

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Send a club of ten subscribers for the campaign. Only 25 cents for each subscriber.

Congressman Lilley, of Connecticut, has turned out to be only an ordinary water lily.

The Democratic trust busters should begin work on the Simmons, Craig, Aycock combine.

That Texas mayor who receives a salary of only one dollar a year must be holding down the job for the honor.

Just at this time the Democratic politicians are not saying anything about rotation in office. In fact, most of the officeholders now think that it is a bad plan.

Kitchin spoke at a school commencement at Maxton Friday night and did not mention politics or the railroads. Strange things will happen sometimes.

Is Craig from the East or is he from the West? We haven't any special interest in the matter, only that we like to be well informed.

Many of the Democratic politicians of the State are after Mr. Josephus Daniels' scalp. It is their purpose to defeat him for National Committeeman at the Denver convention.

"Zeke Bilkins" wants the next Legislature to pass an anti-flying machine bill so as to keep the politicians from shutting off our sunlight in campaign years.

Only 25 cents for the Caucasian for the campaign. The paper for six months at half price. This is not a money-making business, but it will help to make North Carolina a Republican State.

The fight in the Democratic ranks continues to grow warmer. Simmons has declared for Craig for Governor and what some of the other factions are saying about Simmons would not look well to him in print.

The Democratic politicians say the tariff will be the paramount issue this fall. That issue will be for public consumption, while the real paramount issue will be the office they are seeking and the emoluments thereof.

Mr. Simmons took up a column and a half telling why he is supporting Mr. Craig and then did not give his real reason.—Durham Herald.

Mr. Simmons was trying to muddy the waters in his effort to appear as a martyr.

Tammany Hall has invited Governor Glenn to New York to deliver an address before their club on July 4th. If the Governor accepts the invitation he should be careful and not go over to Coney Island again with the "boys" after the show is over.

Ex-Governor Aycock, of Wayne county, some weeks ago declared for Craig for Governor, but the result in the Democratic primaries in Wayne Saturday was overwhelmingly for Kitchin.

Will this fact reduce Aycock's standing with the combine?

Adams is no doubt delighted that his incompetency and reprehensible management has driven Mr. W. T. Morgan out of the party. This same Adams has made a special effort to drive Senator Butler and his friends out of the party, but in that case he undertook a job too big for him.

If Adams and Duncan thought there was any danger of a single Republican Congressman being elected this year they would have a spasm of cold chills down their backs. Let the people take advantage of this fine opportunity for Republican success and administer to the patronage machine the dose that it needs.

In looking over a Democratic exchange a few days ago we noticed it contained nearly a page on prohibition and on another page were two large whiskey advertisements telling of the good liquors carried by the liquor houses in Virginia.

## POSTAL BANKS ARE NEEDED

### Would Prevent Panics, Says Former Senator Butler.

### SECRET OF FRANCE'S POWER

#### Five Million Depositors of System Who Have Average of \$50 Each—Establishment in United States, It is Declared, Would Mean the Encouragement of Thrift Among the People—An Automatic, Elastic Currency Needed—The President's Great Policies for Uplift of Farmers and Conserving the Nation's Resources, the Highest Statesmanship That He Should Demand—That He Serve Them Again.

(Washington Post.)

Former Senator Marion Butler was seen by a Post reporter yesterday and asked if he did not advocate a system of postal savings banks when he was in the Senate, and what he thought of Senator Carter's bill to establish such a system.

"Yes," he said, "I prepared and introduced a bill providing for a system of postal savings banks, and the bill was finally reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and I understand that Senator Carter's bill follows the general lines of my bill."

"When was that report made?"

"My bill was reported in 1899, and is Senate Report No. 1504, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session. Before preparing the bill I introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of State to communicate with diplomatic representatives of our Government in every foreign country, asking a report on the nature and operation of systems of postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, telephones, and parcels posts."

### Reports of Foreign Systems.

"Exhaustive reports from every country having such systems were received, and my bill was prepared in the light of the experience of these countries. The committee report contains liberal extracts from the reports from these countries."

"Do you think the existence of postal savings banks would be helpful in relieving or preventing a money stringency?"

"Unquestionably. If the money that is to-day hoarded in stockpiles could be brought into circulation, such a stringency would at once be relieved. Until we have a system of postal savings, there will constantly be many millions of dollars hoarded, and when the least scare occurs, then this situation always will be aggravated by a greater withdrawal of money from circulation. But people are not afraid of the Government, and a financial scare would not cause them to withdraw deposits from postal savings banks."

### Secret of France's Prosperity.

"When in France last summer, I studied the financial system of that country, and especially its prosperous system of postal savings banks. There are about five million people who have deposits in France, and the average deposit is a little more than \$50. If we had such a system here we would have more than ten million depositors, and even if the average deposit should be only \$50, it would make the sum of \$500,000,000. I feel safe in saying there is more money than this large sum hoarded in small amounts in this country to-day."

"Are there any other reasons in favor of postal savings banks?"

"Yes, even if the establishment of postal savings banks would not be materially beneficial in preventing or relieving such stringencies, yet there are abundant reasons why such a system should be established in order to encourage our people to save and teach them the habit of saving. This is what has made the French people the thriftest on earth. We make as much money as the French people, but we do not save, we are a wasteful people."

### Stringency an Impossibility.

"France to-day is the soundest country financially on the globe, and its people are generally most prosperous. It would be impossible for them to have there a financial stringency such as we have had here."

"I think Congress should devise some plan to provide an elastic feature to our currency system that will supply just the amount of additional currency necessary to handle the crops and meet such a financial stringency, and one that will automatically retire the same when the occasion is passed. But if this should not be done, or until it is done, if the Treasury Department had from five hundred to one thousand millions of dollars on deposit in postal savings banks, which is to-day hoarded in stockpiles, it could effectively relieve such a situation, as we have recently gone through, or break any corner in the money market that would ever arise. If the Government will only establish postal sav-

ings banks the masses of the people would furnish such a fund.

### Approves President's Plans.

The former Senator was asked if since he has been president of the National Farmers' Alliance he had given any study to President Roosevelt's plan for the general uplift of the farming population as outlined in last Sunday's Post.

"Yes," he replied, and continuing said, "I have read with no little interest and pleasure the President's plan for making rural life less lonely, more attractive, and more remunerative."

"As president of the National Farmers' Alliance, I advocated the establishment of the rural free delivery system, postal savings banks, and postal telegraph and telephones connecting all country postoffices with a view to accomplishing the purpose the President has in view. In the speech I made in the Senate in support of my bill to establish a free rural delivery system I advanced similar arguments."

### Shows President's Foresight.

"I am delighted to see the President will appoint a commission to investigate carefully the causes that are driving so much of the flower of the yeomanry of the country from the farms to the cities and to propose remedies."

"This move on the part of the President, together with his purpose in calling the conference of Governors, shows statesmanship of the highest order, and these reforms are more important than any others which are to-day being considered by the American people, because they are fundamental."

"The President's foresight and broad wisdom shown in these last two moves for the general welfare will cause the people to desire more earnestly than ever that he should serve them again as President."

### LETTER FROM BILKINS.

#### The Burning Question of the Hour—The Bandwagon is Loaded—Reformers Abroad in the Land and the World is Growing Better—Danger of Overdoing a Good Thing.

Bilkinsville, N. C., May 23, 1908.  
Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

The prohibition campaign in these diggings is warm'n' up. In fact, hit iz about the warmest thing that ever cum down the pike. That air people who air prohibitionists now who never before. An' sum ov them can't hardly recognize themselves. The reason iz that hit iz awl so new an' untried. Hit iz a game they never played before. They air wurked up az much az if they wuz boys goin' ter a game ov baseball on Easter Monday.

Ov course, you now an' then meet up with a man who iz goin' ter vote the other way, and a few ov them say they air not going to the polls. But in this county, az well az in most seckshuns of the State, most of the men folks air prohibitionists, an' they air ready ter jump on the band wagon, no matter which way hit iz goin'. If they could figger that the State iz goin' an' prohibition, ter the tune of sixty or seventy thousand votes they would not all take the stand they do. They would go the other way so fast that you couldn't ketch up with them with a pack ov Greyhounds. If anybody disputes this, I kin give statistics that will prove that I am correct. They iz awlways insintry in politics, an' if any odds, hit crops up bigger in an election whar a moral question iz involved than in any other. Sum people may not agree with me on this. But just keep your eyes peeled an' see if the old man iz not givin' you strate goods. I wuz not born yesterday.

I wuz talkin' with an ole feller up here this week. He wanted ter know how the election wuz going on the 26th. I, ov course, couldn't tell him. He sed he didn't care much how it goes, fer he had bin down with everything frum mumps ter rheumatism, an' he guessed he could stand a case ov prohibition about as long az the next man. "I hev bin through the war an' more than a dozen preserdential campane, an' I guess I kin stand about as much prohibition az any man livin', an' if hit cum ter the worst I'll die like a man."

I thought he wuz about rite. We won't till our time cum nohow; what iz the use ov worryin' over hit? The prohibition air goin' awl the snakes out ov the drive, anyhow. If they get much worse we will hev ter go, too; so what's the difference? Yet, reform iz abroad in the land. All ov them, includin' Judge Pritchard an' James H. Pou air out preachin' the gude ole perlitical gospel, an' the world iz getting better fast. They ain't bin so much excitement since the Sub-Treasury Skeeem went awl over the State reliev'n' distress an' givin' evrybody relief that hadn't bin relieved. My private opinion iz that if somebody don't put the brakes on, the prohibition will be ready fer the millennium before the millennium cumms erlong, an' ov course that would sorter complicate things. Now, you don't want to misunderstand me; I am in favor ov awl sorts ov gude things. I'd like ter be better myself, an' I'd be glad ter see awl the balance ov mankind enjoyin' the same grate blessin'. But the pint

I'm tryin' ter make clear iz, that Messrs. Simmons, Pou, Pritchard, Kitchin, an' them other fellers that hev tuk hold ov the country by the nap ov the neck an' the seat ov hits britches an' air slingin' hit eround at such a rate, will overdo the gude work. This iz a big country, but hit iz young yit, an' hit may not be able ter stand such a sudden jar az they air about ter give hit.

George Washington, Andy Jackson, Henry Clay, an' lots ov fellers hev had the country in hand in the past an' they would take hit up on their knees an' give hit a gude spankin' now and then. That awlways did sam gude. The ministers ov the gospel hev tried ter persuade the people ter do rite an' live rite an' sorter encourage the country. But hit iz the Latter Day Saints such as Simmons, Glenn, Pou, Pritchard, an' sum others that hev planted their number 12s in the sands ov time an' hev called on evil ter go an' return no more. An' the preachers an' other gude people air tryin' ter git in site ov the percession. But they air havin' a hard time ov hit. Simmons, Glenn, Pou, and Pritchard wuz built fer runnin', and they air so far ahead that the rear guard can't do more than keep in the trail before hit finally grows up with thorns an' thistles. Hit iz not only possible, but hit iz probable, that sum time in the future the ministers will find the trail grown up with underbrush an' wreckage which they will hev ter clear erway, fer pollytishuns will run in the chase az long az the game iz in site. They may even return by sum other route an' pretend that they wuz jist out gatherin' blackberries ov fer their health.

I see that another flyin' masheen hez bin wrecked. They will keep on playin' with them flyin' masheens till they will git one that will go shure enuff, an' then the world will begin ter go backwards. Just think what a time we would hev with the atmosphere full ov pollytishuns an' moral reformers. Why, we couldn't git enuff sunshine ter cure the spring and fall hay crops, fer them candidates would cut off awl the sunshine az they sail erround erformin' the earth an' the fulness thereof. The legislator order take quick akshun an' save us frum such a disaster, fer the seasons air gittin' mity oncertain anyway; an' hit iz a job ter raise a crop. But the trouble iz a job that the legislator is under control ov the very fellers who air runnin' the desperate game ov pollyticks, an' they will not allow the anti-flyin' masheen bill ter pass. At the present writin' I see no hope, fer we can't git rid ov the pollytishuns, no matter which way we vote.

AZ EVER,  
ZEKE BILKINS.

## PROHIBITION IS CARRIED

### There were Many Surprises in Tuesday's Election.

### MAJORITY OVER 30,000

#### Interest Centered Chiefly in Result in Rowan, New Hanover, Forsyth, Wake, Durham, and Johnston Counties—Returns Very Incomplete.

State prohibition was carried in Tuesday election. The majority can not be stated at this time—Wednesday—as the returns are not complete. The returns from the towns of the State show a majority of about 40,000, but when the returns are all in from the rural districts it is thought that the majority will not be so great, probably about 30,000; however, that is impossible to estimate. The interest centered chiefly in the result in Rowan, New Hanover, Forsyth, Wake, Durham, and Johnston. Rowan went dry by about 500, New Hanover went "wet" about 200 majority, Forsyth went dry by over 1,000 majority, Wake voted "wet" by about 750 majority, and Raleigh went wet by 77 votes, Durham went "wet" about 625 and Johnston voted "wet" by over 1,200 majority.

We will not give the vote by counties as only sixty-eight have been heard from and the returns from these are not complete. The election was very quiet and orderly all over the State.

### WILL MEET JUNE 5TH.

#### Republican National Committee Called to Meet in Chicago to Hear Contests.

National Chairman Harry S. New has called the Republican National Committee to meet in Chicago, Friday, June 5th, to hear the contests. The committee will have just nine working days in which to dispose of the contests before the Convention. So far there are thirty-two contests and the number may be much larger by the time the committee meets.

## A TAFT DELEGATE

### Says Party Faces Defeat and the Country Business Depression

### ROOSEVELT MUST BE DRAFTED

#### Fifty Republican Congressmen in Danger of Defeat—Defeat of Anti-Injunction Legislation Adds to Danger—Congressmen in Many Close Districts and Long-Headed Politicians Join the People in Demanding Roosevelt—Lincoln's Advice, "Don't Swap Horses in the Middle of a Stream," the Slogan.

### Special to The Caucasian.

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1908.—Congress is reaching its closing days, and it seems certain that it will adjourn leaving unacted on the most important reform measures which the President has been urging enacted.

The anti-injunction bill, which the President has most strongly urged, was beaten in the Republican caucus by a close margin. The labor vote of the country is especially aggrieved at what they term the gross abuse that has been made of the injunction by the courts to disorganize the labor organizations and put them to a great disadvantage in the contest between them and capital. Besides, it is pointed out that there has been more than one glaring example of where the injunction has been used either to nullify law or to go a step further and legislate by judicial order. This unusual exercise of judicial power of the injunction has aroused the attention of the country, and has made all law-abiding citizens feel that prudence and safety requires that there shall be some check put upon such a dangerous tendency. This will make it difficult for a number of Republican Congressmen to explain the failure of Congress to respond to the President's call for remedial legislation along this line.

#### Fifty Republican Congressmen in Danger of Defeat.

This failure of Congress to uphold the hands of the President in his effort to establish a square deal, along with other failures to support him, has aroused fear in the breast of every Congressman who has a close district that he may be defeated by his Democratic opponents in the coming election if Roosevelt should not be the candidate for President. There are forty or fifty Congressmen thus in danger, and it is noticeable that many of them have recently begun to seriously think of urging the National Convention to force the President to serve again.

### Roosevelt Their Only Hope.

Recently a number of reasons have been advanced by some of these Congressmen and by thoughtful politicians why the convention should take such action.

One has said that the President promised the country when he took the oath of office as successor to the late President McKinley that he would serve out the remainder of the term as McKinley's term and not his own, and that the President kept his promise in good faith, not only in not inaugurating what is known as the "Roosevelt policies" during the three years and a fraction of that term, but actually going to the extent of keeping as his confidential official family the same Cabinet officers as appointed by President McKinley—a thing never done by any Vice-President before. This same party further called attention to the fact that during the time that the President was serving out that piece of a term, that the trusts and predatory wealth of the country were constantly referring to the President as an "accident," and as "not being President in his own right." They did this to try to prevent the President from taking any progressive position, and also with a view to trying to beat him for the nomination of President in his own right.

### "Don't Swap Horses in the Middle of a Stream."

Another party quoted the wise proverb of Lincoln, to the effect that it is not wise to "swap horses in the middle of the stream." He pointed out that we are in the midst of a real and serious stream, through which the President is carrying the burdens of State and attempting to enforce the law and to secure the enactment of new laws where necessary to establish justice between labor and capital, producer and consumer, and all the people. He said that if there was any force or wisdom in this advice of Lincoln's, that it was never more timely and important for the people to observe it than now.

Another called attention to another much-quoted saying of Lincoln, "that you may fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time." He said that no man in the history of our government had done so much to turn on the light so that "all of the people" would not be fooled any longer

than had President Roosevelt; that, in turning on this light, he had rendered the people the very greatest service, for he put them in a position to intelligently and wisely correct abuses and manage their own affairs in the interests of equal justice to all, and that this action on his part had aroused the bitter and unrelenting opposition of the predatory wealth and the criminal rich more than any other act of his administration.

### More Light Must Be Turned On.

He called attention to the fact that the President had only begun turning on the light, and that it was of the greatest importance that he should be retained until the search light of truth was turned to the very bottom of every corner of crookedness and corruption.

Another called attention to the fact that the President no doubt thought when he made his famous election night statement that he would not serve again, that he could sufficiently turn the light on during four years, so that the people would be sure, in the light of facts, to elect none to office except those who were pledged to stand and vote for a "square deal"; but that it was clear to the President now, and to the country, that the task was too great to be accomplished in one short four years. The President has accomplished wonders, but the task was greater than the people thought or the President even dreamed of. Finally, it may be said that there is a general consensus of opinion that the President was wrong in calling the piece of a term to which he had succeeded as his first term, in whole or in part, not that the President has served but one term, and there is no reason why he should not serve again, being in the very prime and vigor of his manhood and power and the people desiring his services with such remarkable and unprecedented unanimity.

It is the general consensus of opinion that even if some other Republican candidate for President could be elected, that the House in grave danger of going Democratic unless Roosevelt shall be drafted to lead the fight.

### A Taft Delegate Declares for Roosevelt.

Gen. George W. Curtin, one of the most prominent and successful business men of West Virginia, who has been elected as a Taft delegate to the National Convention, declared a few days since that Roosevelt must be nominated. His attention was called to the fact that he had been instructed to vote for Taft first, last and all the time.

### Taft Sentiment Artificial.

"And so I was," he said, "and so were my colleagues. But we were selected not because we were Taft men, but because we were Roosevelt men and would favor the candidate of his choice. There was no genuine, heartfelt, deeprooted sentiment in the convention for Taft or any other candidate. The so-called Taft sentiment was as artificial as it is possible for sentiment to be made. It was a Taft sentiment only in so far as it reflected the known desires and wishes of Theodore Roosevelt. It was a negative, not a positive, sentiment for Taft. The positive sentiment is a Roosevelt sentiment. I know this, and my colleagues know the truth of it, and so do the Republicans of West Virginia."

"I have not arrived at this position without seriously thinking about it. I know I will be criticised by some who will claim my position, being a delegate instructed for Taft, is inconsistent, analogous, and possibly treasonable to the convention's mandates. Let those who want to take that view and criticize me if they wish. I feel positive, however, that the Republicans of this State, deep in their heart of hearts, feel as I do about it, and will approve of my frank truthfulness, even if some of them may doubt my discretion. Indiscreet? Possibly, if I were a candidate for office, or even expected to be, or cherished aspirations for public honors. But I am free from all of this. Indiscreet? From a business and party standpoint—no. And those are the emoluments from which I have taken my view."

### Business Interests Demand Roosevelt.

"Here is a town that I have founded and there in that mill and yonder there in the woods are four hundred families dependent upon me, upon my good judgment in business, above all upon the prosperity of this country," and the gray-haired veteran developer of the State's timber resources made an encircling sweep of his hand to emphasize the industrial scene that stretched out along the mountain before him. "Times have been tight, but I have kept my men at work because I must see that they have it as long as I can. They are a responsibility to me that I cannot evade. Their welfare is mine; mine theirs. Our lives and our fortunes are indissolubly linked together. I know what work to them means; I know what idleness for them means. When an employer understands that, then the politics of his country take on a grave and serious aspect."

"A change in the policies of this government—a change in its administration—would spell business ruin and disaster. To prevent that, with-

out taking any chance, can only be accomplished by the nomination of Roosevelt. To nominate Taft—? nominate anybody else—is taking a terrible risk. With business conditions not as they were, with men out of employment, with Bryan probably stronger with the people than ever before, there is danger of the Republican party being retired from power with the resultant unsettled conditions, a public mind clouded with fear and forebodings, waiting to see what Bryan and his erratic counselors might do, there would be such a business depression in this country as it has not had for half a century. With the Republican party unhorsed from control, I would not give 50 cents on the dollar for that million dollars' worth of property that you see before you." And Gen. Curtin pointed dramatically at the mill and the acres of stacked lumber and the piles of great logs.

"No man in the Nation—no man in the Republican party—can prevent the danger of this except one, and that one is President Roosevelt. What is wrong with the country to-day is the fact that it fears that he will not be nominated, and that some one else will be, and then the country must wait stagnated till November to see the outcome; and if that should fall at the polls, it must wait, and will, for months and months beyond a year, and maybe more, to see what course the new steersman at the helm will take. If it were known today that Theodore Roosevelt would be nominated at Chicago, you would see the faltering footsteps of prosperity quicken to the firm, regular, and elastic stride that it kept up for eleven successive years."

### Danger in Taft's Nomination.

"There is danger to the Republican party lurking in the nomination of Taft or of anybody else. Labor unions are unfriendly to Taft, and the colored voters are against him. This latter amounts to nothing in Southern States, but it comes in for very serious consideration when the intelligent colored voters of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and other Northern States are considered. The men here in my mills are not for Taft. There are 500 men in these mountains out of a job now. They are not favorable to Taft. Go among them and see. But they are for Roosevelt. They believe implicitly in the man and in his policies. As a business man of extensive interests, I believe with them. The great business interests of this country—the honest, conservative, legitimate enterprises of this Nation—believe in Roosevelt, believe in his policies, and believe in continuing both in prestige and authority. I found this full grown in the minds of big interests in the East with whom I have come in personal contact quite recently. They realize the danger that threatens this country by a change of policies and administration at this time, and they realize, too, that the only way to make certain of escaping it is by nominating Theodore Roosevelt."

"The Roosevelt policies are understood and approved by the American people. They want them continued to be applied and those which require furthering to be completed by their authority. They don't want another, even though vouched for by Roosevelt himself. They don't like that idea, either. I may say, on the part of the President influencing the choice of his successor. In their judgment it is not within the spirit of American institutions. Roosevelt can hold the American people for himself and for his policies, but can he hold them for somebody else? I doubt it seriously, as many do. Therefore, if that be true, it is the safest plan, the only sure way against risk, to nominate Roosevelt himself."

### Could Not Decline.

"You say he would not accept?" replied Gen. Curtin to an interruption. "How could he help himself? What has he got to do with it? He is a patriot and a soldier. If he is drafted, he must shoulder the gun and make the fight. Roosevelt, the teacher of good citizenship, must and will abide the call of duty—to a call that comes not only from the man with the hoe, and the laborer, but from the owner of the mine and mill as well. That Roosevelt is honest and sincere when he says that he will not accept the nomination, no one will question. I care not for him as an individual; he is not a servant of the people. It isn't a matter for him to decide; that belongs to his fellow-countrymen—to representatives of the great party which has so highly and deservedly honored him assembled in convention. Third term? There is nothing to that, either. He's been elected but once; he has served but one elective term. The other three and a half years belonged to McKinley, and Roosevelt carried out McKinley's policies, as he announced that he would when he took the oath at Buffalo. If McKinley had served three and a half years and Roosevelt three months, could the six months be regarded by Roosevelt or anybody else of sane mind as a third term? I think not. The third term is bosh and bugaboos."

### Only Safe Solution.

"What confronts the Republican party as guardians of this country's prosperity and happiness is what is