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"LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE."

GOVERNOR AYCOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF, FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED ABOARD AT NOON-DAY, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE PISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE USE TO-DAY GOVERNOR? HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF YOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING? WHEN YOU ARE CAUVOTING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND ROADS DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITTED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE TO FUSION RULE?

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND. "CRIMES SEEMS TO BE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN THIS STATE NOT A DAY PASSES THAT THE NEWS-PAPERS DO NOT CHRONICLE A HOMICIDE, A BURGLARY OR SOME OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATION OF THE LAW."—Wilmington Messenger (Democratic).

DEMOCRATIC BID FOR THE NEGRO VOTE.

The following bid for the negro vote by the Democratic leaders appeared in Democratic papers throughout the country last Sunday:

(By the Associated Press.) Buffalo, N. Y., August 13.—President James A. Ross, of the National Negro Democratic League, has received the following dispatch from Judge Alton B. Parker and from Senator Henry G. Davis, in reply to letters of congratulations sent them by the league:

Rosemont, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 11. "My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 27th instant conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League, also the handsome copy of 'The Life of Thomas Jefferson,' a book I value very highly. "Assuring you of my hearty appreciation, I am, Very truly yours, ALTON B. PARKER.

Elkin, W. Va., Aug. 11. "Dear Sir: The pressure of matters of an imperative nature has prevented me from earlier acknowledging your letter of the 27th of July, conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League upon my nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Accompanying your letter was a copy of the Life of Thomas Jefferson, which you advise me was sent by the league as a further mark of respect. "I beg to express to you and through you to the members of your organization, my appreciation of their attention and my thanks of the promise of support. I accept with pleasure the Life of Jefferson which you present in their behalf, and am glad to know that your league believes in the principles of government as enunciated by him. These are the principles upon which our party stands, for which we are striving and by which we expect to be guided if successful. "Yours very truly, "H. G. DAVIS."

Parker values the gift by the Democratic Negroes very highly. Davis sends thanks for their promise of support, and with pleasure he accepts a copy of the Life of Jefferson from the Negro League, saying "these are the principles upon which our party stands." So he and the Democratic Negroes are standing on the same principles. It is now in order for the Democrats to send some more negroes from North Carolina to West Virginia to stomp the State in the interest of the Democratic nominees. It has been done before and it looks as though they are getting ready to put negroes on the stump again this year. It will be remembered that Davis would not allow a "Lilly white" plank to be inserted in the platform in West Virginia, saying it would not be to the best interest of the party. The Democrats first blow hot and then blow cold. In the South they abuse the negro, because they think they

are strong enough without his vote, but when they go North and West this abuse ceases, and they make a play for the negro vote for they know they must have it to elect their candidates.

The next Democrat that hollers "nigger" should have Parker's black telegram thrown in his face, and if that does not quiet him, throw Davis' West Virginia platform at him. And if he gets too rank on the whiskey question, ask him if he knows that Thomas Taggart, his national chairman, had ever run a saloon in his town in Indiana.

PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

On last Wednesday, Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, delivered his speech of acceptance, at his home near Esopus, New York, before a few Wall Street politicians and the committee that notified him. Those who expected a speech equal to President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance were disappointed. He did not express himself on a single issue of importance to the American people, but straddled every issue.

As to the Trusts Judge Parker points out that no new legislation is required, but simply the execution of the laws now on the statute books. This will not have any force with the voters who are up on the history of the last democratic administration. The only anti-trust law, the Sherman act, on our statute books was put there by the Republicans, and it was allowed to lay quiet through Cleveland's administration, for not one single trust did Grover Cleveland disturb. It remained for Mr. Roosevelt, through his Attorney General, to be the first to execute this law. The noted Northern Security Company, one of the largest trusts ever formed was ordered dissolved through the efforts of President Roosevelt and his Attorney General. The Northern Security Company then appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided against the Northern Security. But it would be interesting to note just here that the court was not unanimous in its decision. The vote stood five to four—the five Republican members voting against the Trust and the four Democratic members voting in favor of the Trust, thus proving that when it came to the show down that the Democrats were the friends of the Trust.

In the event that Parker is elected this fall the same powers will control him that controlled Grover Cleveland, and the Anti-Trust law would be allowed to take another nap for four more years. Mr. Parker admits, that if he were elected, that the Senate would be Republican and his party could not get any law passed that were not acceptable to the Republicans. Now this being so why should the country want a democratic president that could do nothing more than draw his salary. Possibly that is all Judge Parker wants, but the American people want more and will prove it by electing Mr. Roosevelt this fall by an overwhelming majority.

A SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

Everywhere in this issue will be found a club offer of Pearson's Magazine and The Caucasian for six months and a fine picture of President Roosevelt all for 75 cents. Pearson's is a very good magazine, and is worth one dollar per year. The picture of the President is mounted on card board, suitable for framing or can be hung on the wall without framing. Everybody wants a picture of the President; everybody wants a good magazine, and everybody wants a good newspaper. We have what you want, so send in your subscription to day—do not put it off, but do it now. Remember all three for 75 cents. Send your order to this office.

Judge Parker's two telegrams should now be called the "black and tan." One was his gold telegram and the other to the negroes of Buffalo, N. Y.

The dispensaries in the State advertise in the Democratic papers, but do not advertise in the Republican papers. This would seem to indicate that the Democrats were the consumers of the "mountain dew" in this State.

Every voter should read Mr. T. T. Hicks' article in this issue on Judge Parker's speech of acceptance. Mr. Hicks shows how Judge Parker dodged all the questions of vital interest to the voters.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

He did not Commit Himself on any Subject of Vital Importance to Voters.

Can any Southern Democrat vote for Judge Parker without repudiating everything he has stood for for many years? The Judge says: We must make a "reasonable reduction of the tariff, (how much is that?) and fix a time far enough in the future for it to go into effect, so that it will not disturb the business of the country as was formerly the case—meaning 1893 and '94; that the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate for the next four years, and we cannot revise the tariff unless we do it to suit them. He cites twice in his speech the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.; once against lynchings and other forms of violence, and again in favor of the Philippines. He knows that amendment was adopted on account of nine millions of negroes; that is perfectly odious to the Democrats who will furnish 151 of his electoral votes if he gets them, and that it has long been repudiated by them, that they are now indignant because the Republican party is demanding that representation be reduced in Congress and the electoral college in the same proportion as the number of Southern voters has been reduced—as required by said fourteenth amendment, yet the only law the Judge sees fit to cite is the fourteenth amendment, which he cites twice.

His Northern supporters claim that his speech is Constitutionalism against Roosevelt's Militarism, but the clause he quotes so glibly is the one his Southern supporters despise. He says trusts are largely the creatures of the tariff; but that the old English common law is good enough to make them behave, if the officers will enforce it. Now the States enforce the common law and the federal courts the federal statutes; and tho' the Democratic platforms in the States and nation in 1892 on which Cleveland "swept the country" were loud and emphatic against trusts, nobody heard of their breaking up any trusts or punishing any either under the common law or Sherman Anti-Trust law. Glenn and Aycock were U. S. District Attorneys then in North Carolina, and sixteen Democratic solicitors prosecute common law crimes here now. Yet it is commonly said that the trusts are against Roosevelt and for Parker this year? Why? Because Roosevelt has had some of the biggest trusts prosecuted. A Democratic national committeeman said last Monday and it was published in Tuesday's New York Times, the most reliable Democratic newspaper in the country, that James J. Hill, the head of a big trust that President Roosevelt had cause to be prosecuted and broken up, would give four hundred thousand dollars to the Parker campaign fund, and he would add at least another hundred thousand dollars if he should be permitted to name Daniel S. Lamont, Cleveland's old secretary, for Governor of New York. It's the fashion for Democrats to speak of Roosevelt as unsafe. Asked what he had done indicting his unsafeness, they admit his past acts have been safe and many of them great; but they are afraid he will do something dangerous. It's the trusts that started that talk. Trusts are against those who are against them and for those who are for them. It is common talk in the papers that they will furnish the Democratic managers all the campaign funds they need this year. The anti-trust plank at St. Louis was adopted in committee by a vote of 23 to 20. Mr. Bryan's Western delegates forced it in, much to the disgust of Eastern members. The Republican platform while emphatic is mild by comparison, with the Democratic platform on trusts, but Parker says the common law is bad enough for trusts and that the trusts are for him and against Roosevelt. A trust in a common law court would feel like Brer Rabbit in the briar patch. Trusts know Democratic statesmen and platform don't mean them any harm.

Judge Parker did not mention the negro question except to refer twice with approval to the fourteenth amendment. The New York Herald is for Parker. It printed much of his speech and Roosevelt's in parallel columns, and suggested that there was little difference between the two. The first thing in Judge Parker's speech was a repetition of his Gold Standard telegram, in which he said the Gold Standard is "irrevocably settled." The Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900 declared "we are unalterably opposed to the Gold Standard," and as the 1904 platform, which Judge Parker calls admirable, is silent on that subject we have the right to suppose they still mean what they say by "unalterable."

Judge Parker's speech dwelt also on Militarism as a peril, but did not say how much army we need. The law allows President Roosevelt to have 100,000 soldiers if he thinks the country needs them, but he has only 59,000 including officers—less than one soldier to every 1,330 of the people. George Washington in his farewell address said: "In time of peace prepare for war." If you will read both speeches of acceptance carefully you will see that Judge Parker's is different from President Roosevelt's more in words than in ideas and when he

differs his meaning is uncertain. He wants a reasonable reduction of the tariff. How much is that? He don't want a large army. How large? He wants the Constitution and the law enforced, especially the "common law" and the fourteenth amendment. The threat to enforce this by Republicans has been denounced by every Southern Democratic newspaper. That's what Southern Democrats get by nominating a man with unknown views. Mr. Kitchin was right. They ought to have made him speak and telegraph too before nominating him.

T. T. HICKS. Henderson, N. C., Aug. 12, '04.

CHAIRMAN TOM TAGGART

A Convicted Humbugger—He Violates Law on Election Day; Social Equality at His Bar.

No harm in all parties giving facts about its leaders. It's the only protection of the voter who wants to vote intelligently. All parties need it.

In the New Voice of August 4th, Dr. Carfts, Superintendent of the Reformed Bureau, in speaking of Tom Taggart, the national chairman of the Democratic party, says:

"I was in Indianapolis when Tom Taggart, as he is universally and significantly called, was first elected mayor of that city. Being invited to speak to the union preacher's meeting on the present status of Reform in the nation, I thought it unfitting to leave out the city in which I was to speak in my report, and so, to be up to date, I inquired as to the candidates for mayor that were to be voted for eight days later. I found the Democratic candidate, Mr. Taggart was a hotel keeper. I went to the excise list to see if he was also a 'liquor seller' and found he was so written down on the books. Knowing that few, if any liquor sellers have not some time violated the laws, I went to the criminal list and there found Mr. Taggart's name again as one who had confessed judgment and paid a fine. I mentioned these two facts in the preachers' meeting, and the statements made a ten days sensation that might have changed the result if Mr. Taggart's opponent had been reputed to be both an infidel and a dodger. Mr. Taggart's rector rose indignantly in the preachers' meeting to charge me with falsehood, which freighted the preachers into adjoining with confusion without a benediction. An hour later the rector had seen Mr. Taggart and heard his confession, and took back his hasty charge. "On election day at 6 o'clock when polls closed, and Mr. Taggart with a 'wide open' policy, was known to have succeeded the best mayor the city ever had, Mayor Denny, who had faithfully enforced the law, the streets were filled with drunken young men, celebrating the new era of lawlessness. I went at that hour to Mayor-elect Taggart's saloon and found it open, though the law said saloons must close on election day. He interpreted election day as 'election hours.' It was a basement saloon opening to the street and getting far more patronage from the street than from the hotel guests. The bar was lined with negroes, young men and all sorts of drinkers in all stages of intoxication. In front of this saloon stood mayor-elect 'Tom Taggart,' wreathed in smiles, receiving congratulations while a well dressed man, sprawling drunk on the side walk behind him at the door of his law breaking saloon, made a fitting part of the background."

Dr. Crafts suggest that this picture be made into a coat of arms for the Democratic National Committee, and sent to all the great Prohibition areas of the Southland.—Hickory Times-Mercury.

ROOSEVELT AND "OLD HICKORY JACKSON."

The masses of the people believe in the President as they did in Jackson—Washington Post.

The Democrats who go about boasting of electing Judge Parker are the champion rainbow-chasers of the age," said ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, at the New Willard.

"Because they have 151 electoral votes of the South to start with, they argue that the other 88 will be forthcoming. It is a refreshing exhibition of optimism, to say the least of it. But where the opponents of Roosevelt fall down is in the failure to comprehend the character of the man and their miscon-

ception of his strength with the masses. The American people are devoted to him in the same way that they were devoted to Andrew Jackson, and the qualities "Old Hickory" possessed which won him votes in the earlier epoch of our history are the same qualities that have made Theodore Roosevelt strong with the citizens of the republic. He has the unlimited confidence of the great body of voters, and their support makes him invincible."

Last news of interest from the Democratic candidates, Davis had gone down to the barn yard to salt his cattle and Parker had gone to his swimming hole.

If the Democratic dispensaries are intended to diminish the sale of intoxicants, why do they advertise their "rectified essence of damnation" in the Democratic papers?

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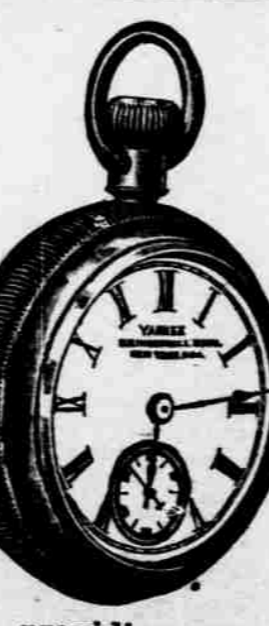
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