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## OPINIONS OF TWO LEADERS

### Parker and Bryan Explain Different Views of Jeffersonian Democracy

#### TWO NOTEWORTHY ADDRESSES

Former Nominee Parker, Mayor McClelland, Senator Newlands and Others Address 700 Democrats at the Waldorf-Astoria, Parker Receiving an Enthusiastic Hearing.

New York, Special.—Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson day banquet of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night. There were many more of national reputation, and chief among these were Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President last November.

In the banquet room portraits of Jefferson were conspicuous. In addition to Mr. Parker, the speakers were United States Senator Newlands, of Nebraska, Mayor McClelland, of New York, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and J. J. Willett, of Alabama. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, was the only one of those expected to speak who could not attend.

Mr. Parker was the first speaker, and he was enthusiastically received. Presently he was interrupted by applause. The speech was on the future of the Democratic party and was replete with suggestions for harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism. John Fox, president of the club, presided, and his brief speech including Judge Parker was applauded. Mr. Parker said:

I do not come here to make excuse or explanation about the past, to promote any personal purpose or ambition for the future, or to further the ends of any section, faction or interest. I am moved solely by a desire to commend myself to my countrymen who believe that the time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party, as deduced from the great policies defined by the man whose birth we here commemorate, and established by the founders of this republic, still alive, still worthy of acceptance and devotion, and still necessary, if our institutions are to be maintained in their early vigor and purity.

It may be conceded that they are not new-fangled or hysterical. We can also justify the claim that they are not destructive to any legitimate or industrial interests, or to the diverse to those conceptions of liberty and free institutions for which our fathers suffered. They have approved themselves in peace and war. Under their sway, our people increased in number, wealth and power, the poor oppressed and the industrial classes found refuge and welcome, population spread gradually over territories peacefully acquired, and industry was free, while taxes were low and so distributed as to discourage monopoly. When these principles dominated our policies there was the thought of conquest, or of protectorates over distant, alien and turbulent peoples; there was no talk of alliance with the great; no question of making ourselves collectors of debts, good, bad, just or fraudulent; and no suspicion that anywhere in the lexicon of free government there was to be found the "subject."

#### SOME ELEMENTS IN RECENT POLITICS

We meet after defeat which was easy to foresee and predicted. It was preceded by division and faction in our ranks over a period of eight years and they have done their worst. It was emphasized by the use of governmental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money and by demagogic appeals to interests as wide apart as the poles. We have institutions and only the smallest measure of power in either house of Congress; we have lost States whose confidence we had long

commanded, and the number of Governors and State legislatures under our control is surprisingly small. We may not, however, recall that this is not the first time that the party has been in what seemed to be a hopeless minority. It was so from 1860 to 1867 when a great wrong which has been breathing its effects upon morals and justice, left it in a minority for another eight years. But when its condition was least encouraging, it was still the same consistent advocate of patriotic and many policies as when during the first sixty years of the last century. Rallying about its natural leaders—as courageous and patriotic as any known to our political history—it was then, as always, its virtue to be a national party. These leaders kept themselves in touch with every question of current interest in every hamlet of the Union. Nothing American was alien to them.

POWER OF THE PARTY AS A MINORITY.

During the Civil War more than 600,000 Democrats stood on each side of the great lines of the two great armies which faced each other, all believing themselves right. On the morrow of Appomattox, they the victors and the vanquished, had scattered to their respective homes, all bent upon promoting peace, all understanding each other in their trials, all facing the same great problems. In the context of all days in our national life—those of so-called reconstruction—these soldiers were recruited from other peaceful, patriotic men in the North, were found voting together.

During this period there came to the front in our national councils the great historic figures of Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Seymour, Hancock, McClellan and Tilden. In the face of prejudices and opposition, which might well have daunted the bravest, these men were able to combat and to overcome the sectional policy which at one time almost dominated the whole country. When, in spite of aggressions, fairly divided between the misuse of military power, and deliberate, studied corruption of the suffrage, these men held in their hands the reins of government. When, in the face of aggressions, fairly divided between the misuse of military power, and deliberate, studied corruption of the suffrage, these men held in their hands the reins of government.

Added to these leaders, who, in the face of national politics, so nobly united to combat human passion at its worst estate, were hundreds of thousands of sturdy men in the North, who, as Governors, members of State Legislatures, committees of every grade, and private citizens, carried the struggle of free government down into the smallest political divisions of the country. Everything was won except the presidency. In spite of which Democracy was able from 1868 to 1885 to keep at bay the enemies of good will.

NO ROOM FOR SECTIONALISM.

So, too, there is altogether too much talk about an Eastern, a Western, a Southern, or some other Democracy, when the essence of the party is its national character and the entire absence of sectional fever. In the smallest political divisions of the country. Everything was won except the presidency. In spite of which Democracy was able from 1868 to 1885 to keep at bay the enemies of good will.

#### THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

I would not for a moment convey an impression that organization is not important. It is even more—it is vital, if we are to give effect to the principle and policies which buttress our party faith. But, however necessary and vital, it may be useless—a mere empty bubble—if it is organized in the wrong way. It may be used for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights.

Jefferson's love for mankind was his controlling passion, and it extended to generations unborn. As we celebrate his memory on the anniversary of his birth, we can say as those could say who lived when he did: "We love him because he first loved us."

By Wire and Cable.

A large fleet of warships and colliers is reported to have been seen 250 miles northeast of Madagascar, steaming east.

The House of Commons adopted a motion declaring that the Chamberlain fiscal program would be detrimental to the shipping interests.

The situation in Macedonia is giving rise to some anxiety and notice has been served on the Cretan insurgents to disarm in 36 hours, on pain of international intervention.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A man could build a twenty-story office building while a woman is making her plans to wash her hair.

## A MINOR SKIRMISH

### Disconnected Fighting Reported in Neighborhood of Hostile Armies

#### THE RUSSIANS OFF COCHIN-CHINA

German Steamer Reports Seeing Battleships and Six Cruisers in Kamranh Bay, Raising Interesting Speculation That Rojestsvensky Has Divided His Squadron—China Instructs Governors of Southern Provinces Not to Permit Breaches of Neutrality—No Confirmation of Reported Small Engagement.

London, By Cable.—There is as yet no news of a naval battle in the Far East or of the whereabouts of the rival fleets. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a rumor of a small engagement, but there is no confirmation of this report. Details regarding the Russian ships in Kamranh Bay, Cochin-China, are too meagre to be instructive. According to the Daily Mail's Singapore correspondent, the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich saw five battleships and six cruisers in the bay, but dispatches to others of the London morning newspapers are not so precise.

The presence of the Russian squadron off the Annam coast is raising keen interest here, in view of the possibility of their infringement of Chinese neutrality and the likelihood of Rojestsvensky having to split his squadron. The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that China has instructed the Governors of the Southern provinces to maintain strict neutrality, in the view of the Russian ships sheltering there.

Tokio, By Cable.—The following official announcement was made today: "The force advancing north from Singking, driving the enemy before them, occupied Yencheng, thirty-eight miles north of Singking, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 14. "A detachment of the same force, cooperating with the cavalry, occupied Pachialzu, at 6 o'clock of the evening of the same day. The enemy's force near Pachialzu consisted of seven companies of cavalry and one battery of artillery.

Georgia Fruit in Danger.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Atlanta and vicinity experienced a considerable drop in temperature last night and today, and although there is no official report on the damage or likelihood of damage to vegetables and fruits, the weather bureau being closed Sunday, considerable apprehension is felt by fruit and truck farmers. Reports from the surrounding country indicate a likelihood of frost tonight, in which event considerable damage will be done.

Snow in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—At eight o'clock Sunday morning a light snow fell here, the thermometer standing at 37. Reports from central portions of the State show similar conditions. At Glasgow, Ky., the tops of buildings and fences were white, the snow continuing for more than an hour. The thermometer is 42.

Won't Take Lynchers Alive.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—A special from Senator B. H. B. says that the Spencer brothers and William Still, charged with being members of the mob that shot and killed Sheriff Poag, are barricaded in a cane brake twenty miles from town, and have sent word that they will not be taken alive. A large posse has gone to the cane brake with the intention of capturing the three men.

Meets Ice Ice.

Halifax, N. S., Special.—The steamer Jupiter encountered much drift ice off the Newfoundland coast Sunday, and as her bow plates were dented from an encounter with the Arctic floe, while on her recent passage from Liverpool to St. John's, the captain skirted along the edge of the ice very slowly. Some of the rivets are started and there is considerable water in the forepeak.

## TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

### Big Preparations Being Made For the Annual Gathering of State Educators at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Special.—The program committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has finished compiling the program and President Faust and Secretary Carmichael announce that the meeting to be held in Greensboro on June 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, will be one of the greatest educational meetings ever held in the South.

The following speakers from outside the State are now certain of attendance: Dr. Walter Page, editor of the World's Work; Dean James E. Russell, of Columbia University; Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University; Dr. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Maine; Hon. O. B. Martin, State Superintendent of South Carolina; Mr. Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Adele Marie Shaw, of Brooklyn, whose recent educational articles in the "World's Work," have attracted widespread attention over the country, and Miss Patty S. Hill, principal of the Louisville Kindergarten Training School.

It is probable that in addition to these, Superintendent Gregory, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, or Superintendent Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, and Governor Montague, of Virginia, will also be present.

The sectional meetings, to be held in the afternoons, will be informal round-table discussions which should be very helpful. The Women's Association for the Betterment of Public Schools will have Miss Adele Marie Shaw, to work with it; Miss Patty S. Hill will be with the primary teachers; Dean Russell will be with the city superintendents and principals; Superintendent Gregory or Superintendent Hughes, will also likely be present to work with this section. Superintendent W. W. Stetson will be with the county superintendents. Enough county superintendents to make a good meeting have already written that they will be present. Prof. H. L. Bailey, the very greatest authority on nature study, and Charles D. Crosby, Ex-Gov. C. B. Aycock, and R. D. W. Connor, secretary, will open the educational campaign which will be continued throughout the State this summer and fall. Numerous short addresses will be delivered by men who are to take part in the campaign, and others. An educational conference will be held to consider our educational interests. The great educational rally of this day will be a most significant feature of the meeting.

As soon as the changed plan of the assembly was announced early in the year, unusual interest was manifested in the meeting, and this interest has continued to increase.

Fraternity Charity Loyalty

Geo. L. Meade Post No. 1  
Department of Pennsylvania  
Grand Army of the Republic  
Tender their thanks to  
Hon. Robert B. Glenn  
Governor of the State of North Carolina, for the magnificent gift of five volumes entitled "North Carolina Legions from 1861 to 1865."  
Harry H. Shank, Saml G. Diehl,  
Adjutant, Commander

## FRUIT AND PRODUCE MEN.

Annual Meeting of Big Association To Be Held in Wilmington—Car Load of "Jimpson Weed"—New Ice Company.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—The annual meeting of the American Fruit and Produce Travelers' Association will be held in this city on Saturday, April 22, when officers for the ensuing year will be chosen and other business of importance transacted. Most of the officers of the association are from the North and East, the organization being composed of members from all over the country, including solicitors and others, together with the prominent truckers and buyers of truck and similar products.

Local School Tax.

News has been received in the office of the State Superintendent that Webster, in Jackson county, has voted a local tax for the improvement of public schools. Mr. R. D. W. Connor, of the State Superintendent's office, went up there last week and made a speech for the tax. At that time it was considered that there was a majority of fifteen against the tax. Much of the credit of the change of sentiment is due to Mr. Connor's speech, so the leaders in the fight at Webster say.

\$1,000,000 Lumber Company.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—The Cotton Belt Lumber Company was incorporated here for one million dollars. The company will buy and sell lumber, operate mills, manufacture turpentine and do a general exporting business. Principal offices will be in Mobile. Incorporators are Archelaus S. Terrell, Willis H. Bennett and Theodore Emery, all of Chicago.

## NORTH STATE CROP BULLETIN

### The Outlook as Viewed by Department of Agriculture.

Weekly Crop Bulletin, for week ending Monday, April 17th, 1905.—Monday and Tuesday were warm and dry; favorable for farm work which was resumed with vigor; the remainder of the past week, however, was decidedly unfavorable, both for work and the growth of vegetation on account of the frequent and heavy rains from the 12th to the end of the week, and generally low temperature which chilled the ground. The cold, soggy soil is unfit to be plowed, and unfavorable for rapid growth or the germination of seeds. The temperature exceeded 80 degrees on the 10th and 11th, but was so low the balance of the week, that the mean averaged nearly 2 degrees below the normal. Freezing temperatures occurred Monday morning (17th) in Central and Western North Carolina; what damage has resulted must be reported in the next crop bulletin; unquestionably the injury to fruit of all kinds, truck crops and strawberries must have been considerable. The rains from Wednesday on were quite heavy in some counties, washing land some, and generally causing a complete suspension of farm work. The precipitation this week averaged over 2.00 above normal. Warmer dry and sunny weather is much needed.

Very little cotton land has been prepared as yet, and the amount of fertilizer used is smaller than usual; only small patches of cotton have been sown in the extreme southern portion. A large amount of land is needed for corn, but progress in planting has been slow; the acreage in corn will be quite large, but of course, the bulk of the crop has not yet been planted, though a few reports from the southeastern counties state that planting has been finished; early planted corn came up to fairly good stands, but late planted is germinating slowly. Tobacco plants are rather late, and small, but seem to be in good condition. Reports on the condition of winter wheat, oats and rye continue to be extremely favorable; in some sections these crops are reported the best in many years; in others, however, though the plants show very green and vigorous growth, it is feared that abundant rains are causing sappy growth. Clover and grasses are also very thrifty and cattle are already able to live on pastures in the west.

So far, truck crops have done well; Irish potatoes are coming up nicely, and generally to good stands; prospects for early peas are good; cabbage plants have mostly been set. Shipments of lettuce and radishes have been large, and the shipment of berries is just beginning. The frost Monday is likely to have caused a severe set back to early crops, strawberries and gardens. Up to Monday the prospects for fruit, especially apples, was still favorable; many peaches and other fruits are so well set that perhaps the anticipated damage by cold may not be serious.

Pennsylvania's Appreciation.

Governor Glenn a short time ago sent at their request a set of the North Carolina Regimental Histories to Post No. 1, Philadelphia, Grand Army of the Republic, the Post expressing the sentiment that they regarded the North Carolina troops as the bravest they met during the war, and that they were anxious to have an authentic history of their deeds. The Governor has just received a unique acknowledgment. It is a certificate, handsomely engraved and embossed with the coat of arms of the Army of the Republic, and other appropriate emblems. It reads as follows:

Serious damage Near Goldsboro.

Goldsboro, Special.—The cold wave which has prevailed in this section since last Wednesday evening reached a climax Sunday night, when it frosted heavily. Ice was also plentiful in many places. Beans, peas, Irish potatoes and other garden plants were hurt. Beans have been hurt to an extent of half the crop. Strawberries are also hurt, but not to any serious extent.

Great Anxiety Felt.

Wilmington, Special.—Ice formed throughout the east Carolina trucking belt Sunday night, but owing to high winds there was little, if any, frost. Temperatures falling from 33 to 36 degrees are reported from various points in the belt, and the damage to the crop cannot yet be estimated. Irish potatoes and beans suffered most. Strawberry blooms were cut off in places, but the damage in that particular is not regarded as serious. Continued cold and frost again tonight is predicted and the greatest anxiety prevails among truckers.

Fruit Probably Doomed.

Rosbroke, Va., Special.—Reports from southwest Virginia indicate that if the fruit crop was not killed last night it is in great danger Monday night. The mercury fell Monday to 28 in some places, and at Radford there was an inch of ice. Snow fell at intervals Monday. There was a heavy fall of snow in Roanoke and vicinity Sunday that lasted several hours. If the wind lays tonight, the fruit will probably be doomed.