

# THE CAUCASIAN.

State Library

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

Vol. XI.

CLINTON, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1892.

No. 9.

## EDITOR'S CHAIR.

"Public office is a public trust."—Grover Cleveland.

This is true, but the people are anxious to know who are the best trustees. The Republicans have had a chance, the Democrats now have a chance, and the People's party will have a chance, if the Democrats don't hustle.

What has become of the hand-ring liars and scoundrels who were a little while since charging that every reformer who was put on the stump by the people to defend their cause was canvassing in the interest of the Republican party, and was paid by Republican money to do it? Why don't they continue to make these charges and prove them? No; this was simply done for campaign effect—it was done to fool and prejudice as many people as possible. These same campaign liars will bob up again two years from now.

"Mr. Astor's income is said to be \$7,38 a minute, but he can't eat more than three square meals a day."—Wilmington Star.

Now is the Star in favor of an income tax that would require Mr. Astor, who now pays almost no tax, to pay only ten cents of that \$7.38 to support the government. If this were done, which would tax the incomes of all the millionaires accordingly, the taxes of the people who are now paying nearly all the tax could be reduced more than half. Is the Star in favor of such a tax. Will the Democrats, now that they have a chance, pass it? Watch them and see.

During the recent campaign when a reformer would speak of the necessity for more money and a just distribution under an honest system, the Democratic speakers would say that they favored more money and would point to that plank in their platform about State banks and say that was the remedy. Now since the election is over they talk differently. We clip the following from the N. Y. World:

"State bank notes are not money. They have no legal tender quality and nobody proposes to give them such quality. They are nothing more or less than negotiable notes, and the right to issue negotiable notes belongs to every person. The preventing State banks from issuing them is the violation of this right."

Of course the ten per cent. tax on State bank issue ought to be repealed. We voted in the last Senate to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for its repeal, but no sane man thinks that such action alone will give the reform in finance that the people need. The World admits the State bank issue would not be money, but simply a note—evidence of debt, a piece of paper that will not pay a debt unless the man you owe is willing to take it. This means if the farmers and laborers want more money they must take these notes instead of money,

good lawful legal tender money. Under this State bank system would there be no national money? Yes, but the favored few must have that while the people must take something that the government would not recognize as money, something that you can't pay your taxes to the government with. The plain people are entitled to as good money as anybody else and they will have it yet. Let everybody start a State bank of issue, who can, but the people will never stop the fight for financial reform till the whole monetary system is changed so as to give the people a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued direct to the people at a low rate of interest.

Low and Contemptible.

We understand that the machine Democracy, in a number of the towns in the State, have followed the disgraceful example of Wilmington in going through the ceremony of burying Marion Butler. We have just seen that in Augusta, Ga., the machine Democrats put Tom Watson's coffin in a torch-light procession; that two men sat on the coffin drinking whiskey and playing cards as the procession passed down the street. Those who take part in encouraging such low, contemptible and sacrilegious conduct, place themselves beneath the respect of good citizens and honest people.

Let Congress Meet as Soon as Possible.

The people have just elected a new Congress. Lower taxes and more money is what has been promised the people. There is great need for prompt action. But according to custom this Congress will not meet till December, 1893, a year from now. This is wrong, it is undemocratic, it is unrepublishan. Congress should meet soon after an election, and legislate upon the questions at issue. The Constitution does not (as may be supposed) fix the time; Congress does it itself. Then why follow this senseless and hurtful custom any longer? There can never be any considerable reform on any line without breaking precedents. But we fear nothing will be done. For in our opinion the regular session of Congress will come before the Democrats want it to. They have promised more than they intend to do. Already Cleveland and many prominent Democrats are saying that we must go slow. Go slow in deed! If the people are suffering from the McKinley bill as much as you said they were during the campaign, why should you wait fifteen months to give them relief? With all of your talk and study on the tariff, if you don't know how to commence reforming it at once, then you were not fit to be placed in power. Then, too, you must hurry up, so you can give the people relief on the money question. It really seems that the Democrats don't want "a chance" after it has been given to them.

Our Sentiments Exactly.

The following from the pen of the talented editor of the Hickory Mercury is so timely and appropriate that we copy it.

"Editors destitute of brains and character are very envious, and devote most of their space to vilifying and abusing the personal characters of their betters. Sensible people detect and condemn this. But fools—well, they are not 'in it' and are to be pitied.—that's all."

Buying Votes.

The Republicans have been outdone in the vote buying business this year. The Democrats by making certain promises and pledges got their hands into the money barrels of the bankers, railroad kings and other monopolists for this campaign. In the first place four hundred thousand dollars was sent South last spring to have Cleveland boomed in the newspapers; the Syracuse anti-snappers convention cost over \$200,000; the Cleveland headquarters at the Chicago convention spent over \$300,000. It took this much to get him nominated. Then it took nearly \$4,000,000 to elect him. What corporations furnished this money? How will Cleveland pay them back?

We give below a partial list of the amounts of boodle sent out from the national Democratic headquarters during the last few days of the campaign. Over a million dollars were used for buying votes during the last few days before the election; a part of it was distributed as follows:

New York State,	\$300,000
New York city,	100,000
Indiana,	140,000
Ohio,	50,000
Virginia,	15,000
West Virginia,	35,000
Connecticut,	75,000
North Carolina,	40,000

You know we told you just after the election about Chairman Simmons going to New York after the boodle, one thousand dollars of this forty thousand dollars was sent to Sampson county. Now how are these corporations that furnished this money to be paid back? They do not want the money paid back, but they want special legislation which will give them a chance to steal fifty times as much from the people. What will our representatives in Congress and the State Legislature do about it? We will watch their votes and tell you.

What is Democracy Now?

We have believed for some time that the money power of this country was gradually deserting the Republican party. Not because the Republican party was not willing to serve the money Devil, but it had gotten unpopular with the masses. The money power must do its work through a party that can throw enough taffy to the laboring people and the farmers to catch their votes. In short, the money Devil having used the Republican party as long as it could, has now taken charge of the Democratic

party, to make a tool of it. We see new evidences of this every day. Only last Saturday, the day after Jay Gould's death, the New York Tribune says:

"It is the impression that Mr. Gould's political sympathies during the recent presidential campaign were largely with the Democrats. While he is said to have sent a small campaign contribution to the Republican fund, the Democrats were the recipients of a vastly greater sum, as a result of Mr. Gould's generosity. Some well-informed politicians place the amount which Mr. Gould had given to aid in the election of Mr. Cleveland at \$250,000."

What! Jay Gould paying a quarter of a million dollars to elect Cleveland! How is his railroad schemes and his gambling in Wall street to be benefited and made more profitable by the election of Cleveland? Not a single fibre of Gould's nature was in sympathy with Democratic principles. It was his boast that with him politics was business. Then if it was to the interest of Jay Gould to join the Democratic party it is because there is no Democracy in it. There is fun ahead. You will see it when the Democratic party tries to serve the money Devil and the people at the same time. This is probably what Wattersson meant when he said that the Democratic party was between the Devil and the deep blue sea.

That Monetary Conference.

What is that international monetary conference which is in session in Europe at Brussels doing? Is it discussing the advisability of the free and unlimited coinage of silver? No, if there is a single delegate who is in favor of it he has not yet dared to open his mouth. All during the campaign when the Democrats and Republicans were pressed for the people about free silver, they would dodge by saying that they expected that monetary conference to agree on something that would be satisfactory and would benefit the people. Now what are they doing? The conference does not seem to be doing anything, but Baron Rothschild, the London banker, who furnished the money to lobby through our Congress the bill to demonetize silver, is at present running the meeting. He advises America to continue doing just as she is now under the Sherman act of 1890, but asks us to agree to stop the coining of silver entirely if there should be any danger of silver going to par with gold. What do you suppose the delegates from America said to this? We quote from the Baltimore Sun to show you.

"As for the United States, it ought, according to the Baron, to be satisfied, seeing that the plan proposes the continuation of our present policy for five years. If we think the act of 1890 wise, we cannot object to its being incorporated as an essential part of an international scheme. The

American delegates, in fact, appear to be pleased with the Rothschild plan and have authorized the statement that they are "thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events."

What do the American people think of that? We have believed all along that this conference was simply a dodge gotten up by the Democratic and Republican machines, but it now seems that they will have the cheek and knavery to attempt to make matters worse. The Democratic party has denounced the Sherman act and is pledged to repeal it, yet the very act is made the cornerstone of the plan proposed by the Rothschilds and agreed to by the American delegates. What will the Democrats do about it? Baron Rothschild in his speech or rather in his orders to the conference said:

"In England, a gold standard is the only possible one, and if we consider that the whole commerce and a great part of that of other countries is carried on by bills of exchange on London, which are naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis, and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist even in those countries professing to pay in either metal."

Of course he wants this thing to continue, but the people of the United States do not. The Baron admits in his speech that free and unlimited coinage of silver would destroy England's position as the world's banker. Then those who oppose free coinage in this country must be the tools of the Rothschilds and slaves to British gold. The Democrats now have a chance, what will they do about it? The people will watch the next Congress and render their verdict two years from now accordingly.

What Vance Thinks Congress Should Do.

Senator Vance was interviewed a few days since by one of the Raleigh papers. In reply to the inquiry as to what he thought the chief legislation which should be enacted by the next Congress, he said:

"First, to repeal the law authorizing the employment of United States marshals at elections and absolutely wipe out all vestiges of national interference with State elections."

"Second. There is urgent need for restraining by all means the jurisdiction of federal courts under which they now interfere with the police powers of the States."

"Third. Another important duty which Congress should discharge is the enactment of laws for purifying the pension lists, and cutting off the abominable and scandalous frauds which now exist in the pension department."

"Fourth. The most important, perhaps, of all the work to be done is the thorough and radical revision of the tariff. The duty should be greatly reduced on wool and woollens, and the metals, with special reference to putting the very lowest duties

consistent with revenue upon the necessities of life. Many things on the free lists should be transferred to the dutiable list. A glance at the free list will show any one several hundred articles upon which there is no sort of reason why duties should not be levied, and compensation made by a reduction on articles of most common use."

The only remarkable thing about the interview is what the Senator did not say. Not a word about that awful Republican financial system—not a word about increasing the value of money, yet two years ago Senator Vance was pledged by the Legislature of North Carolina to the Ocala platform, with special emphasis put upon the increase of the currency and changing the financial system after the sub-treasury plan. That was considered of the most importance by the people who elected Senator Vance, yet he now considers it of so little importance that he does not even refer to it. Is public office a public trust?

The Alliance and Party Machines.

Certain newspapers and politicians are now trying to damage the Alliance by charging that it is a party machine. This is false. The Alliance is above all parties, and is more important to the farmers and laborers of the country than any party. No party will ever give justice to any class of citizens who are not organized. This is a selfish world, and every man and every class of men must look out for themselves. Parties give justice to those only whom they fear. Parties do not fear a class of people who are not organized. They will fear and do more for 500 men organized than they will for 1,000 unorganized. It is absolutely necessary for every class of citizens to be organized for protection, and to get justice. The Democratic party is now in power. The farmer who voted the Democratic ticket never needed an organization more than now. His party is now in a position to do something for him, and other men with the same interests. He must be in a position to force his party to do what it should. Nothing will have more influence on the Democratic administration to give the people the needed relief than for the Alliance to grow and strengthen each day. Every true Allianceman desires reform—desires justice more than he does the success of any party, and will be satisfied if it comes through any source. If the People's party, which is pledged to every reform demanded by the Alliance, were in power, the Alliance would be just as needed then as now. The Alliance is necessary not only to purify politics and elevate parties, but also to keep them pure, and force them at all times to respect the rights and needs of the people. Already politicians in all parties fear the Alliance, and the monopolies fear the Alliance more than they do any or all parties combined. No, the Alliance is not a party machine, but it is a terror to all party machines, and to all corruptors of government.