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MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1916.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

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WHY HON. HANNIS TAYLOR CANNOT SUPPORT WILSON

In a letter from the Hon. Hannis Taylor was minister to Spain under the Cleveland administration and is the author of many textbooks on Constitutional and International law which are considered standard authority, not only in this country but in all European countries. Indeed he is the most distinguished author that our State has ever produced. One of his books is the "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution." This book was so appreciated in England that the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. and a similar degree has been conferred upon him by a number of American universities.

Mr. Taylor was born at New Bern, N. C., and is an alumnus of our State university, where he was invited to deliver the annual commencement address several years ago, which was very highly praised by the Democratic press of our State.

Mr. Taylor's letter in part follows: Mr. Wilson's flagrant breach of his Solemn Covenant Not to Be a Candidate to Succeed Himself.

Mr. Wilson enjoys the very undeniable distinction of being the first president ever accused, so far as I know, of breaking the solemn "promises and covenants" made with the people in the party platform upon which he sought and obtained their votes. Under our rigid and complex constitution the honor system, under which the people give their suffrage in exchange for the "promises and covenants" given by nominees in party platforms, is at once vital and fundamental. Senator Norris hit the nail on the head when he said in a speech delivered at Washington a few months ago: "The greatest evil in American politics today is the dishonest nominee." The question of questions involved in the approaching election is this: Is Mr. Wilson a dishonest nominee? Despite the labored and sophistical efforts made by his partisans and apologists to obscure the real facts involved, they are too plain to be misunderstood. Unless it is legitimate to argue, as De Quincy did, that "murder is a fine art," it is unnecessary to say that when a nominee is accepted under our American honor system the nominee pledges his sacred honor to observe part and clause of the party platform as completely as if he took an oath to that effect in a court of justice. Such has always been the distinct understanding of the American people since our honor system began. The plain facts in Mr. Wilson's case are these: The Democratic platform of 1912, to every clause of which he

pledged himself, provided: "We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

If ever a man had the right to speak for another, Mr. Bryan, the political creator of Mr. Wilson, who took the nomination away from the Hon. Champ Clark in order to give it to him, had the right not only to speak for Mr. Wilson but to bind him by his words. As his accredited representative and spokesman, Mr. Bryan canvassed the country in his interest, making many speeches, in all of which he declared to the people what his—Mr. Wilson's—understanding was as to his candidacy for a second term. At a great meeting held at Indianapolis on October 17, 1912, Mr. Bryan said: "We present him—Mr. Wilson—not only qualified in every way, but we present him pledged to a single term, that he may be your president and spend no time dividing patronage in order to secure delegates; that he need spend no time in planning for re-election; that he may give you all his thought and all his heart and all his energy. I believe that when a man is lifted by his countrymen to this pinnacle of power he ought to tear from his heart every thought of ambition and on his bended knees consecrate his term to his country's service. That is our ideal president, and we present to you a man who measures up to that ideal." I was in Indianapolis at the time and heard those words as they were spoken by Mr. Bryan to at least 7,000 people assembled in front of the State house. When that part of Mr. Bryan's speech pledging Mr. Wilson to a single term was republished in Collier's for November 6, 1915, I called his attention to it, and he said that he had seen it. So far from questioning the accuracy of the publication, he added that he had said the same thing in all his speeches everywhere. Will any honest man undertake to say that after Mr. Wilson permitted Mr. Bryan, as his accredited representative and spokesman, to canvas the country and pledge him to a single term, as his—Mr. Wilson's—construction of the Baltimore platform, he was not as completely bound in honor as if he had made that pledge to the people in his own words? If that is not so then the political morality of Machiavelli governs here; then the American honor system is at an end; then all such pledges as Mr. Bryan gave to the people as Mr. Wilson's representative are absolutely worthless. Nobody has ever claimed that Mr. Wilson protested at the time that Mr. Bryan was not authorized to pledge him to a single term as his—Mr. Wilson's—construction of the Baltimore platform.

Painful and humiliating as the fact must be to every high-minded Democrat, it can not be denied that, despite the solemn pledges made to the people by Mr. Bryan in his name, Mr. Wilson, while president-elect, set himself to work to find some loopholes through which to escape from the double obligation by which he was bound hand and foot. A sensitive mind, fully conscious of the obligations of "promises and covenants," would have been appalled by the difficulties then in the way of such an undertaking. On June 4, 1912, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, had offered an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible for a second term. It was that pending amendment to which the Baltimore convention that met on June 25 directly referred. Mr. Wilson was therefore bound by every principle of honor and of duty to insist that the then pending amendment, to which he was pledged, not only by the platform but by the solemn promises given to the people by Mr. Bryan in his name, should be made a part of the fundamental law. Under such circumstances what did he actually do? Did he strive to secure the adoption of the amendment or did he deliberately and actively intrigue to defeat it? Let the answer to that question come from his able and experienced advocate an apologist, Mr. George Harvey, who, in attempting to make a case for him in the North American Review for February, 1916, made intendant admission that render all future attempts to defend him hopeless.

Mr. Harvey said: "But after the election of Mr. Wilson upon a platform pledging the candidate to the 'principle' avowed, the proposition was revived in the senate, and on February 1, 1913, it was adopted by that body, 17 anti-Roosevelt Republicans voting affirmatively and only 1 Democrat, Mr. Shively, of Indiana, voting in the negative. The sentiment of the house was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution, but the Democratic leaders, feeling that their newly elected president was entitled to consultation upon a matter of so much importance and having no late information respecting his attitude, deferred action until his views could be ascertained." Meanwhile the president-elect intervened in the letter to Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, dated February 13, which was duly exhibited to Chairman Clayton and other prominent representatives, who promptly bowed to the wish of their new leader and buried the resolution.

Thus, in by far the most studied and formal effort made to apologize for Mr. Wilson's wanton conduct in this regard, his advocate admits that the amendment, to whose adoption he was solemnly bound by a double pledge, after its adoption by the senate, was defeated in the house, where the sentiment "was overwhelmingly in favor" of it, by the active personal solicitation of Mr. Wilson, intruding through a letter directed to Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, not as an individual, but as chairman of the Democratic caucus. In describing that letter, Collier's for November 6, 1915, said: "Mr. Wilson dictated a long reply, about 1,500 words in length, and sent it to Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, then chairman of the Democratic caucus." Thus even Mr. Wilson's advocates and apologists are forced to admit that the machinery of the Democratic party

was actively employed by him to defeat its and his solemn pledge to the people to limit the presidency to a single term.

Mr. Wilson's Unfaithful Conduct to Limit the President to a Single Term.

Mr. Wilson has demonstrated by his conscientious conduct, as described above, the lengths to which an abnormally ambitious and selfish man, lustful of power and office, may go in chasing the phantom of a second term. He trampled upon those things which most men hold most dear by actively intriguing to destroy the single-term plank of the Baltimore platform, through the use of Democratic party machinery, even before his first term began. How pathetic and humiliating it all is when we recall Mr. Bryan's golden words: "We present him (Mr. Wilson) not only qualified in every way, but we present him pledged to a single term, that he may be your president and spend no time dividing patronage in order to secure delegates; that he need spend no time in planning for re-election; that he may give you all his thought and all his heart and all his energy. That is our ideal. Honest and noble-minded as he is, how sore at heart Mr. Bryan must be when he looks down on his fallen one who has done all the things he said he would not do. The best work Mr. Bryan has ever done has been embodied in his efforts to protect his country against the terrible and growing evils of a second term. In the Indianapolis speech, in which he pledged Mr. Wilson to a single term, he said: "Eighteen years ago, when I was a young man, a member of Congress, I introduced a resolution submitting an amendment limiting the president to a single term in office."

"The times when I was a candidate for office, I announced immediately my nomination that if I were elected I would not be a candidate for a second term." Mr. Wilson has manifested his ingratitude for all Mr. Bryan has done for him not only by forcing him out of his cabinet and becoming a candidate for a second term, but by wrecking the cause for which Mr. Bryan has battled so long and so unselfishly. In Mr. Wilson's so-called St. Louis platform there is not a word about a second term. Those who understand Mr. Bryan's character know perfectly well that he has a courage that can, when aroused, rise to the height of any occasion. The great moral and patriotic duty of his life is upon him now. He knows, as no other man knows, how wretched and fitless Mr. Wilson's conduct has been in violating his solemn pledge not to seek a second term. He therefore owes it to himself, to his reputation for consistency, to stand by the gospel he has preached so long and so forcefully. He owes it to the American people, he owes it to the truth and justice, to rise in his high place in this nation and, sinking partisanship in patriotism, denounce Mr. Wilson's candidacy because he knows he is a "dishonest nominee." In the presence of Mr. Wilson's broken vows to the people, for whose performance he solemnly pledged himself as guarantor, how can Mr. Bryan support him for a "second term" if Mr. Clayton certainly had Mr. Wilson in mind when, in defining a symbol he said: "A man about whom the people still believe what was never true." Is it possible that such a man as Mr. Wilson, who, to promote his insatiable and selfish ambition, has deliberately violated the solemn "promises and covenants" for whose performance he plighted his sacred honor to the American people, can, for a second time, be elevated by their votes to the chief magistracy of this nation? That is now the question of questions, the issue of issues, which, as it involves the moral dignity of the people of the United States, can neither be concealed nor ignored. Mr. Wilson's partisans within the Democratic party, who have been recent in their duty to the ancient and historic organization which Jefferson founded, may shout as they will, but—

"Nor fling prose nor honeyed lines of rhyme
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

No matter whether Mr. Bryan does his duty or not, the American people must and will do theirs. For more than 30 years I have made a special study of our complex American constitution; for the last 14 years I have lived at Washington, where I have watched its practical workings day by day, just as a machinist might watch the movements of a Corliss engine. In the light of that study and experience I do not hesitate to say, that, in my humble judgment, the gravest defect in our national constitution, that brings more evils to the people than all others combined, is represented by the lack of that amendment prohibiting a second term which Mr. Wilson's selfish ambition has for the moment defeated. His almost insane desire to succeed himself has deprived him of the power to be really useful at a critical moment in our history. His ceaseless pursuit of that will-o'-the-wisp called second term has led him to all kinds of boggs and morasses; it has entangled him in hopeless inconsistencies; it has put him on both sides of nearly every public question; it has forced him to do things no other public man would have dared to do. The typical illustration of course is his sudden and violent change of front as to the exemption of American vessels from tolls in a canal built by American brains and American money through American territory. Representative Meeker, of Missouri, says Mr. Wilson is "the greatest president Great Britain ever had." I have not a word to say now as to the merits of the tolls question, as to which good and wise men have disagreed.

It is not necessary to go further than the statement that honesty and decency forbade Mr. Wilson's departure from the positive mandate on that subject of the Baltimore platform, which he specially and earnestly advocated before the people in order to

catch their votes. Then, when the wind shifted and it appeared as if more votes were to be had by facing the other way, he turned about with a ruthless cynicism that would have put Machiavelli to the blush, entirely ignoring that part of the Baltimore platform, repeated in speeches by him, which declares that "Our pledges are made to be kept while in office as well as to be relied upon during the campaign." He thus demonstrated that like King John, he also "a king whom no other can bind"; that he is a man whom "even treachery can not trust." At one time Mr. Wilson gave us brilliant and conclusive reasons why the sending of arms and munitions into Mexico, which may be used against ourselves, was a wrong not to be tolerated. Then, with the wind shifted, he demonstrated in the same brilliant and conclusive way that such reasons have no real value at all. I wonder if he ever remembers when engaged in these perilous acrobatic performances, which only a sublime and fatalistic vanity could inspire, the terms in which he denounced Jefferson, "an aristocrat and yet a philosophical radical," who, he says "deliberately practiced the arts of the politician, and yet exhibited often times the sort of insincerity which subtle natures yield to without the loss of essential integrity." Can the American people so stretch its mantle of Christian charity as to bring the "subtle" Mr. Wilson within his own saving clause? Can they force themselves to believe that he has been able to commit his graver offenses "without the loss of essential integrity?"

ROCKWELL, ROUTE 1, ITEMS.
The farmers of this section are very busy preparing ground and sowing wheat and oats.

Cotton is opening very slowly in this section.
Preaching at Lowerstone the third Sunday in October by Rev. H. A. Welker, the regular pastor.

Misses Vida Wagoner, Katy Fisher and Dovie Barringer are attending school at China Grove.

The Fisher reunion was held at Mr. Samuel R. Fisher's last Saturday, 7, with good success. This being the first held by the Fishers it was decided to be held annually and in August. Historians and committeemen were selected from different parts of the section.

Mr. Lizzie Troutman who has been sick for the past several weeks is better at this writing, we are glad to note.

Mr. R. L. Holshouser has purchased a Ford touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fisher, of Concord, spent Saturday night at Mr. C. M. Troutman's.

SLIMBOY.

THE WILSON POLICIES

IRRECONCILABLE
Washington, Oct. 18.—The Republican Publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:
"In the last few days President Wilson has given utterance to the three economic policies that are absolutely irreconcilable.

He asserted that American producers should compete on even terms with the producers of all the rest of the world.

"He advocated the eight-hour day.

"He opposed a protective tariff.

"If the American workman is to have an eight-hour day and no protective tariff, how can he possibly be 'on even terms' with the foreign producer who works ten or twelve or even longer hours?

"If the American workman is to be placed 'on even terms' with the foreigner, he must work nearly the same number of hours and adopt practically the same standards of living. While it is true that a man working eight hours will produce more per hour than the man who works 12, it is utterly impossible that American workmen laboring eight hours at high wages can produce commodities as cheaply as Chinese laborers working 12 hours at wages which would scarcely buy even the butter for the American table.

"It is incomprehensible that any American workman will read these three policies of President Wilson and then declare by his ballot that he considers Wilson a possible leader in solving the economic problems that confront the people of the United States.

"The American workman must not be placed 'on even terms' with the foreign producer, either in the matter of wages, hours of labor, or standards of living. The difference must be safeguarded by a protective tariff."

President Wilson says he has no use for a man who closes his mind to facts. Very well, here are some facts, shown by the records of the department of commerce, presided over by one of Wilson's appointees: For several months before the war broke out in Europe, our sales to the countries now at war were steadily decreasing. Immediately after the war began, their purchases rapidly increased, and now amount to more than \$3,000,000,000 more than the normal rate. Democratic campaign managers declare that our great export trade is not due to the war. Who has closed his mind to the facts?

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

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Your Idle Money Will Earn 4 per cent Interest if deposited in this bank

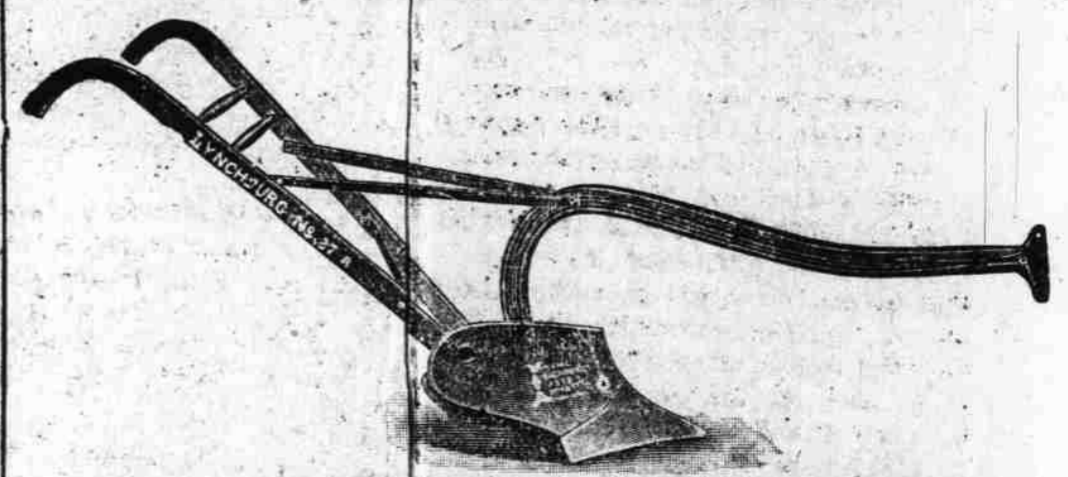
If you would be the most successful, you should make your money work too. It is a common saying that "money not earning interest is losing money."

Set aside what money you will not need in your business at this time and deposit it with this bank. It will be there when you do need it and working for you meantime.

THE CONCORD NATIONAL BANK

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