

OUT ONE ISSUE IS INVOLVED IN RACE

Between Hoey and Morehead In the Ninth.

Question Is One of Endorsing or Condemning Wilson Leadership.

By JOE L. BAKER
(Staff Correspondent The Citizen)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 5.—There is but one issue involved in the present campaign in the ninth congressional district of North Carolina.

Let us glance for a moment at the record of the democratic party under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, or do they condemn that record?

If they endorse that record, then they should go to the polls on the 16th and vote for the candidate who endorses by voting for Clyde Hoey, the democratic nominee, for congress. If they condemn and would repudiate that record, then it is their duty to vote for John Morehead.

Let us glance at the democratic party's record for a moment. The democratic party came into complete control of the government in 1913, when Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated president. The first southern-born man to occupy the white house since the war between the states. With the exception of two short terms of four years each, the republican party had been the party in power for fifty years.

Grows Chaotic

Under this rule of republicanism, conditions had grown chaotic. The very commercial life of the nation was imperiled. The legislation that had been written upon the nation's statute books was legislation under which the classes were the beneficiaries, and not the masses. Let those who would deny this charge point to one single piece of constructive legislation enacted by a republican congress and signed by a republican president which benefited all the people. Capital controlled, and only those measures proposed to congress that received the endorsement of the money kings of the land were written into law. The very halls of the capitol at Washington were infested by the paid lobbyists of the great corporations and trusts, sent there to alertly guard against anything being done that would in any degree threaten their domination. Labor had never had an inning. The "bloody shirt" was worthy of his life, but he didn't receive that compensation to which his toil entitled him.

Under the fiscal policy fastened upon the nation under the rule of the republican party, a little bunch of money kings in Wall street controlled the money power of the country. The country had been demanding banking and currency reform for many years, but the demand went unheeded.

True to its promise, the democratic party, under the leadership of President Wilson, set about immediately to bring about the promised reform in the country's fiscal policy. The federal reserve act was passed. It wrested control of the money power from Wall street, and distributed it throughout twelve regional districts with a federal reserve bank in each. Republicans in congress, when this act was proposed, denounced it and declared that it would create a panic. It did on Wall street, and the money kings who saw their grasp on the government being loosened. Time has proved the wisdom of that law, pronounced by many the greatest financial legislation ever enacted by the lawmaking authority of any country, and today, not even one of the republicans who raised their voices against the federal reserve act can find a single criticism in the law, or suggest one feature in which it ought to be amended. Or if they could, at least they don't.

Frequent Panics

Under the old fiscal system, fastened on the country by the republican party, every panic was almost as frequent as the seasons, and bank failures as numerous as the leaves. Actual figures show that prior to the enactment of the federal reserve law, a national bank failed every 21 days. Contrast with this the fact that since January 1, 1913, there has been only one national bank failure in the United States, and in that instance, the depositors were so protected by the safeguards thrown around their deposits by the federal reserve act that every creditor received one hundred cents on the dollar.

For a century, the small farmer and land holder has been in the clutches of the mortgage banker, who charged high rates of interest and would make loans for short periods only. The republican party had been promising relief from this situation for many years. The democratic party, which took its pledges seriously, wrote the farm land bank act. A series of farm loans was established. Under this system, a man who owns a small farm or tract of land, or who wishes to acquire one, may borrow money at a lower rate of interest than six per cent, and for a period of more than three years. And now, not only may he thus borrow from the government, but the mortgage bankers, private loan companies and insurance companies, which make loans on real estate, have been forced to lower their interest charges and lengthen the term for which they make loans. Republicans in congress have threatened to repeal this act, or to amend it so that competent financiers and economists say that it would be virtually destroyed. Everybody knows that if it were done, immediately the private loan agencies would send their interest rates skyward again, and the small farmer and land owner would feel the fingers of the loan shark at his throat again, and the hope of the tenant who aspires to become a land owner, through the medium of the farm land bank system, would die.

The democratic administration restored the American flag to the high seas, whence it had been driven fifty years ago. Everybody agreed that American ought to have a merchant marine, but the republicans said it couldn't be established without a subsidy. The democratic party holds that a public subsidy is usually a private graft. Woodrow Wilson and the democratic congress said that a merchant marine could be built without a dollar of subsidy, and they did it. And today, our merchant marine is second only to that of Great Britain; our flag floats on the seven seas and American-built and American-owned ships, manned by American seamen, are carrying American cargoes to every port in the world.

A democratic congress passed and

Woodrow Wilson, as President, signed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension bill, under which the science of agriculture is being taught to hundreds of thousands of farmers and embryo farmers, and the farms the land are being made to bloom and bear as they never bloomed and bore before. The department of agriculture's leadership and aid has assisted the American farmer to plant, cultivate and harvest the crops of the earth that never grew out of the earth; harvests that enabled America not only to feed herself, but to feed a world threatened by the giant ghost of famine during the world-war. Our grain and foodstuffs, carried in American bottoms, manned by American crews and guarded by the American navy, threaded the submarine-studded Atlantic and saved millions of men, women and children in the old world from starvation, and four million soldiers of our allies as they held the line on the western front until America's sons marching to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," entered the breach at Chateau-Thierry and turned back an army of five hundred thousand that rolled backward, ever backward, until they laid down their guns on the fateful 11th of November, 1918, and begged for peace.

The democratic administration gave the expansion of the good roads legislation; it enacted a law to free children from the sweat-shops; it gave labor its first recognition in the government, creating the office of secretary of labor in the President's cabinet.

Won the Great War

Under the leadership of President Wilson, America fought and won the greatest war the world has ever known. She organized, trained and equipped an army of four million men, transporting them across three thousand miles of water filled with submarines without the loss of a single man aboard a ship conveyed by a warship flying the American flag. Her army wore the finest uniforms clothed and the best equipped of any of the world has ever known; its health was the best, and the death rate the lowest. For the first time in history, the deaths in battle exceeded those from disease in the army; the merit system of selecting officers, and promoting them, prevailed. In the Spanish war, fought under a republican administration, favoritism prevailed in the army and the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force was a man grown so fat that he had to be carried about on a litter and whose appointment to command was due to the fact that he was a favorite of the then secretary of war.

The record of the democratic party which is on trial in this campaign in the ninth congressional district of North Carolina. It is the record on which Clyde Hoey is running and the record the party of John Morehead is endeavoring to deny.

The charge has been made that the democrats in this campaign are waving the "bloody shirt" and are reviving the race issue. The race question has been drawn into this campaign, but the democratic contention that it was forced upon them. In one respect, it was forced by the recent action of Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, sometimes called "Doctor" Moses, who has introduced in the senate a resolution that southern democrats in congress declare the first step of the republican party to re-enslave the negro in the southern states, or force a reduction of representation.

Democrats are charging that the republican politicians in the north are playing with the negro question, in order to corral the black vote in the doubtful states. In proof of this, they cite the denunciation the republicans have indulged in against the democrats for the removal of negro office holders and the substitution of white men in their places. The republican national campaign book of 1916, the official publication of the republican party said:

Negro's Opportunity.

"The negro's opportunity under republican control is strikingly shown by the fact that in every state that is democratic, the statute books are covered with disfranchisement laws, labor contract laws, Jim Crow laws, segregation laws and other forms of discriminatory legislation based on race and color, while in every state associated as republican without exception there is not a single law which strikes hope from the black man's heart, nor has any such discouraging law ever been proposed by the republicans."

John M. Morehead is the North Carolina member of the republican national committee, whose official publication and declaration of principles this hand book is.

"The Messenger," a negro publication in New York and which always supports the republican party, and is regarded as the leading negro publication of the country, in a recent editorial advocated in tri-marriage of the races and denounced those states which have laws prohibiting such inter-marriage.

This is the party that is now seeking to break the solid south; that is trying to alienate North Carolina democracy from the faith and the principles held and preached by such men as Vance, Aycock and Simmons.

This is the party, now led by Lodge, of "force bill" fame; by "Boss" Penrose, of Pennsylvania; by Dr. Fess, of Ohio; by Johnson and Borah and Branigan and others who have done everything that men could do to defeat the league of nations and other lofty purposes for which President Wilson has been working, that is sending money into the district in an effort to break the solidarity of the democratic congressional delegation from North Carolina.

The campaign in the ninth district is waxing hot, and judging from the strength that has already developed, although the election is yet more than a week away, there is going to be a heavy vote for a by-election, and the democracy of the district will reply in unmistakable tones to the challenge the G. O. P. has hurled.

ONE GOOD MAN IS BOAST OF G. O. P.

In Statement on the Ninth District Race.

Confession By Inference That Is Rare Achievement In South.

(Special to The Citizen)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Here is a queer thing. The republican national committee, in its latest statement on the congressional contest in the Ninth North Carolina district, says: "In view of the fact that the republicans have nominated a man of the highest type, the campaign is being waged enthusiastically." That is confession, by inference, that the republicans have not ordinarily nominated high type men for congress in the south. And that is the bare, bald truth—but isn't it queer to hear the republican national committee telling it?

The democrats have told it a great many times, in practically every congressional district in the south, and the few republicans who have been elected to congress from that section have usually told it immediately upon their arrival in Washington. But now the supreme authority, considering that it has nominated one good man, feels constrained to shout about it. The democrats, of course, have nothing to say on the subject. They are making the fight on public issues and the capacity of their own candidates and are content to let the republicans extract what joy they can from the feeling that they have at last nominated a good man in the south.

Other Queer Things.

There are other queer things in that statement. "The republican party," it says, "is not the party of sectionalism." Shades of the bloody shirt! With Larry Sherman and his ilk breaking loose about every so often

with the rankest sectionalism, with the whole rank and file of the pork barrel brigade of republicans groching in bitterness of spirit that "the south is in the saddle," the time has not yet arrived when the republican national committee can make anybody believe that it spreads its love out evenly over the whole broad land. Of course, there is nothing especially new about that attitude. The republican party always has made loud protestation of its love for the south. It was doing that away back in reconstruction days, when its carpet baggers were loving the south for what little plunder the army had left. Through all the half century since, the same attitude has been kept up whenever the republican party thought it saw a chance to seduce some southern voters to change their party allegiance and give another republican a place at the public trough.

"Neither," continues the statement, "is the republican party the party of internationalism." No, of course not. It is the party of the narrowest particularism that this country has ever known. "The republican party," concludes the statement, "is solely the party of Americanism." But that is merely bluffing it out. They have already "heard from home," these republicans, and they know that even their rock-ribbed republican constituencies have condemned them for prostituting Americanism to narrow particularism.

Take Much Pride.

It is hardly possible to call attention to all the queer things in that statement, but here is one more. The republican national committee takes a heap of pride in saying that a republican convention held at Newton, N. C., "pledged the party to give labor a square deal." To what straits must a party be driven when it feels that it must pledge itself to "give labor a square deal?" To be sure, the republican party never has given labor a square deal, but one would think that the republican national committee would have enough finesse not to call attention to the fact in that blunt way. One would expect that a bunch of men of sufficient political sagacity to be members of the national committee, even if they couldn't say definitely what the republican party meant to do for labor, would at least use some glittering generality to call attention in such damning fashion to what the party never has done for labor. Democratic leaders in Washington are beginning to realize that one of their biggest assets in the 1920

campaign is going to be the republican national committee.

To Be Discharged.

Representative Edward W. Pou, at the instance of Mrs. Tucker, wife of Dr. John Tucker, of Charlotte, has successfully intervened with the naval authorities for the discharge from the service of Private Edward M. Butler, brother of Mrs. Tucker. He is with the 53rd company, second regiment, stationed in Haiti. Today Major General Commandant Barnett in reply to Mr. Pou's request, made the following statement:

"Instructions have been given to return all duration of war men from Haiti to the United States for discharge, and it is anticipated that the transfer and discharge of all these men will be effected prior to the first of the year."

The peanut growers and dealers of Eastern North Carolina are protesting against the embargo on peanuts which has been placed in effect by regional director, Winchell, at Atlanta, on shipments of peanuts from North Carolina and other points in the southern region to all points in the territory embraced in the southern region. It appears that this embargo has been ordered by Regional Director Winchell as a measure of fuel economy on account of the inability of the southern coal committee to allot any coal to manufacturers of peanut products, and with a view to avoiding the tying up of a large number of cars loaded with peanuts thereby adding to the existing car shortage in the southern territory. What the North Carolina peanut interests appear to be mostly concerned about is the apparent discrimination against them in view of the fact that the embargo on peanuts has not been placed in effect in the Allegheny region, which embraces the lines of the Norfolk and Western railway. Peanut growers and dealers in southeastern Virginia located along the lines of the Norfolk and Western railway are of course moving their peanuts without interruption and it is this discrimination that the North Carolina interests are protesting against. Senator Simmons protested to the railroad administration against this discrimination and asked that the embargo be lifted in North Carolina or placed in effect on the lines of the Norfolk and Western railway.

The railroad administration has just notified Senator Simmons that the embargo will be modified and shipments permitted from North Carolina growers, subject only to certain necessary regulations, as follows:

"Sr. 3184 modify this embargo to

SALE OF PROPERTY AT RUTHERFORDTON

Materials of New Telephone Line Have Been Ordered.

(Special to The Citizen)

RUTHERFORDTON, Dec. 5.—The Citizens Manufacturing company, a corporation composed of a number of the leading citizens and business men of Ruth and Rutherfordton, has purchased the J. L. Taylor saw, door and blind factory and ice plant, located near the Southern depot. The following are the officers: J. C. Hampton, president; J. L. Dobbins, secretary and treasurer; G. A. Callahan, superintendent of lumber and ice plant. Guy G. Wilson, aged 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wilson, of near Ruth, died Wednesday morning, after an illness of several weeks. Interment took place at Mount Vernon Baptist cemetery, with honors of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Southern Baptist church of Ruth. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. D. J. Hunt, of Childe, and J. B. Carpenter, of Rutherfordton.

There will be an old-time singing at Pleasant Grove Methodist church, Forest City, on Christmas day. The singing will be led by Prof. W. B. Blanton, of Caroleen.

It is announced that the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph will build a telephone line from Asheville to Chimney Rock by way of Hendersonville, and that materials and supplies for this concern have been ordered.

Fine assortment Wall Vases at all prices at Laws. 21 Haywood St.

Actor's Memorial day will be observed throughout the United States and Canada today with special performances for the benefit of the actors' fund.

permit acceptance of cotton seed, peanuts, soy beans and velvet beans for movements on permits issued by destination agent who should assure himself before issuing permits that the consignee is in position to promptly release cars on arrival. The permit reference should be forwarded to agent at shipping point who will endorse same on waybill as authority for movement through to destination."

MEMORIAL LOBBY IN HICKORY BUILDING

American Legion Post Rapidly Gaining in Membership.

(Special to The Citizen)

HICKORY, Dec. 5.—Provision for a memorial lobby in Hickory's proposed municipal building and auditorium, with tablets commemorating the soldiers who gave their lives in the great war, was made in the plans of the architect just submitted to council and accepted. The building will be a beauty, complete in every detail, and with provisions for every city office in the big structure. An auditorium, with complete stage, will seat 1,000 persons. It is expected to have the complete plans ready by the first of February and to begin construction by early spring so as to have the building as a 1921 New Year's gift to the citizens.

The American legion post recently organized here by Lawrence Cline as chairman and Russell M. Yount as secretary continues to grow in membership. The post now has more than 50 members and is expected to enroll several hundred former service men.

Local merchants were somewhat confused by the Associated Press story and the telegram refused direct from the regional coal committee in Atlanta on the closing hours. The merchants association unanimously voted to comply with the regulations and to see that other concerns in this section comply, and on the heels of the resolution came a press notice that stores using electricity generated by water power could remain open after 4 p. m. provided they used no fuel. The Atlanta committee followed this up today with a telegram saying they could stay open if they turned off for lighting purposes. None of the stores here use oil lights.

CONTINUES PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL OF EX-KAISER

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Speaking at Portpridd, Wales, today, Sir Gordon Hewart, attorney-general, said the suggestion was not true that there were any dissensions of wavering with reference to the trial of former Emperor William of Germany. The law officers, he added, were continuing most careful preparations for it.

Charles S. Thomas, United States senator from Colorado, is 79 years old today.

DISCONTINUE FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR MEN

RALEIGH, Dec. 4.—The state board of agriculture today decided to discontinue the farmers institutes for men and have put T. E. Parker, director of these institutes, in as field organizer for cotton warehouses under the Price act. The supervision of the warehouses will be left in the hands of the bureau of markets.

The resignation of W. C. Grier, of Asheville county, was accepted, as he is leaving the state. Appointment of the vacancy is made by the governor.

The department of etymology was given two assistants to aid in fighting the boll weevil and other work and a pathologist in horticulture was authorized. There was a general increase in the salary of different departments but cuts in appropriations all along the line will make it possible for the department to spend less money than last year.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for improving the lime plant in the western part of the state.

Henry W. Blair, former senator from New Hampshire and the first to propose a "dry" amendment to the federal constitution, is 88 years old today.

Feel Tired, Achy—All Played Out?



"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Do you feel tired, achy, all played out? Do you lack energy for the day's work? Evening find you "all played out?" Don't worry so much about it! You can't expect to feel up to par if your kidneys aren't acting right. The kidneys need help occasionally just as the bowels need help. A dull, nagging backache; soreness, lameness and sharp, sudden pains are all symptoms of neglected kidneys. You may have headaches and dizziness, too, and perhaps some annoying kidney irregularity. Don't wait for more serious troubles. Get back your health and keep it! Use DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

Read These Asheville Cases:

South French Broad Avenue.

H. L. Tomlin, railroad conductor, 219 S. French Broad Ave., says: "When my back hurts me I get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Smith's Drug Store and their use never fails to give me relief. Others of my family have also used Doan's with the same good results. I gladly recommend this medicine." (Statement given November 28, 1914.)

On April 23, 1918, Mr. Tomlin added: "What I said in my former statement still holds good. I advise people suffering from their kidneys to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I gladly recommend this medicine again."

Broadway.

Mrs. J. H. Davis, 409 Broadway, says: "Years ago I suffered terribly from kidney trouble. My back was weak and my kidneys acted irregularly. When I bent over, knife-like pains shot through me and I almost took my breath away. I was blind with distress and so nervous I shall never forget it. Headaches kept me in misery too and soon I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me from the start and in a short time my kidneys acted regularly and I was entirely relieved of all the other trouble."

Biltmore Avenue.

Mrs. M. M. McCarron, 269 Biltmore Ave., says: "Some time ago I had an attack of kidney trouble. My back ached most of the time and I felt run down and tired out. When I bent over, a sharp pain shot through my back and I could hardly straighten up again. I had dizzy spells and black specks appeared before my eyes. I could hardly attend to my housework. My ankles swelled terribly. My kidneys were weak and there were other distressing kidney disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I started taking them and before long my back was strong and my kidneys were regulated."

Woodrow Street.

W. A. Brown, motorman, 13 Woodrow St., says: "Several years ago I had an awful time with my back and kidneys. I think being on my feet so much had a good deal to do with bringing on the trouble. When I bent over sharp pains shot through my back and shoulders. I was dizzy at times and black specks appeared before my eyes. Mornings I was lame and sore and found it hard to get around. My kidneys didn't act right and the secretions were highly colored and painful in passage. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got some at Carmichael's Drug Store. Doan's made my back feel better and my kidneys acted regularly. I used Doan's until I was entirely cured."

Holland Street.

W. M. Hawn, carpenter, 60 Holland St., says: "Some years ago I suffered from kidney trouble. My back ached and mornings I had a pain in my back, which made me helpless. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to me and I got some. Doan's soon removed the pains from my back and made me feel better in every way. I haven't had any return of the trouble and my kidneys are now in fine shape."

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Doan's Kidney Pills

Every Druggist has Doan's, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.