brilliant management. He deserves reelection by an overwhelming vote of confidence and appreciation.

Two years from now, if you will give the General Assembly the power by ratifying the Constitutional Amendments, we will bring you another trophy in the deliverance of our people from a taxation system that places the burden on the poor men rather than the man better able to bear it. But do not demand of them, do not expect reform, unless you give them the power.

Give us these amendments and the legalized primary, and we can go on working out here in this best of all lands an ideal Commonwealth with every assurance of success. It is a glorious work we citizens of North Carolina have. We have received the noblest of heritages. Let us give ourselves to the task of so building upon our foundation that all the world will behold in North Carolina a Commonwealth happy in equal laws, equally

administered, a people eager to labor in the assurance that they shall enjoy in full measure the fruits of their endeavors.

**The Amendments to the Constitution**  
In conclusion Mr. Bailey took up the subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. He spoke as follows:

"On election day, November 3rd, next, ten amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina will be submitted to the voters. It becomes every voter to inform himself upon these amendments and to vote for or against them, according to his judgment.

**The Truth About the Proposed Constitutional Amendments.**

In the General Assembly of 1913, more than twenty amendments to our Constitution were introduced. This gives an idea of the demand for changes in the Constitution. As that General Assembly did not have time to consider these amendments, it authorized the appointment of a commission of twenty citizens to carefully go over the present Constitution and to prepare and report to the General Assembly in special session such amendments as they might deem good and sound. This the commission did. The General Assembly, in session in the Fall of 1913, carefully reviewed the report if the Commission, and after thorough discussion, passed for submission to the voters the amendments now before us. The fact that these amendments received almost unanimous support in the General Assembly is one of the best assurances that each of them is calculated to advance the interests of the people of North Carolina.

Further evidence to the same effect is the fact that these amendments are heartily endorsed by Governor Locke Craig, National Committeeman Joseph Daniels, and official leaders of the Farmers' Union, who declare that if adopted, they will "make for progress in this state and for the advancement of our farming interests and all other worthy interests in the state." These leaders especially endorse the taxation amendment because it "sets free our people to work out necessary reforms in taxation while leaving in force the present restrictions in rate."

Another fact of great significance as to the merits of the proposed amendments is this: That notwithstanding that they were proposed by a General Assembly overwhelmingly Democratic they have received the emphatic endorsement of the Republican State Convention. It is true that they were not endorsed by the Democratic State Convention, but this was due to the fact that the Convention regarded them as non-partisan matter, and not the subject of the Convention's consideration. In the light of the Republican endorsement it cannot be regarded as unfortunate that the Democratic Convention left the matter open for other parties.

**I.**  
The first amendment proposes to strike out of the Constitution the phrase "Insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and to substitute for the odious characterization of the civil war, the phrase, "War Between the States."

This will appeal to every patriotic North Carolinian. It also serves to remind us that the Constitution which we are amending was made in a time (1788) when the real sentiments of our people could not be expressed.

**II.**  
The second amendment proposes to increase the pay of members of the General Assembly from four dollars per day to six dollars per day, and of the respective presiding officers of the Houses thereof, from six dollars per day to eight dollars per day.

It is hoped thus to make it possible for more of our people to afford the expense of being members of the General Assembly, as the present compensation does not begin to meet the necessary campaign expenses, board bills, and the time a citizen must lose from his regular duties.

**III.**  
The third amendment has for its object the restriction of local, private and special legislation with the two-fold of (1) having many of these matters referred to the boards of county commissioners and the governing bodies of towns; (2) of affording the General Assembly liberty to engage in the consideration of matters of State-wide importance.

Every session of the General Assembly is congested with thousands of bills of no general importance; matters that should be the subject of uniform legislation, on the one hand, or local self-government on the other. If this amendment shall be ratified by the people they will emancipate the General Assembly from its present bondage of local and special legislation and endow it with liberty to attend to matters of interest to all the people.

This amendment gives the General Assembly power to "pass general laws regulating the matters set out in this section;" that is, special and private matters; and if it is ratified all these smaller matters will be disposed of once and for all general acts.

Let the reader consider what it will mean to the Commonwealth to have its General Assembly rid of the thousands of little bills of no general value in order that it may treat the

matters of great concern to all the people.

**IV.**  
The fourth amendment changes the date of the inauguration of the Governor from the "1st day of January" to "the second Wednesday after the first Monday in January."

This is to correct an error in the present Constitution and to fix the date of the inauguration subsequent to the canvassing of the election returns by the General Assembly.

**V.**  
The fifth amendment empowers the General Assembly to provide for the selection of special or emergency judges of the Superior Court. As matters now stand, if a judge of the Superior Court falls sick the Governor has to call in a judge from another district, or court is suspended. This amendment will enable the General Assembly to relieve against this—thus saving time and money and making for the general public convenience.

**VI.**  
The sixth amendment merely strikes from the Constitution certain obsolete articles.

**VII.**  
Article seven strikes out the present Article on Revenue and Taxation and substitutes therefor an article designed to give the General Assembly power to reform our present inequitable, burdensome and inefficient taxation system.

This new article holds the present rate of taxation at 66 2/3 cents on the \$100 for state and county purposes. It also fixes the rates in cities and towns for all purposes at 75 cents on the \$100. The only way to increase the rates so fixed is by popular vote.

There is now no Constitutional limit upon the tax rate a city or town may fix. Under the proposed amendment the limit would be fixed at 75 cents on the \$100.

So much for the rate. It is further proposed to enable the General Assembly to classify subjects of taxation—all subjects of a class to be uniformly taxed; and to separate subjects of taxation for State and local purposes, that is, assigning one sort of property for local taxation and another for State taxation.

Now the effect of this provision is to free the hand of the General Assembly from the paralyzing effect of the present requirement of uniformity.

As matters now stand, the burden of taxation falls on the small property holder. His property is assessed at full value and he pays the full rate. He cannot hide his property. The land-owner's land is always in view. The burden of taxation under the present Constitution now falls in North Carolina on land and the small personal holdings. The large holdings of cash in banks, solvent credits, and bonds are notoriously untaxed. They are in hiding—at least they are known of all men not to be on the tax books. As a consequence the burden falls upon land and the small property owners.

The object in giving the General Assembly broader powers is to enable it to bring about a more just and more efficient system of taxation—to distribute the burden of our taxes equitably.

It is further to be observed that this proposed amendment declares that in case "subjects of taxation shall be separated for State and local purposes, no part of the ad valorem tax on real estate (except the real estate of public service corporations) shall be applied to state purposes." Clearly this section contemplates having county land taxed only for county purposes, and city land taxed only for town and county purposes—relieving lands of state taxes, and putting it up to the state to derive its income from public service corporations and personal property. But let it be understood, this is not compulsory. The General Assembly is given only the power to make such a separation. Poll tax is limited to \$2 as now.

**VIII.**  
The eighth amendment would prevent the incorporation of corporations by the General Assembly—confining this business to the Secretary of State, in whose office ample power is reposed.

**IX.**  
The ninth amendment commands the General Assembly to provide by general laws for the organization of cities and towns, etc., instead of having each one to come up before it with a contest. This is another step in the direction of local self-government.

**X.**  
The tenth amendment fixes the minimum limit of the public school term at six months instead of four as it now stands. The people of North Carolina are ready at last to provide a guarantee in their fundamental law that adequate facilities of education shall be in reach of every child of school age six months in each year.

Such is a brief outline of the amendments to be voted on November 3rd next. They are in the hands of the people. The Governor has done his part; the General Assembly has done its part, and we believe the people of North Carolina will arise to the occasion, as they always have done, and do their part. Here is their opportunity to help themselves and all their fellow citizens. Here is their opportunity.

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS EXPLAINED IN PLAIN EVERYDAY LANGUAGE

CLARENCE POE WRITES A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED FOR RATIFICATION OR REJECTION NEXT MONTH AND THE CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSE THEM.

Progress is the law of life, and this applies to the machinery of government, as well as the machinery of farm or factory. The people of America as a whole realize this, and so the Constitution of the United States has been recently changed in two important respects. It has been changed so as to permit of election of Senators by direct vote of the people—a further step in the direction of more genuine democracy, one of the master-motives of our age. It has also been amended so as to permit the taxation of the incomes of the wealthy—a new step in the direction of shifting the burdens of taxation to those most able to bear them, which is another growing purpose of our generation. Now at least the state of North Carolina has awakened to the fact that her Constitution needs over-hauling and bringing up-to-date. Framed in 1868, nearly fifty years ago, it is today one of the most antiquated state Constitutions in America, and the most antiquated to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line. Compare our date, 1868, with that of Alabama, 1901; Arkansas, 1874; Florida, 1885; Georgia, 1877; Louisiana, 1898; Mississippi, 1895; Tennessee, 1870; Texas 1875, and Virginia, 1902.

**History of the Proposed Amendments**  
Small wonder, therefore, that for years eminent men in both political parties have insisted upon the need for revision. Patriotic and able Democrats like Ex-Governor Jarvis, and patriotic and able Republicans like Mr. Holton, and students like Dr. J. G. de R. Hamilton, were especially insistent in urging the importance of the matter before the rest of the state waked up. At last the Legislature of 1913 acted, and from its membership picked a committee of its ablest and wisest men representing both political parties—E. L. Daughtride, A. D. Ward, H. W. Stubbs, A. T. Grant, A. D. Ivie, T. M. Washington, George W. Connor, R. F. Haymore, R. R. Williams, E. R. Wooten, Henry A. Page, W. A. Devin, E. J. Justice and C. S. Wallace. Governor Craig added Dr. H. Q. Alexander, D. Y. Cooper, J. W. Bailey, A. M. Scales and N. J. Rouse. These men, after long deliberation, proposed and recommended fourteen amendments for submission to the people by authority of the Legislature. The Legislature was then called in special session last fall, and after mature deliberation reduced the number of proposed amendments to ten.

These ten amendments, which the people of North Carolina are to vote for or against on November 3, are as follows:

1. To change the term "War of the Rebellion" where used to "War Between the States."
2. To increase the compensation of members of the General Assembly to \$360 per session, and decrease their mileage.
3. To limit local, private and special legislation by the General Assembly.
4. To change the day of inaugurating the Governor.
5. To prevent delay in trials by providing emergency judges.
6. Removing obsolete sections from the Constitution.
7. To revise and reform the system of revenue and taxation.
8. To prevent special charters to corporations, by the General Assembly.
9. To prevent special charters to towns, cities and incorporated villages.
10. To require six month public school term.

### An Unbiased Investigation.

In this article it is my purpose to have us inquire candidly and earnestly as to whether or not these amendments ought to be adopted. This question is not a partisan one and so the Progressive Farmer may discuss it freely. The amendments were proposed, as we have said, by a commission and submitted by a Legislature representing all political faiths. A majority of the Progressives in the Legislature voted for the amendments, the Republican State Platform lines up that party with the advocates of change, and while the Democratic State platform commission thought it a non-partisan question and that members of the party should not be bound to support the amendment as a party duty whether or not, yet the Democratic attitude is shown by the fact that 142 Democrats in the Legislature voted for them and only 5 against.

It seems, therefore, that the leading men in all parties who have given the question long and serious consideration believe the amendments are wise and necessary and this fact in itself raises a strong presumption in their favor.

Nevertheless, I do not wish to have our Progressive Farmer readers act merely on the judgment of these other men. Let us consider the whole question carefully for ourselves, and in this consideration, now let us purge ourselves of all bias or prejudice one way or the other. Let us consider solely whether or not these amendments will make for the good of our farming interests and of other worthy interests in the state. I have nothing personally to gain from their pass-

age; I have no desire to matter except from the what will be best for our line people and for the whole—and I am sure this practically all our readers, then and let us reason one and see whether they of our support.

### About Amendments No. 1

To amendment No. 1 we one will have objection. I moves the stigma which Constitution places upon soldiers by calling them "bellini," but "War B States."

Amendment No. 2 may by some at first, but we reflection will justify if any reasonable man. I be entitled "A Bill to E Men to Serve as Legislato vides compensation of \$36 ber for a sixty day legis instead of \$4 a day as Now \$4 a day will hardly Raleigh's expenses at a ge Raleigh's laundry, need and courtesies for consti come to see him, expens gating legislative measu correspondence, etc.—to of the necessary expenses nomination and election. words, if he only gets \$4 mileage, every man who Legislature must not only regular business, but go down pocket for the priv what is the result? The re poor men can't afford to Legislature. The result who come are too often who want to get some not perience so as to run for office or corporation lawy resent the corporation rat people. Six dollars a da amendment No. 2 propos \$360 for a 60-day sessio about enable a Legislator even on expenses, and provision I believe it wou to get more farmers and tives of the plain people lature. But while allowi ges for our lawmakers, ar er is worthy of his hire. No 2 forever destroys mileage graft of ten cent way, and makes mileage a mile instead.

On the whole I repeat lieve this amendment will able poor men to be leg should be adopted.

**Amendment No. 3 is Spec ant**

Amendment No.3 is th most important of all th voted on. It simply prov instead of having a whole wasting its time and pidd little local bills, and s dust may be thrown in Big or whether dogs may be Goose Hill township, all ures not important enou al laws shall be settled lthorities or by the people That is one great reason don't have better Legis members take up three-f time with private and lo instead of the big questio the welfare of the whole Legislature of 1913 filled book of 3,546 pages with private laws, whereas the 498 pages of public laws, recently of making his fi the great General Assemb Carolina, expecting to fin bers absorbed in serious ing the welfare of the co but instead the bill before was whether chickens sh lowed to run at large arou church in Rowan! Now it imated \$175 worth of t Legislature to settle this whereas if the people in t were free to settle such themselves by vote, petit decision of their commiss cost would be very little a solators would be left free proper thought to import tions. Amendment No. 3 to us therefore.

**Amendment No. 4** simply the day for inaugurating t or, correcting a discrepa present constitution. It's o amendments which doesn't much either way, but since no harm and a little good, pass.

**Amendment No. 5** simpli zes the Legislature to name or emergency judge to be when the regular judge is s when from attending. A the people of a whole count quently inconvenienced bea inability of a judge to hold the time appointed.

**Amendment No. 6** simpl out section 20, 26 and 33 IV or the present constitutio date section relating to offi in 1868 and to terms of offi cials elected in 1868.

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