

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

No. 27

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Our paragraph editor is off on sick leave this week, which accounts for the absence of the short editorials from the front page this week.

Won't you get up a club of campaign subscribers for the Caucasian. The paper is only 25 cents in clubs of four from now until November 15th.

Some of the Democratic papers are now bragging over the fact that they have at last downed the Simmons machine. Heretofore they had denied that their party was controlled by a machine.

Before the Charlotte Convention was held the Lexington Dispatch (Democratic) said it would be the purest folly to nominate Kitchin. Now since he has been nominated wouldn't it be the purest folly to vote for him in November?

We are publishing this week the Republican platform adopted at the Chicago Convention. It is the first time we have had room for it. The week after the Convention our paper was full of the news of the Convention, and we knew the platform would keep.

Ex-Governor Aycock said, when placing Locke Craig in nomination before the Charlotte Convention, that the only ring that Craig ever belonged to was the Red Shirt ring. If that was his chief claim that he certainly had nothing to commend him to the law-abiding citizens of the State. The average Red Shirt was about on a par with the Night Riders in Kentucky.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, says that William J. Bryan is an enemy to the Confederate veteran; that he and Bryan were in Congress at the same time and that Bryan voted against Crisp and another Southerner for Speaker of the House and gave as his reason that he (Bryan) was opposed to any Confederate soldier. It seems that the Democratic party in both State and nation are against the old soldier. The last Democratic convention in this State turned their back on the Confederate veteran, and now should Bryan perchance be elected no veteran would be given any appointment under him.

By the Goat Route.

Four little Angora goats, drawing a small conveyance and their master, are making a trip across the American continent from San Diego, Cal., to New York, says Popular Mechanics. The goats travel at an average rate of fifteen miles per day.—Ex.

Smallest Country in Europe.

What is the smallest country in Europe under monarchical rule?—Inquirer.

Monaos in the Mediterranean, nine miles from Nice. It has been under the rule of the Genoeses family since 968. Its area is eight square miles; has a population of 12,000, and has its own postage stamps and coinage.—Christian Herald.

The Waterson Idea of Office.

"There is no office on earth without the gift of the people or the President which Mr. Waterson could accept, or the acceptance of which he would consider. When he makes up his mind that he wants to go to hell, he will cut his throat and go direct, not take a roundabout journey by way of one of the departments at Washington. To him office and officialism in all their forms are odious in the last degree; and next thereto the thing called 'big influence with the administration.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Sounding an Alarm."

Union Republican.]

In speaking of his party's primaries in this State Governor Glenn says: "We are becoming too venal and corrupt in our methods and unless a halt is called serious damage must come to the people, to the State." It is time for the Republicans to stir themselves and call a halt to the Democratic methods by defeating them at the polls and then enact laws to remedy the evil.—Raleigh Caucasian.

Now, this is not a very flattering evidence of the effects of Democratic good government in North Carolina. Governor Aycock was to have given us the song of the mocking-bird in place of the pop of the pistol during his administration, but somehow or another the pistol continued to pop. Governor Glenn's term of office is rapidly reaching its close, and in the above expression instead of waving the white banner of peace he hoists the red-flag danger signal. The strike is plain and The Caucasian strikes the keynote.

BRYAN NOMINATED

Was Named by Democratic Convention on First Ballot.

WAS NOMINATED ON FRIDAY

John W. Kern, of Indiana, Named as His Running Mate—Friction Among the North Carolina Delegation—The Platform Adopted at Denver.

The Democratic National Convention, which met in Denver, Col., July 17th, labored over resolutions and listened to speech-making until early Friday morning, when the first ballot was taken for their nominee for President, which resulted as follows: W. J. Bryan, 892½; John Johnson, 46; Judge Gray, 59½; not voting, 8. The decisive ballot was followed at the first lull, with motions from the Gray and Johnson leaders to make the nomination unanimous and by acclamation, which motions were carried, with the exception of one dissenting vote from the Georgia delegation. The convention then adjourned until Friday afternoon, when they met again to nominate a running mate for Bryan. The following names were put in nomination: John W. Kern, of Indiana; Charles A. Towne, of New York; Archibald McNeill, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Clark Howell, of Georgia, and Jerry B. Sullivan, of Sullivan, Mo. Mr. Martin J. Wade, of Iowa, who placed Sullivan in nomination, then seconded the nomination of John W. Kern, of Indiana, and from that time until the vote was taken there was a continuous scramble to get on the Kern band wagon. When the vote was taken Kern was nominated by acclamation.

The Tammany delegation from New York, the Georgia, Delaware, Minnesota and a few other delegates went to Denver with the hopes of forming a strong combination in order to stampee the convention for some candidate against Bryan. The opposition to Bryan labored hard at Denver for several days, but to no avail, and when the convention met the opposition made no determined fight. The surprise of the convention was in the nomination of the candidate for Vice President. It was the general opinion that Bryan's running mate would come from New York, but for some unknown reason the Indiana man captured the empty honor. When the North Carolina delegation held their meeting in Denver it was found that harmony did not reign among the Tar Heel Democrats. Glenn was not pleased with the place given him and he did not fail to let the delegation know it. Simmons was not permitted to go on the platform committee, and this was no doubt a great disappointment to him.

The Platform.

There is nothing new or exciting in the platform adopted by the Denver convention. After making such a fuss about the Republicans straddling the anti-injunction plank, they failed to do even as well. The platform says something about it, but it is hard to understand what it really means, if it means anything, after you have read it. The platform declares that Congress should have the right to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and the right of each State to control commerce within her borders. It favors postal savings banks, an adequate navy, popular election of United States Senators, speedy completion of the Panama canal, a revision of the tariff, publicity of campaign contributions, the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States, for the development and preservation of natural resources, for the enforcement of law against the bad trust magnates, and a few other minor declarations.

LETTER FROM BILKINS.

Bill Moody Craves Riches—The Ways of the Politicians—Politicians Are Rather Forgetful—No Use to Change Parties in North Carolina—What the Republican Party Consists of in the State—Jodesevus Daniels.

Bilkinsville, N. C., July 11, 1908. Correspondence of Caucasian-Enterprize.

"If I had a millyun dollars I'd make hit mity hot fer sum of these here pollyticians," sez Bill Moody the other nite after we had et supper an' sot down ter smoke our pipes. "What would you do, Bill," sez I. "I'd run fer sum of these here in the State," sez Bill, "an' I'd make hit so hot that you'd hear a dollar sizz every time I sent one out after a voter. Dollars air what counts in this here thing you calls pollytics. Ov course, now an' then they let a poor devil in on the ground floor just to keep up gude appearances, but hit air mity seldom. Even then, if he don't wath out they will skin him sumbow before hit iz awl over. Why, they hev everything in the platform from sankerfashun ter highway robbery, an' they go eround over the State speakin' an' promise everything else you can

think ov, includin' a free trip eround the world in an airship. An' sum ov us believe hit awl an' then squat eroun' like young birds in the nest an' holler fer more. Awl you hev ter do iz ter go ter a campaign speakin' an' you will think the whole future iz goll' ter be nothin' but a flower garden, includin' awl sorts ov fruits an' berries, an' that you won't never hev anything ter do after the election but to pick fruit an' berries.

"Well, don't hit cum out that way?" sez I. "Not by the election, hit is over an' they get into the office you hev ter pull off your hat and bow mity low ter git sum ov them fellers ter say gude mornin' at you. Why, I know several ov them offs-holders myself that quit usin' a knife an' fork at the dinner table. Now they use nothin' but a fork ter chop up their grub with an' they eat their soup the same way. Hit iz rale astonishing how much style sum ov them offs-holders kin manufacture an' put on in the course ov a year or two. Most ov them orter hev steel bands put eround them az soon az they air elected ter keep them from bustin'."

"Bill, you hev a lot ter larn yet," sez I; "but you air sorter tamperin' with the a b's, an' you will git over in the spellin' side ov the book after awhile. Jist keep your best eye peeled an' watch the percession move erlong an' you will cum out awl rite. I wath ter be a fool myself. I thought the sun riz in one pollytishun and set in another. But after gittin' more age an' experience, I find that the sun dodges behind a cloud every chance hit gets durin' ov a campaign year ter keep from shinin' on them fellers. They air a plum este. Why, they orter not rob one another, but they rob awl the people—give nothin' fer wath they git—an' the gay percession moves on seekin' new worlds ter conker."

"Let's turn Republikin," sez Bill, "an' wipe the Dymakrat party off the map; hit ain't no gude any longer. They ain't none ov hit left but Bill Bryan, ov Nebraska, an' a few motoes an' high-soundin' promises. Let's kick loose from hit an' jine the Republikins an' start the ball ter rollin'." We air not made up ov the stuff that is calculated ter rust out.

"Hush, Bill!" sez I. "The Republikins iz jist az bad off in this State az the Dymakrats air in the whole country. Hit is made up ov 2 internal revenue districts, a Federal judge or two, an' a few postmaster. Hit ain't grown any in forty years; in fact they iz a strong suspicious that a few ov the members ov the Republikin party in North Carolina hev bin secretly murdered in order ter reduce the pressure at the pie count, an' ter keep up—I mean ter keep down—appearances. The plan ov the manager ov the Republikin party in North Carolina iz, if they gain ten thousand votes in North Carolina in one election, they will manage sumhow ter lose twenty thousand in the next election, an' the taxpayers ov the State suffer on becase they iz but one party in the State an' hit ain't worth that dymite hit would take ter blow a jigger an' an' an' inch high."

"You don't mean that the dymakrat party ain't worth az much dynamite az hit would take ter blow a jigger an' an' an' inch high, do you?" sez I. "Why, hit iz runnin' the Sunday schools, weepin' at funerals, comfortin' widows an' orphans, helpin' the poor, and payin' sick an' deth benefits ter awl hit members. Hit iz a wiso a shure cure fer rheumatism, lumbago, an' financial distress in the stomach after eatin' anything that disagrees with you—yes, dymocracy iz an indispensable household article. At any rate, hit bez that reputashun. If you don't believe hit write ter Jodesevus Daniels, at Raleigh, who partly raised the Dymakrat party on the graft that he got out the public printin' contract, which he had an' sublet ter people who did the wurk fer a number ov years—in fact, till they got ter be a big lot ov talk erlong hit. Hit wuz simply terrible—that graft. Why, hit wuz so rotten an' nasty that people had ter git down in sellers an' hold their noses when they talked erbout hit."

"An' Jodesevus Daniels iz a mity popular man terday. Hit iz strange that the gude people ov the State didn't git down on him."

"The gude people ov the State did, but you see, they wuzent many gude people an' hit didn't hev much effect. Unfortunately the gude people air either very skaree or else they air so busy bein' gude that sum ov them don't find time ter look into sich things. Then, ov course sum ov them wuz busy an' didn't take time ter look into hit very closely at first. But Jodesevus iz very slick—sorter like an' eel—an' he slipped out ov hit party fast. Jist erbout the time things were gettin' perty billyous fer Jodesevus, he hitted onto the prohibishun wagon an' rode erlong lookin' so saktermonny that they couldn't believe that he had bin graftin' at the rate ov several thousand dollars per year fer a long time.

As ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

Immense Rail Contract.

At Pittsburg the announcement was made that the steel trust has about closed a deal with the Russian government for 1,000,000 tons of steel rails, to be used in re-laying the entire Siberian Railroad. It will require two years to fill the order.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Principles Proclaimed in the Republican Platform Adopted at Chicago—To Modify Injunction—Will Revise the Tariff—Declares for Postal Savings Banks—Pledges for the Future.

The text of the Republican platform is as follows: Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country, and gave to the nation her seal of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Under Roosevelt. In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence; and the abuse of wealth the tyranny of power and all the evils of privileges and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways; and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else, the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unflinching adherence to the policies thus inaugurated, and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the Government.

Equality of Opportunity.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was \$18,000,000,000. It has heaped to \$110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but \$60,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn, and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed.

And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still awaiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharmed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productivity of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

Revival of Business.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate

late the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Recent Legislation.

Since the election of William McKinley, in 1896, the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of intrusting to the Republican party, through decisive majorities, the control and direction of national legislation. The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible flibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the Emergency Currency bill, the appointment of the National Monetary Commission, the Employers' and Government Liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the Widows' Pensions bill, the Child Labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

Pledges for the Future—Tariff.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and such effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate production to domestic interests.

Currency.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the National Monetary Commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insure the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the needs of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally; must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Postal Savings.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

Trusts.

The Republican party passed the Sherman Anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless Administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

Railroads.

We approve the enactment of the Railroad Rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present Administration of the statutes against re-bates and discriminations, as a re-

(Continued on page 2.)

NEGROES SEE BRYAN

Claim They are Satisfied With His Replies at Interview.

NEGROES TO HOLD OFFICE

Told His Callers That Discharge of Negro Regiments Was an Outrage—Said He Would Not Veto Bill to Reinstated Negro Soldiers. Told Them That Republicans Had Shown Them Little Recognition. Conference is Called.

New York World.]

Bishop Alexander Walters, of the Methodist Zion Church, received yesterday the report of a committee of negro clergymen and educators who called on William J. Bryan a few days ago to ascertain his views and attitude toward their race. So satisfactory were his replies considered that an organized bolt of negroes from the Republican party is being organized and open affiliation with the Democracy arranged. A committee is now in Denver endeavoring to have a plank favorable to the race inserted in the Democratic platform. Bishop Walters is arranging for a convention of leading colored men from various States to meet some time during July at Atlantic City to formulate definite plans for political action.

The formal report, after describing the call upon Mr. Bryan and the preliminary talk, says: "We stated to Mr. Bryan that there were three things about which the negroes were immensely interested:

"First—What would be the attitude of a Democratic administration respecting the restoring of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, discharged without honor by order of the President?

"Second—What would be the attitude of the Democratic party toward affecting public sentiment so that the negro might enjoy the benefit of the ballot in Southern States, and we might, at least, have a fair and honest administration of the laws that now disfranchise the negro in toto?

"Third—That a Democratic administration would do nothing to make conditions worse for the negro than they now are, so that the negro would lose nothing in the way of employment in the service of the Federal government.

Bryan's Answers.

"Mr. Bryan, answering, said that as to conditions affecting the ballot he was not free to discuss.

"As to the appointment of negroes, they had received by way of appointments from the Republicans very little. His policy would be to give the negro such recognition as he believed competent and qualified negroes should be appointed and given recognition along with other citizens of the country, and where they support the Democratic ticket should be taken into account.

"Mr. Bryan said that he regarded the discharge of the negro soldiers without honor as an outrage; that if the men were guilty they should be punished in the regular way by court-martial or trial by civil courts, as every citizen, black or white, ought to have a fair trial before he is punished in any way.

"The committee said the negro race had further complaint to make, and that was that the President had declared that if the bill pending in Congress to reinstate the battalion was passed he would veto it, and if passed over his veto he would refuse to enforce it. We asked if Mr. Bryan would give us assurance as to what his attitude would be in the event of his being elected President and such a bill was passed, and, further, if the President had the authority to reinstate this black battalion, would he be disposed to act in the matter.

Would Enforce Law.

"Mr. Bryan replied that any man elected President would have to take the oath of office to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws, and if he was elected President and such a law was passed he would not hesitate to enforce it.

"As to reinstating the negro soldiers, Mr. Bryan could not say, for he did not know what his power would be. But if the men were not proved guilty, then the President should do all in his power to undo the wrong that had been put upon them.

"Mr. Bryan agreed with us that he would let the Southern question alone, and turn off any question that may be asked having reference to the race question, and he would in his speeches refer in a well-meaning way to the duty of the President to enforce the laws passed by Congress, so we negroes could show what it meant to enforce the law to reinstate our soldiers.

"He thought the campaign method of the Republican party an insult to the negro, and pointed out how friendly he had always been to our race.

"Will Meet to Plan Campaign.

The revolt of negroes from the Republican party had its inception at Chicago immediately after the Republican convention. Bishop Wal-

ters, who is head of the New York diocese of his church, is taking active part in the movement. He said yesterday:

"In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois any considerable shifting of the colored vote means the defeat of Mr. Taft, for in each of those States the negro holds the balance of power.

"The forthcoming meeting at Atlantic City is not to determine whether we will support the Democratic nominee. That has been decided already by the action of the race leaders in Chicago immediately after the Republican convention in sending a delegation to confer with Mr. Bryan and by the report just received from them. At Atlantic City we shall plan a campaign. The negro vote already is divided, and I am sure that a surprising number will go with the Democratic party."

Bishop Walters has received letters pledging support from many prominent men of his race, including Bishop J. S. Caldwell, of Philadelphia; W. E. D. DuBois, of Atlanta; treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. L. G. Jordan, of Louisville; W. H. Coffey, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Church Extension Society, and G. C. Clement, of Salisbury, N. C., editor of the Star of Zion.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Justice Shows Some of the Many Inconsistencies of Democratic Policy Adopted at Charlotte—How the Democrats Have Checked Industries in This State.

I said last week that I thought I would notice the Democratic platform a little this week, which I shall do. But before I begin I want to tell you readers that this instrument was carefully drawn, the evident intention being to mislead the people and give them a feeling of fancied security while they were being really seriously injured.

This platform is too long to be discussed in complete detail, so I shall take only a few sections and point out what I think are some of the misleading statements in it and your readers can judge the rest by these.

Let us take, for instance, the very first paragraph of this platform: "The Democracy of North Carolina in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the cardinal principles of true Democratic government, and congratulates the people upon the wise, the progressive and the economical conduct of public affairs since its restoration to power in this State."

The word Democracy is composed of two words which mean "the people govern," and the most vital principle of that assertion is, according to Thomas Jefferson, that the nation should do nothing that the State can do, the State should do nothing that the county can do and the county do nothing the individual can do; that local self-government should be the central idea and protected under all circumstances, yet pledging themselves to this principle right here in Forsyth County this same party denies to our people the right to elect our justices of the peace, but on the contrary uses these offices to be bestowed as rewards for political activity. Yet it is an office that is the closest and most important to the people. We have a road supervisor who has charge of the road fund in each township and the people of each township should certainly know who is best suited for that office, yet under the law passed by the last Legislature the selection of this officer is not left to the people of each township, but left to the entire county. That is, Bellevue Creek says who shall be supervisor in Clemmons township and Clemmons in Bellevue Creek. Yet there is not one voter in a hundred of either township that passes over the roads in the other township once a year. One other illustration and I will quit this part of this paragraph. We have just had a prohibition election where the idea of local self-government was entirely ignored. For instance, the five adjoining counties of Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry and Stokes, in which there was not a single distillery or bar-room, voted yet, they are not allowed to be controlled by their own votes, but must remain dry because Cherokee, Currituck and other counties of the State say so; that is, these counties are controlled not by their own citizens, but by others not one in a thousand of whom ever have or ever will set foot in these counties. But the closing sentence speaks of "the economical conduct of public affairs." No comment on this is needed. All we have to do is to examine the Auditor's report and we will find that the expenses of running the State are now more than double what they were under Governor Russell. I make this assertion and dare the Democratic papers to publish the figures, and if they don't do it I think I will.

The next paragraph or part of a paragraph that I will notice is this: "A stable government has inspired confidence. Local improvements are pushed with vigor. Good schools and good roads are no longer a dream, but are growing realities. State institutions have been managed with credit and without scandal. The record is unmarred by..." (Continued on Page 2.)