

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The News and Observer has had another attack of negrophobia.

Free trade and free lumber mean starvation wages for the laboring man.

Mr. Kitchin has not yet explained why he refused to meet Mr. Whitener in joint debate.

The Democrats have found out that all on the troubled waters only makes more trouble—when it is Standard Oil.

If North Carolina casts her electoral vote for Taft this fall it will mean much for the business interests of this State.

Did the Democratic National Committee select Governor Haskell treasurer of the committee because he had been allied with the Standard Oil?

Mr. Aycock has made several speeches in this campaign, but if he has asked the people to vote for Kitchin we have failed to note the fact.

Mr. Bryan has refused to speak at the New York State Fair because an admission fee is charged. It makes a difference who gets the admission fee.—Omaha Bee.

The Democrats continue to join the Republican ranks in Sampson County. Isn't that a first class endorsement of the Republican management of affairs in that County?

The Harnett County farmer who, some years ago, swore that he would not have his hair cut or his face shaved until Bryan was elected, will probably save barbers' bills for some years yet.

The Democrats are always anxious for a joint debate until they get the chance of it and then they get scared and run from it. That is the way Kitchin did when Whitener wanted to meet him.

Mr. Bryan did not refuse to speak at the State Fair in Raleigh when an admission fee was charged—but Mr. Bryan got part of the admission fee on that occasion, and that may make the difference.

Debs says his party would not let him run for President if there was any chance of his election. We guess Debs is right, and the same might be said about some others who are running for the presidency.

Some of the Democratic papers have been abusing Mr. Hearst and the policies he advocates which has moved the Durham Herald to observe: "If you believe in all that Mr. Bryan stands for we do not see what objection you can have to what Mr. Hearst stands for."

While the News and Observer is glibbing so much about the negro in politics many years ago, why doesn't it tell its readers about Bryan's reception and fried chicken luncheon to the negro delegation at Bryan's home only a few weeks ago. Mr. Daniels was present on that occasion and should be able to give a good account of the affair.

While the News and Observer is having so much to say about the negro it might tell its readers about the work like Crawford, a negro, is doing in the interest of Congressman Webb, democrat, in the Ninth Congressional District. It might also tell what kind of a job has been promised this negro for his work.

The Democrats who are having so much to say about the Populists should remember that their candidate for President this year was an elector for Gen. Weaver when he was the Populist candidate for President. But some of them are willing to forget that since they believe that Bryan's election will mean a federal office for them.

I am in favor of dealing wisely and justly with all classes of our citizens in the enactment and enforcement of laws affecting their interests. I believe also in the proper and just and strict regulation of all railroads and other public carriers, and in requiring all corporations to obey the laws as strictly and faithfully as the humblest private citizen.—J. Elwood Cox, in his letter to the voters of North Carolina.

LETTER FROM BILKINS.

A New Edition of the Flying Machine—Politics and Flying Machines Both Uncertain—What Retards Aerial Navigation—John D. Rockefeller a Mighty Man—The Wonderful Power of Money Again Illustrated.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Bilkinsville, N. C., Sept. 21, 1908.

I see by the papers that the flyin' masheen hez bin discovered or invented, ergin.

This time hit iz by the Wright Brothers, an' they can't be any mistake about hit. Purty soon we will be goin' ter preachin', prayer meetin', perlitical conventions an' everythin' else in airships an' horses an' ortermbolies wot hev anything ter do but pull plows an' wagons an' graze in the cool, grassy places in the shady side ov the pasture.

An' I am glad. I awlways did feel sorry fer horses an' ortermbolies. The poor horses air often ridden an' driven ter death. An' the poor ortermbolies! Hit iz er-nuff ter melt the hardest hearts ter see them gruntin' an' groanin' an' squeakin' az they go by. They awlways reminded me ov a poor horse that iz purty nigh dead ov the tick-sick, or ov an' old maid after she hez lost the last sweetheart she kin ever expect ter capture—an' hez sworn vengeance erginst everythin' that happens ter wear pants.

I hope hit iz awl true. But still they iz one or two chances that the Wright brothers air sum akin ter the "Wrong Mr. Wright" an' that they will wind up themselves in a whole lot ov trouble without succeedin' in flyin' through the air ter any grate extent.

Polityicks an' flyin' masheens air both mity onsartin'. I hev bin readin' an' hearin' ov flyin' masheens fer years an' years. The more I read an' hear ov them the less I see ov them. Hit hez bin said that the great transportation lines awlways buy off the inventors ov flyin' masheens. Maybe hit iz true, maybe not. But, unless some big lies hev bin told, the Wright boys air not the first ter be successful in flyin' through the air. Then what became ov the invention, the ideas? Hit hez bin said by some that the flyin' masheen men awlways go crazy before they entirely perfect the masheens. But that won't do; they wuz crazy before they started ter make a masheen. I don't say that because I believe a flyin' masheen impossible, fer they air bound ter cum. But a man who iz smart enuff ter invent an' perfect a masheen ov that sort iz hit erbound ready ter go crazy an' hit iz liable ter be terday az hit iz tomorrow.

But we air bound ter admit that progress hez bin made in foolin' with flyin' masheens. The newspapers say that Mr. Wright flew erround an' made the figger "8" in his masheen the other day. That does purty well. The first man ter fly through the air in anything better than a balloon did the job at the Paris Exposition some years ergo. I hev forgotten his name. He flew erround purty lively, making a circle ov the Eiffel tower, which wuz several hundred feet high. He awlso flew in a strate line fer a few hundred feet which counted fer the figger "1". Some other feller later on made the figger "2" in a flyin' masheen. Since that, various "n" masheens an' made the figgers "3", "4", "5", "6", an' "7". So we can't deny that progress hez bin made. When they git so that they kin cut the figger "9" in a flyin' masheen the fun will be erbound ready ter begin.

Later on some feller did stunts with a flyin' masheen at the World's Fair held at Chicago. But Chicago iz such a wicked city that he couldn't git very high up. They had a flyin' masheen at the St. Louis Exposition three or four years ergo, but the feller that owned hit wuz very fond ov beer an' he wouldn't fly az high az he could fer fear he'd never git back down ter that city, which iz awlmost az famous az Milwaukee when the subject ov beer iz before the house fer discussion. They awlso had a flyin' masheen at the Jamestown Exposition held at Norfolk last year. Hit flew more or less, but finally got tangled up in the deficit they had in gate receipts an' never got very far from the earth, except in the newspapers.

But keep your eyes peeled fer whatever happens. One ov these nice, cool days sum feller rite here in North Carolina iz goin' ter invent a flyin' masheen that will make awl the birds git ashamed an' quit. If you will read most any North Carolina history you will find that hit iz we North Carolinians who do things. Ameriky wuz first discovered by a North Carolinian by the name ov Columbus. He couldn't see anything except swamps an' sand hills erlong the coast an' concluded hit didn't ermount ter a hill ov beans an' went over in Spain an' settled. The first white child ever born in Ameriky wuz born in North Carolina an' the first white settlers ter land in Ameriky settled in North Carolina. The first soldier killed durin' the civil war wuz a North Carolinian, an' the first officer killed durin' the Spanish-American war wuz a North Carolinian. Or course awl this iz stale news ter the man or woman who iz familiar with the history ov the State. But az ninety-nine out ov a hundred don't know

much ov the State's history, or hev forgotten much that they did know. I trust that the reader will pardon me fer my well-intentioned efforts at this moment.

I wuz amused at a picter I seed in a Washington, D. C., paper the other day. The subject wuz the twenty-nine million dollars fine erginst the Standard Oil Company, or, rather, the several amounts which run up ter that enormous agger. The picter represented a sign which read: "29,000,000 fine against Standard Oil Co., set aside, unconstitutional," which refers ter a recent court decision. In the picter air John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Harriman, the railroad magnate; awlso Preserdent Roosevelt, who is standin' shakin' his fist at the whole layout an' lookin' mad az blazes.

This awl reminds me that Mr. John D. Rockefeller iz still in the ring an' feelin' az duze az a feller kin that has a dozen carloads ov money scattered eround whar he kin git his hands on hit most any time. Or course he orter be fined, fer he iz one ov the genuine Sunday-school-teachin'-rascals. But whar air you goin' ter do erbout hit? If John D. Rockefeller wuz ter cum ter Bilkinsville I'd do just like the rest ov them—fergit that he iz one ov the biggest rascals unhang, an' I'd make az much ov him az if he wuz my long-lost brother who had jist returned. The power ov money iz the greatest earthly power. Hit will even make a balky mare go, hit iz seed. We dynamkars rear an' pitch an' kick erbout what the "money-power" iz doin' ter the dear people an' when we make a perlitical platform we never fail ter roast the millionaires an' throw brick-bats at the trusts. But cum rite down ter hard facts an' I'm bound ter admit that Jno. D. Rockefeller an' several other citizens in the country hev enuff money in their individual pockets ter buy up the whole party, an' if they choose, put us on the road az highwaymen an' we'd give Jno. D. two-thirds ov awl the swag we could rob the travellin' people ov. Hiz income every munit in the day an nite the year round iz large enuff ter hire a great many men ter kill awl or their near nabors an' ter burn the home ov their fathers' an' mothers' above thir heads.

But that iz polityicks an' sich az that—on week days—on Sundays we air powerful gude, an' on holerdays we air mity paterlick. Hit iz az well ter watch the very gude purty closely.

As ever,
ZEKE BILKINS.

WAS WAY-LAID AND MURDERED.

Aged Durham Citizen Shot to Death—Murder Shrouded in Mystery.

Durham, N. C., Sept. 19.—Another horrible murder was brought to light this morning, when it was found that J. H. Roberson, better known as "Jack" Roberson, sixty years of age, was waylaid and foully murdered while he was at work during last night at the Carrington Lumber Company, where he was watchman. The murder of this man was a clear way-laid and assassination. He was shot twice and death must have been almost instantaneous. All day, beginning early in the morning, the coroner's jury probed into the matter and were ably assisted by Sheriff Harward and other officers. This afternoon the jury returned to Coroner Maddy their report, finding that Mr. Roberson came to his death from pistol shots at the hands of party or parties unknown, and recommending that a negro by the name of Wesley Bates be held without bail until he be discharged by due process of law. This recommendation was made on account of the threats the negro had made against the life of Roberson and the negro was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The whole story of this horrible and brutal affair is still shrouded in mystery. No one saw the fatal affair, and yet there is evidence that will put Wesley Bates in bad light unless he has all kinds of evidence that will assist him.

TAFT-COX CLUB AT NEWTON.

Eighty-Two Members Join Club at First Meeting.

Newton, N. C., Sept. 19.—A Taft-Cox-Smith Club has been organized here with eighty-two members. R. P. Caldwell is president and Donald Witherspoon is secretary. The Republicans of this county are manifesting great interest and enthusiasm in the campaign. With the best county ticket in the field this year the Republicans have ever put out, the party stands a splendid chance.

Negro Assisting Democratic Congressman in His Campaign.

Ike Crawford, a negro "politician" who is out in the interest of Congressman Webb, is "highly" pleased with conditions. He says Mr. Webb is making big gains in Cleveland. He will take up headquarters next in Mecklenburg county. Just what kind of effect this will have on decent Democrats in Gaston county and the other eight counties in the Ninth district will only be revealed in the November election.—Shelby Aurora.

We want a good agent in every county in the State to solicit subscriptions for The Caucasian.

TAFT AND PROSPERITY

President Roosevelt Writes Interesting Letter to Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

THE DISINTERESTED VOTER

President Gives Out a Letter in Which He Calls on the Voters to Support William H. Taft for President, and Also Elect a Republican Congress to Support Him—A Review of Past Legislation—Mr. Roosevelt Declares That to Elect Taft Means a Continuation of These Policies.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt in a letter to William B. McKinley, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, made public to-day, appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the National Republican Committee and the Congressional Committee in a movement to elect William H. Taft as President, and a Republican Congress to support him. After reviewing some of the important legislation of the past seven years, the President declares that Mr. Taft and the Republican candidates for Congress seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party to continue and develop the policies which have been acted upon for seven years past.

All the aid that can be given to perpetuate the policy of the Government as now carried on, the President says, should be given by every good citizen, as it is far more than a partisan matter.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., September 9, 1908.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of August 28th. I agree with all that you say as to the amount of affirmative and constructive legislation for the social and economic benefit of our people which has been accomplished by the Congress during the last seven years. The law establishing a national system of irrigation was of vital importance, and stands in its line as second only to the homestead law. The interstate commerce law has been amended so as to make it a new law, with three-fold the efficiency of the old law. The enactment of the pure food law was of almost or quite equal importance. The creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, together with the creation of a Bureau of Corporations, which marks the beginning of Federal control over the huge corporations doing an interstate business, the employers' liability law, the safety appliance law, the law limiting the working hours of railway employees, the meat inspection law, the denatured alcohol law, the anti-rebate law, the laws increasing the powers of the Department of Justice in dealing with those, regardless of wealth and power, who infract the law, the law making the government liable for injuries to its employees, the laws under which the Panama Canal was acquired and is being built, the Philippines administered, and the navy developed, the laws creating a permanent Census Bureau and reforming the consular service and the system of naturalization, the law forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia, the law providing a commission under which our currency system can be put on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, the laws for the proper administration of the forest service, the laws for the admission of Oklahoma and the development of Alaska, the great appropriations for the development of agriculture, the legal prohibition of campaign contributions from corporations—all these represent but a portion of what has been done by Congress, and form a record of substantial legislative achievement in harmony with the best and most progressive thought of our people.

It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the professed but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be to fail to elect the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on.

I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter.

Both your committee, and the National Committee, of which Mr. Hitchcock is chairman, are endeavoring to secure the active co-operation on the stump of Senators and Congressmen, party leaders and independent citizens generally. I most heartily join in urging the importance of such co-operation. I hope that every disinterested private citizen, whose sole concern in politics is to have the right kind of man carry out the right kind of policy, will join in backing up your committee as well as the National Committee in this movement. No service is as effective, as valuable, as the disinterested service given in such manner by men whose one concern is for the triumph of the principles in which they believe; and I appeal with all the strength there is in me to such men to give such support.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
HON. WM. B. MCKINLEY,
Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, St. James Building, New York, N. Y.

BIG CONVENTION IN COLUMBUS.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler Addressed a Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Whiteville—A Strong County Ticket Named—Mr. Irvin B. Tucker, a Prominent Young Attorney, Was Nominated for the House—Republicans Will Carry the County, Whiteville, N. C., Sept. 19, 1908.

Special to The Caucasian.

One of the largest and most representative conventions ever held in this county assembled here to-day to nominate the county Republican ticket. Every one remarked upon the fine personnel of the convention, and the delegates from every precinct reported many gains to the Republican party. This county went Democratic last election about three hundred majority. After the nomination of a fine strong ticket to-day it was predicted on every hand with the greatest confidence that the county would go Republican this fall and elect the entire ticket.

Mr. Irvin B. Tucker, one of the prominent young attorneys at the Whiteville bar, was unanimously nominated for the Legislature. In a short, spirited talk he showed that he would wage an aggressive and forceful campaign. He challenged his Democratic opponent to meet him on the stump, and served notice on him that he would charge and be able to prove that his opponent had, while a Democratic county officer, deposited county funds in a bank and drawn the interest and put it in his own pocket. He said that this was only one of the local issues that would play a prominent part in the county campaign and that he had every confidence that the voters of the county would not elect a man who had been guilty of robbing the county in this way.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, who had been invited to address the convention, was given quite an ovation when he arose to speak. In a clear, concise, and forceful manner, he contrasted what the Republican party had actually done for the country in contradistinction to the promises which the Democrats had made in the past and broken and the promises which they are now making. He showed how Bryan was trying to capture the vote of certain Western prairie States that have no timber by promising them free lumber. He said he could not blame these Western States—that wanted to get our lumber at a very low price from voting for Mr. Bryan if they believed he could and would carry out his promises, but he asked why should not every North Carolinian and Southern man who had timber to sell vote against Bryan for the same reason?

He also pointed out how Bryan was constantly receiving negro delegations and having secret conferences with them, and that in each case when the negroes left they were enthusiastic for Bryan. He said that these negroes had but one grievance against Roosevelt and Taft, and that was that they had dismissed the negro regiment that shot-up the town of Brownsville. He then asked that if these negroes, after a secret conference with Bryan, are for him, what could Bryan have promised them? He then asked if there was a Democrat in Columbus County who did not approve of Roosevelt's course, and if they would vote for a man for President who promised to restore them in order to get the negro vote?

He said that Bryan had taken this position on the negro question and on the free lumber question because he did not think he would lose the Democratic vote in the South by so doing. He unquestionably believes that the Southern Democrats will vote for him, no matter whether what he stands for is for the help or the detriment of the South, and that, therefore, Bryan's position on these questions was an insult to the intelligence and manhood of the voters of the South.

The speaker then contrasted the record of the Democratic party in handling the public school fund with the record of the fusion Legislature and administration, and showed that the first great impetus given to pub-

lic education in North Carolina was by the fusion Legislature, and that longer school terms for the money expended were given by them than by the Democratic party before or since.

He also arraigned the Democratic party for its betrayal of the great fundamental principle of local self-government.

The next question discussed was the record of the Democratic legislatures with reference to freight and passenger rates. It was pointed out that there was practically no demand from the people of the State for reduction of passenger rates, while there had been and was a great demand and prime need for the regulation of freight rates. Where one person rides on a train as a passenger, there are fifty people who are every one affected directly by freight rates and discriminations, and every one to a greater extent than the one person out of fifty who would be affected by passenger rates. Admitting that passenger rates were too high and should have been reduced, yet the good accomplished by the reduction made by the last legislature was a bagatelle compared with the great question of freight rates and discriminations which affected seriously every man, woman and child in Columbus county and in the whole State. Everything that is shipped into this county which the people buy and consume has to bear its part of the burden, and everything which is shipped out is also heartily taxed, and the tax on things coming in and the things going out are all borne by every person in the County. This is quite a trucking section, and the speaker showed clearly and forcibly how seriously this industry was affected by freight rates. Besides, he pointed out how rebates and discriminations in rates were the underlying cause of and the mother of trusts. He said the Democrats attempted to befuddle the issue by crying out that the tariff is the mother of trusts, while every one knows that trusts exist in free trade countries, and that everybody knows that wherever there is discrimination in freight rates and rebates, whether in the United States or free trade England, there inevitably is competition broken up and monster trusts created.

The speaker also took up the several reports of Mr. Kitchin's speeches as given in Democratic newspapers, and showed that a number of Mr. Kitchin's statements were wrong, and charged that that must be the reason why Kitchin would not divide time with the opposition.

He contrasted the record of Mr. Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor, with Mr. Kitchin, showing one to be a great, positive, developing, industrial factor in the upbuilding of the State, and then asked what Mr. Kitchin had done for the developing of the State's wonderful resources? He said that Taft and Cox were men who did things, and that the record of these two men should appeal strongly to a large majority of the voters of the State as against the promises of Bryan and Kitchin.

It was late when Mr. Butler began his speech, and he attempted to cover the ground in a short time so as not to detain the delegates many of whom were a long distance from home, but the audience would not agree for him to stop and insisted that he go on, and every man stayed until the end, giving the closest attention, supplemented by rounds of applause. The speech did much good, and the candidates and committee strongly urged that Mr. Butler consent to give them at least one more speech in the county.

TRYING TO BUY VOTES.

The Democrats in Catawba County Trying to Buy Votes at \$10 A Piece.

Hickory Times-Mercury.]

A man told us that a very prominent man told him that the Democrats in the county had decided and had already planned to buy the election in the county this fall. He said that man said they had already bought sixty Republicans in Hickory. At \$10 each, would be a right neat sum.

We hardly believe they can find sixty in the township they can buy. That is why they disfranchised the negroes, because they would sell their vote. If one man's vote is worth \$10 every man's is. While it is as much a reflection on the man who buys a vote as to the fellow who sells it becomes more so when the only good and grand party which points with pride to its record, has to buy itself into power.

We are not surprised to hear it and will not be surprised if they are trying to buy votes. We have seen a little sign of it. The parties looked like they couldn't look a sheep in the face. When a party with all the brains, all the goodness and all the religion, and having a majority of the voters as they claim, has to buy itself in, shows up badly.

While that is all true, yet we have seen that same party, forced to resort to means that looked very much like stealing to us, in order to vote themselves in power. We want to say to all parties now, that all better be fair and rely on the issues. This is a national election. If there is any illegal work done, the national government can yet be relied on to give justice.

The Caucasian for 15 cents until November 15. Get up a club and send us before our next issue.

MR. COX'S PLATFORM

An Interesting Letter to the People of North Carolina.

HAS NO AXE TO GRIND

Mr. Cox States Fully His Position on All Public Questions—A Friend of the Laboring Man—Railroads Should be Required to Make Reasonable Schedules and Not Allowed to Discriminate—Favors Good Roads, a Reformatory and Fair Election Laws—An Appeal to the Young Voters of the State.

To the People of North Carolina: It will be recalled that when I accepted the nomination for Governor at the recent Republican State Convention in Charlotte, I stated that latter I should, in a more formal way, make known my views upon the issues between the two great political parties of North Carolina. I now make the attempt, and hope every man who reads this will do so as if it were a personal communication to him.

My life's work has been outside of politics. I have never for a moment entertained any political ambitions. It was with great reluctance I yielded to the earnest entreaties of friends, who persuaded me that I owed a duty to the State, and many of these friends are Democrats who feel as I feel—that the business men of North Carolina are entitled to more voice in the business affairs of the State, and in the legislation affecting the business interests of the State.

Being a business man and not a politician, I take it that it is not expected I should enter into any elaborate discussion of the political issues of the day.

As to National affairs, I desire first to say that I am in thorough accord with the principles and policies of the party as enunciated in the Republican National platform adopted at Chicago, and firmly believe if North Carolina would break away from the solid South and cast her electoral vote for that great statesman, William H. Taft, it would bring millions of dollars here to aid in developing our untold resources. Business men know that dollars, like people, need encouragement; they will go where there is an inducement but they are not likely to stay where there is indifference; they will live where they see light ahead for profit. But if the sentiment of a community, or State, is hostile to them, such community, or State, is not likely to grow rich.

In view of the untold resources of this Commonwealth, about which we hear and read so much, I may say there never was a more propitious opportunity for the adoption of a policy which will induce, attract and encourage the investment of outside capital in our State.

There are certain matters to which I desire to refer: first, that of Labor.

I trust I may be pardoned for stating that whatever I have accumulated of this world's goods has been the fruits of my own efforts. The work of my life and the environments of the field of activity in which I have wrought, with some measure of success, have been such as to make it impossible for me to be in any way unfriendly to labor. The most loyal friends and supporters I have are men who have been in my employ for ten to twenty years, and I am willing that the testimony of these men, irrespective of political or other affiliations, shall be accepted as to my attitude on this question. I may state further that I have never discriminated against any laboring man on account of his connection with any organization, and in the course of my business life of more than twenty-five years, devoted to the upbuilding of the industrial and manufacturing interests of the community in which I live, and while employing a great many men, never have I had any trouble of any kind, at any time, with my employees.

Capital.

I must be equally frank and emphatic in stating that my attitude towards capital is that of justice and fairness.

I am in favor of dealing wisely and justly with all classes of our citizens in the enactment and enforcement of laws affecting their interests.

I believe also in the proper and just and strict regulation of all railroads and other public carriers, and in requiring all corporations to obey the laws as strictly and faithfully as the humblest private citizen.

I favor such laws 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 inter-state commerce having power and opportunities to effect monopolies.

And in this connection I beg to state emphatically that I have not a dollar invested in any sort of combine or trust, or in any line of business.

(Continued on Page 3.)