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Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR.

seats of learning where the future statesman is to be trained, to subsidize the religious papers, and to hire the preachers to prostitute the pulpit to speak words of praise about his charity, benevolence and goodness. There is no way he could demoralize the world worse and serve the devil better than by putting his blood money into the churches and the schools. In how many churches built by his money will the minister preach the practical religion that would condemn the Standard Oil trust? In how many schools endowed by him will the professor of political economy point out how the natural laws of business are perverted by greed and thrift, and then use the Standard Oil trust as an illustration?

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.

The papers are still speculating about Jay Gould's wealth. The guesses range all the way from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It is said that he himself did not know how much he was worth. This immense wealth has been accumulated (not made) in less than thirty years, while the property and happiness of thousands have been wrecked. We often hear people speak of a million or a hundred million dollars, but the amount is so vast that it is almost beyond our conception. Dear reader, let us take an illustration and see if we can grasp it. If you had been born on the same day that Christ was and you were still living today, you would be one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two years old. Now if you had worked every day including Sunday, during that time, from your birth up to now and had made \$1.00 a day clear of all expenses and had saved every dollar of it, how much would you have now? Would you have as much as one million dollars as a result of your toil and economy for all that time? Let us see. Multiply 365 days by 1892 years and we have the number of dollars you would have. It is \$690,580, but little over a half a million. Let us suppose that Adam was still living in the garden of Eden and had earned one dollar clear each day during these six thousand years, he would today have little over \$2,000,000. Yet Mr. Gould has forty of fifty times this much money from toiling millions in a short life time. It is terrible, yet we call this the home of the free. We do not blame Mr. Gould as much as we do the law makers of the country who have permitted and helped to make such things possible. Cannot the government protect the weak?

Will the Democratic party - try?

What is the Matter With Them?

The St. Louis Globe Democrat is out in fine editorial declaring the McKinley bill the worst blunder ever committed by any party since the crime of secession. It demands that it, and all who support it, shall be relegated to the rear. Here we have a complete fulfillment of the mission of every thick and thin party newspaper. The Globe-Democrat supported the obnoxious bill and declared it the sum of perfection until after election and then tells the truth about it. Of what value to the people are such newspapers? They tell lies for their party every day in the year until the one after election. Under such conditions the press, instead of being the friend and defender of the people becomes its deadliest foe. The truth is, that all of the old party press is nothing more than a dog with a collar around its neck, that barks as its master bids it.—Nonconformist.

A New Paper.

We welcome to our table the first copy of "Our Home," a new Alliance paper published in Union county. The editor is Bro. J. Z. Green, the energetic and sterling lecturer for that county. The paper is well edited and has the right ring. I wish we had a hundred such papers in the State. The following is one of the leading editorials:

STAND FIRM.

"The enemies of the Alliance have sought from the beginning to cause dissensions and strife among its members. The latest scheme is to try to identify the order with some political party. The Alliance does not, has not nor never will officially endorse any political party, for in so doing it would convert itself into a party machine and hence descend from the high plane which it occupies and its usefulness as an organization would be destroyed. The mission of the Alliance is educational. There is no compulsory obligation to be taken, each member being free to go the way his conscience leads him. In the late election members of the Alliance voted with all the existing political parties, thus demonstrating that the obligation of the order does not interfere with "religious or political views" of its members. True, one of the existing political parties has endorsed the demands made by the Alliance, but it does not follow that they are the same organization. Those papers that are now trying to class the Alliance as a political party, are the very same papers that have fought the Alliance and its leaders all along. They are deadly enemies to reform and would rejoice to see the Alliance die.

Members of the order who have labored so faithfully for its success should make a note of this and keep the camp fires burning."

What is Government For?

The New York World says: "Just on the edge of winter we are treated to another rise in the price of coal. When the advance goes into effect, on Dec. 12th, coal at retail will be fifty cents a ton dearer than it was last Dec. The price to the wholesale dealers has been raised since last January \$1.10 a ton. The blame of the extortion rests on the conspirators composing the Reading coal combine. They force up the price; they limit production. Probably they have not yet reached the limit of their intended oppression. How long must it be endured?"

The object of government is to protect and see that there is equal justice. The Democratic party now has charge of and will run the government for a season. This party has claimed to be the great enemy of trusts, combines and monopolies, and the great friend of the poor and helpless; now will the Democratic party suppress not only this trust but all others? If the Republican party was false to the people when it granted the special privileges to monopoly that have made trusts and combines possible with the Democratic party show itself true to the people by taking away all of their special favors at once. What shall we think of the next Congress if it adjourns and leaves these trusts with the power to continue to bleed the people? Is government instituted for monopolies and office holders, or for the welfare of the people? The World asks "How long must it be endured?" If the Democratic party does not now right the great wrong it must be endured till the people can take charge of their government.

"To Delve Deep Into the Pockets of the People."

The New York World after commenting on the Gould method of railroad manipulation, says: "The tendencies, however, is not to an extension or repetition of the Gould methods. He worked towards crushing roads. The modern method is to the suppression of rivalry by the absorption of the rivals, one by another. This is the era of trusts. It is seen just as clearly now as Stewart, or Gould, or the elder Vanderbilt saw it that the big fortunes must be taken out of the pockets of the people, and the modern combiners say that that pocket is big and deep enough to give a fortune to any one who will delve deep enough into it."

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.

The Advocates of Delay.

We observe a curious and significant concordance in the arguments of those who object to an extra session of Congress for purposes of tariff reform. Without exception, the Democratic leaders and newspapers that oppose the immediate inauguration of the work insist upon the necessity for deliberation. They submit with great solemnity and force that the revision of the tariff laws is an undertaking of prodigious moment; that it should be approached with almost prayerful caution; that the gravest consequences depend upon the intelligence, the wisdom, and the unselfish patriotism of those who have the matter in charge. They laboriously remind us that the enterprise is one which cannot be achieved in haste, and they dwell with eloquence upon the danger of crude and undigested measures.

And yet, it seems to us that these arguments, put forward to discourage an early assumption of the labors of tariff reform are, in reality, the very strongest possible arguments in its favor. We may be dull of perception and beyond the vivifying light so freely shed for our information, but we remain of the opinion that just in proportion as any given work is serious and complicated, and dependent for its successful consummation upon time and care and thought, just so should its inauguration be hastened, and delay be avoided by those who are responsible. That a reconstruction of the tariff laws upon the lines clearly indicated by the popular verdict at the polls will involve enormous labor, and call for the largest exercise of statesmanship we do not doubt. On the contrary, we believe that we realize the fact as vividly as does any one of the advocates of procrastination. But it has not yet been explained to our satisfaction that a performance of extreme urgency should be neglected, or that a work requiring the utmost deliberation will be promoted by postponement. In a word, we can see no good purpose that is likely to be gained by delay. If the Democratic leaders propose to effect the reforms, for the accomplishment of which they have been commissioned by the people, why not set about it promptly? If the work be complex, laborious, delicate, calling for the exercise of special address and intellect and investigation, is there not every reason why it should be begun as soon as possible?

There may be some fine points, invisible to the uninspired spectator, in this extraordinary controversy, but, as we see it, the postponement of tariff reform to the regular session of December, 1893, is simply the wasteful sacrifice of a year. The question

will be just as complicated, the necessity for deliberation quite as imperative then as it will be next March. The delay will have lost nine or ten months and the work will have to be done after all. The attitude of the gentlemen who beginning in March is remarkable from every point of view. They are asking us to contemplate a party which for ten years has been professing its anxiety to relieve the country of ruinous and galling burdens, and which, when it is at last empowered to carry out its cherished scheme, suddenly finds another heart and asks to be excused. We do not believe that Mr. Cleveland shares this faint-hearted hesitation or is open to this doubt, but there are those who undertake to speak for the party, and who express themselves as we have said. Just to what extent they represent the feeling and control the action of the Democracy will be better known next March.—Washington Post.

PLEA FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

Urging the Pardon of Parole of the Imprisoned New Jersey Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J. Nov. 29.—The court of pardons to-day listened to a speech from Allan L. McDermott, chairman of the State Democratic committee, for the pardon of parole of thirty-five ballot-box stuffers now serving time in the State prison. He said they were nearly all prominent men and had suffered enough. Only two of them had ever been arrested before, and many would not have gone to prison at all had they availed themselves of their right of appeal.

Mr. McDermott thought a precedent had been established by the punishment of these men, which would act as a deterrent from the crime of ballot-box stuffing in the future. He asked the court to regard the petitions filed in behalf of the men. They bore the names of hundreds of the best citizens of Hudson county. Among the names were those of several clergymen, lawyers, and physicians. All the leading Democrats of the county, including ex-Sheriff Davis and Dennis McKughlin, were among the signers.

The court said a decision would be rendered on December 15 next. Before rising the court pardoned fifteen other prisoners, who were serving terms for various offenses, and paroled seven more.

"Farmers' Legislature."

The last Legislature, which has been contemptuously termed in some quarters the "Farmer's Legislature," passed an act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair and directing it to be borrowed from the direct tax money which had been refunded to those who paid it through the State. This was done at the solicitation of men who knew what they were doing. Sometime after the Legislature adjourned Governor Holt decided that the appropriation was not available because the Legislature had no right to dispose of the direct tax fund in any way except to pay it to the individuals from whom it had been originally collected by the Federal government.

Now it is announced that at a conference in Raleigh last week it was decided that the appropriation is available.

If the appropriation is available now it was available when first appropriated. If it was not available then it is not available now. Why then this change of opinion? Was the first decision made in order to bring reproach on the "Farmers' Legislature?" We do not know. The conference ought to make public the reasons for a change after the election, of opinion which existed sometime before election.—Roanoke News.