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Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Two Alliancemen, who voted a different ticket, met a few days since. The one who voted with the successful party asked the other "where he was at?" The other replied: "I was on the demands of the Alliance, and will stand there, whether in a majority or a minority." The former was silent.

The recent election shows the party lash is losing its edge. It shows that partisan and machine methods are being abandoned. The people are studying the science of government and practical politics as never before. The majority of voters soon regard politics as a means of improving business conditions.

It will be the greatest political discovery of the age that real business prosperity may be secured through appropriate legislation. Is it not a fact that there has been legislation which has made some men enormously rich with the effect to keep most of the people comparatively poor. The Democrats have preached this doctrine. Now let them put it into practice. They have told us of the bad financial policy of the Republican party. Now let them change it. Watch and see which of the Republican laws on finance they change. See if they wish the national banking system.

Grover Cleveland, in a speech before the Manhattan Club on the 9th said: "The American people have become politically more thoughtful and more watchful than they were years ago. (Cries of "good," and "cheers.") They are considering now vastly more than they have then political principles and politics, in distinction to manipulation and the distribution of rewards for partisan services and activities (cries of "good," and "cheers.") This situation is one that ought at once to be recognized and intelligently met by those who are charged with the management of our government. (Cheers.)

The present mood of the people is neither the Democratic party nor any other party can gain and hold the support of the majority of voters by merely promising distributing personal spoils and favors from partisan success. (Cheers.) They are learning of principles and politics and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the utmost faith in the redemption of the country to serve them in their limited capacity by the inauguration of wise policies and good government given to them honestly. (Cheers.)

We are glad to see this. It shows that no one has learned anything during this campaign than that Cleveland. It shows that he realizes (if he means what he says) that many people do not vote for the Democratic ticket because they are not partisans, but because they have determined to give the Democratic party one full chance to prove its pledges and promises. It further shows that he realizes that the people will not condescend to this administration by as a vote as it was put in if the Democratic party does not now give the people a fair and honest government in their department.

At Memphis, in conversation with Bro. Griffith, a delegate from Iowa, we referred to the methods employed by the opposition in the political campaign in North Carolina. Among other things we told him how the Democratic machine tried to destroy our influence by charging that we were canvassing in the interest of Harrison, and that we were paid by the Republicans to do it. He looked at me a little puzzled for a moment and then said: "Why the Republican machine tried to work the same game on me in Iowa. They charged that I was canvassing in the interest of Cleveland, and that I was paid by Democratic money to do it." We sat and looked at each other, and it dawned upon us that the Democratic and Republican machines had gotten together and mapped out the same line of policy for this campaign, and that they both had the same object, and that was to crush out the reform movement. Their plan was to make odious the men, and to break the confidence of the people in the men who were facing the fire of the machine and championing the cause of reform. There was one variation in their methods. Up in Iowa they charged on Bro. Griffith and the other reformers that they were in sympathy with the rebels, and wanted to put the Southern brigadiers in the saddle again; down here they hollered "Negro" at us, and charged that we were trying to turn over a million white people to the "control, domination and supremacy" of a half million negroes. There is one other variation, and this will surprise you. Up in Iowa the politicians and newspapers of neither party used the partisan utterances of General Weaver's, nor tried to make capital out of his war record at Pulaski or elsewhere. This was because it was the home of General Weaver, and they knew that the people knew the truth. To have made such attacks in Iowa would have lost them votes.

As every one knows the putting out of a State ticket by the People's party was against our judgment. We were overruled by a large majority. But the majority now no doubt agrees with us, and sees that we were right. If the fight had been made on the line we argued, we believe the State could have been carried for General Weaver. We thought so then; we think so now. But as great as the mistake was, and as damaging as it has apparently been, we have no quarrel with those who disagreed with us, and who are responsible for such a course. They acted conscientiously, and from the most patriotic motives, but they were mistaken. But it does no good, and we have no time now to argue over past mistakes. Let us make the best of it. We all agree now, so let us put our shoulders together, and fight for the future. It may be after all that Providence had a hand in it, and that it is all for the best. An immediate victory might have turned our heads, and put us to fighting over the spoils. Such a victory, with such results, would not only have been temporary, but demoralizing, and not for our good or the country's good. This fight has taught us

much, and at the same time has driven the opposition and many men (whom we once respected and honored) to stoop to such low methods, trickery and corruption that they have lost their influence and hold upon the people. Yes, the People's party is stronger to-day than it was on the morning of the 8th day of November, and we are wiser than we were before the campaign begun. So if the protection of the people's rights must at last be accomplished by the People's party, we have now been better prepared for the work. So let us believe that our mistakes and defects were designed by Providence for our good; but at the same time remember, that the Lord helps only those who help themselves. Therefore let us go to work now for the next fight, and do our whole duty.

What it Means.

This Third party is a reading party. It is also a writing and talking party. Right or wrong it has reached a magnitude which entitles it to serious consideration, for it means revolution. It does not carry bombs up its sleeve, and it does not mean to follow Parsons to the gallows, but it does mean revolution.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GENERAL WEAVER.

Democratic Power will be Short-Lived, While the Republican Party is Dead Forever.

Gen. Weaver came out of the Presidential campaign in excellent health and with cheerful spirits, and is just as sanguine of the future success of the political movement he is now identified with as he has ever been. He believes that Democratic ascendancy will be short-lived; that the Republican party will never enter another contest, and there is no relief in tariff reform; the financial question is the great problem, and that relief cannot come except through the free coinage of silver.

"The Populists succeeded in the late election far beyond their expectations," said he, "and have demonstrated their strength as a political factor in American politics. We have carried almost as many States as the Republican party has carried, and have been defeated in a half dozen States by very thin margins, which amounts to a practical victory. They hold the balance of power in a large majority of the States of the Union, and better still, will hold the balance of power in the United States Senate. This will enable them to act as a breakwater against vicious legislation, and will equip them to force the great economic issues to the front."

"The Republican party is as dead as the Whig party was after the Scott campaign of 1852, and from this forward will rapidly diminish in strength in every State in the Union, and can never make another campaign. All their great leaders have been killed off, including Depew and McKinley. It was our vote that defeated Harrison in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and side-tracked McKinley in Ohio. The Populists will now commence a vigorous campaign, and will push the work of organization and education in every county in the Union. Its organization is now national, from sea to sea, and from the lakes to the Gulf. A conference of its leaders will doubtless soon be held at some central point for the purpose of thoroughly marshaling the forces of the new party throughout the country."—Great West.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE HAS BEEN WIPED OUT.

Let us Remove the Barrier Between Town and Country.—The Key-Note of the Situation as Presented by Mr. Butler at Memphis.

In response to the address of welcome by the Mayor of Memphis, Mr. Butler responded on behalf of the National Alliance. The following is clipped from the report given by the Avalanche Appeal:

MR. BUTLER'S SOUND APPEAL.

Marion Butler, President of the North Carolina Alliance and a gentleman of extremely courteous bearing, made one of the responses to the welcoming speeches. Said he:

In behalf of the National Alliance I wish to thank you for the courtesy and kindness displayed by your citizens to us during our stay. If the great explorer, DeSoto, the pioneer of your city, who first looked upon the bosom of your majestic river standing upon this very spot, was here this morning, he could not feel more at home than you have made us feel since our arrival. Yes the Alliance has done much to wipe out Mason and Dixon line. It is a propitious sign to see the sections of the North and South thus uniting. But as much as the obliterating of sectional lines is to be desired there is another thing that stands as a greater barrier to economic and industrial reform. It is the imaginary line of supposed antagonism of interests which has grown up between every town in America and the country adjacent. The North and the South shaking hands across the bloody chasm will not solve the situation to-day. It must be done by the neighbors of each locality whose interest, though in different lines, are identical, or rather complementary, putting their heads together, finding the cause of depression to both, and touching elbows in their efforts to remove it for the common good.

The present feeling of hostility between the town and country has grown since our organization has started. It came from a misconception of the great rank and file of the laborers and great wealth-producers of the present inequalities of the distribution of wealth. The man in the country only partially acquainted with the nature of our government and the laws of commerce naturally laid the blame at the door of the first man in sight. This man was the business and professional man of the small cities and towns. These men naturally resented the accusation, and, knowing but little about the object and purpose of the farmers' organization and the nature of our deliberations, were in a measure justified in viewing the movement as hostile to them. The mistake of our people has produced this lamented misconception and hostility on both sides. Therefore, the keynote of the present situation is to break down the barrier of hostility between town and country and join hearts and hands for their common interest and good government.

I had rather see this line blotted out than the Mason and Dixon line, because it divides neighbors, and it is more essential that neighbors, with common interests agree that the two sections of the country shake hands. The number of men in this country and their businesses that are logically and justly antagonized by our movement are extremely small. The others would not be antagonized by us, nor would they feel hostile to our organization if a proper understanding was arrived at. Our organization and the work it is doing is making a student of political economy and good government out of people of every class and calling. It is a propitious sign for the perpetuation of a Republican government. In fact, this is the most propitious day in the history of our American government.

We are now devoting most of our time fighting political evils, results of bad legislation because they seem to be the greatest cause of depression. Hence we are in politics, but as soon as you will join with us to remove these evils then we will be cut of politics and devoting our efforts to the other great objects of the organization. Yes, join with us to remove the cause. It is your interest, it is ours. Sooner or later the men of town and country will learn to pull together, and both combined will right the wrongs of which we complain and give full and equal opportunity to American citizens of every industry in the United States will start with new impetus. I will go back to the mother State of North Carolina and tell her how her fair daughter, Tennessee, has rivaled, yea, outstripped her in old-time hospitality, and all the delegates, when they reach their distant homes will join in praise of the unstinted courtesy and generosity of the inhabitants of the "Bluff City."

The Alliance Lives and Will Continue to Live in Spite of Mistakes and Outside Attacks.

The following editorial appeared in the National Economist of Oct. 12th just before the Memphis meeting:

Many old familiar names are on the list of delegates to the Supreme Council, and the editor of the Economist anticipates with pleasure the hope of again meeting the old workers, and conferring together. We have now had experience. We can no longer be blown about by every breath of doctrine. The man who wants something done or a certain policy pursued can no longer frighten us by saying that the order will go to pieces if he fails. We have had experience, and know that this order now lives, and believe that it will continue to live and prosper in spite of our mistakes and blunders, and that the responsibility is now resting on us to profit by the mistakes of the past, and under the guidance of Divine Providence do the very best we can to-day. We have no fears of and no time to lose on the slanderer or the backbiter, we have had them on hand all the time, ready to misconstrue every act and word of our officers and workers, but a little time has always been sufficient to vindicate the right, because these fellows cannot long keep their object hid, and that exposed, they destroy themselves.

Now a word to the delegates: The man who has an ax to grind will try to get up strife and discord, try to center interest on those present and stir up prejudice. The true friend of the order will forget the personality of those present—especially if they differ on other things—and concentrate effort on measures calculated to build up and strengthen the order and thereby benefit the millions now working and waiting at home.

[The above was true before the meeting and true after the meeting.—Ed.]

Don't Get Mad With a Fool.

Never get mad with a man who considers his views are, beyond question, correct, and are superior to reason, for if he is correct, mortals have no business to attempt an argument with one so superior to man; and, if incorrect, they have no business to fool away their time or lose their temper on such an ass. Never get mad with a fool.—Ex.

Colorado gives Weaver from 5,000 to 7,000 majority. The Populists will control both houses of the legislature, has elected two Congressmen and the Governor. "Rah" for Colorado.

McEree's WINE OF CARDUI for female diseases.

The Rule of a Few.

Aristotle, after enumerating the governments which he calls governments in the general interests, monarchy and the republic, treats of governments in the interest of individuals, tyranny—oligarchy. Oligarchy, says Aristotle, is the political predominance of the rich, and democracy the political predominance of the poor, to the exclusion of the rich. To the objection, "But what if the rich be more numerous and govern, or if the poor be the less numerous and govern?" He replied that the rule of the minority in the democracies, and that of the majority in oligarchies are wholly accidental, because the rich everywhere constitute the minority, and the poor everywhere the majority.

"Two parties," continued the impartial Aristotle, "claim exclusively, each for itself, the right to make the law, and indeed this right belongs to both of them up to a certain point, but this right is not absolute in the one or the other. On the one hand, superior in a single point, in wealth, for instance, they think themselves superior in all; on the other hand, equal in one point, liberty, for instance, they think themselves absolutely equal; the main object is forgotten on both sides. If political association was a commercial association for the purpose of gain, the share of the association in the State would be in direct proportion to their investment, and the partisans of oligarchy would be in the right; but the object of political association is not only the existence of the associated, but their happiness, the well being of families and of the different classes of the people. Those who bring the most (by their talent) to the general fund of the association have a greater share in the State than those who, equal or superior in point of liberty or birth, have, notwithstanding, less political virtue; a greater share than those, superior in wealth, are inferior in merit." To whom, then, should sovereignty belong? To the multitude, to the wealthy, to the good, to a single individual of superior talents, to a tyrant?

"Neither to these nor to others," says Aristotle, "but to the law," and if one of the elements of the political body must be preferred, Aristotle would incline in favor of the multitude, for the reason that, if each individual errs in judgment, in the aggregate all judge well. But the government which seems to him to best assure the reign of the law is the republic, which borrows its principles from oligarchy and democracy. If he had been asked how the Alliance of these two governments, which he calls corrupt, could give birth to the best of all governments, that they were only bad because they were exclusive, and that political wisdom should be the reconciliation of these two elements. Oligarchies may maintain themselves by ministering to the material well-doing of the people. But as avarice is the vice peculiar to oligarchies, their government, together with tyranny, is the least stable of all. The rivalry of the powerful, their misconduct, their acts of violence, the creation of another oligarchy in the bosom of the first, the ambition of some who began to flatter the people, the influence of mercenary troops—all these are so many causes of ruin. Lastly, that which injures them most is, "that they deceive the lower classes."

The above is extracted from an article contributed to the "Cyclopaedia of Political Science" by Jaques DeBoisjassin.—National Economist.