

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXVIII.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910.

LAW DAY
No. 21

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

May be Aycock's mocking-birds scared off those bond purchasers.

If that Missouri blacksmith gets into the Senate, we expect that he will forge rapidly to the front.

About the worst calamity that could befall the taxpayers would be a special session of the Legislature.

Editor Daniels says the ring is trying to "flim-flam" the people. The editor should know; he is an expert at the game.

Those Illinois Democrats are trying to make their State the Mississippi of the North. Seven are under arrest for bribery.

Those men "higher up" in the sugar frauds are like Davy Crockett's coon. They are hustling down and with pleas of guilty.

If the "worst Democrat is better than the best Republican," why did Editor Daniels put Republicans on his combine ticket?

While at target practice the ram Katahdin was sunk by a "misdirected shot." Wonder what a well-directed one would have done?

A man in Cincinnati sued because he had a boil on the back of his neck. That is a better excuse than many we have heard.

Wilmington decided it did not want A. M. Waddell for even police justice. Wilmington has some redeeming features, after all.

A local paper is publishing a story entitled "Won in the Ninth." Sure we have. Mr. McNinch was nominated there the other day on the Republican ticket.

Orange County has a candidate who claims to be the oldest office-holder in the United States. It is probably needless to say that he is a Democrat.

Down in Moore County a man "who had been dead two days" suddenly revived and asked for a drink. He forgot that he had returned to North Carolina.

Hetty Green's son is coming home to "help the richest woman in the world bear her burden of riches." There are many who will be glad to vote a little themselves.

Senators Simmons and Overman have again tumbled off the Democratic platform. They voted against an amendment to the railroad bill to which their party was pledged.

If they must call the Legislature in special session to settle the bond matter, it should be distinctly understood that they must adjourn just as soon as that matter is settled.

The News and Observer asks, "What are McNinch's politics?" A sufficient and satisfactory answer is that they are not the same as the editor of the News & Observer.

Up in Pittsburgh, Pa., a city official returned as "unexpended," \$37,124 balance of an appropriation he had charge of, and they are talking of having a commission of inquiry examining him.

Asheville offered the Republican convention plenty of "mountain dew" if it would only meet there, but in vain. That town must have thought it was bidding for the Democratic convention.

If the State's reputation and credit has not suffered seriously under "Democratic Good Government," why is it that the State's bonds cannot be floated, even at par? Yes, we are waiting for an answer.

The Democratic Chief of Police of Cleveland, O., has been suspended from office under charges of "immorality, intoxication, insubordination and incompetency." Otherwise he is said to be all right, all right.

The State Democrat, the organ of the Wake ring, says it favors local self-government. If so, why didn't the ring have the courage to say so in their mass meeting on April 30th. They simply dodged the question.

Senator Overman fell off the Democratic platform when it came to a vote on an amendment to the railway bill, because his conscience told him to, which shows that the Democrats should use a little more conscience when framing their platforms.

SOME DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

Mr. J. L. Ramsey, in a Strong Article Tells Why He Left the Democratic Party, and Why He is Now a Republican—A Review of Political Conditions in North Carolina.

Editor of The Caucasian-Enterprise:

I believe that a question of personal privilege takes precedence over everything else in most legislative and deliberative bodies. Without consent of the presiding officer no member or delegate has the right to speak or take the floor for any purpose when another member is speaking. I do not know that the floor is occupied now. If it is, I rise to a question of personal privilege and the other gentleman will please take a brief rest.

For some years I have been inactive in politics. This is of but little consequence to either of the great parties, the public or myself, politically speaking. But a citizen, no matter how humble, has certain rights and privileges at any and all times—privileges that cannot be denied him. I believe that it is now my privilege and my duty to join the Republican party and exercise my rights as a citizen in and through that party.

In a matter of this kind no public announcement is necessary. If public notice is given at all, a dozen lines might be sufficient, especially when, as in this instance, the citizen is a mere "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." But, having taken advantage of the almost sacred personal privilege parliamentary rule, I am going to say a few words about myself and about politics, that seductive and unknown quantity and quality that has been, is, and may be, of grave importance to each and every one of us, for in a government constituted like ours politics has much to do with our general prosperity. Bad crop years, low prices of labor and of products, financial panics and other things, may bring serious trouble at any time. But a weak and unstable government may cause a crash, even when natural conditions appear to be good, that will shake the country to its very foundations.

Being a native of this State, and having been to some extent in public view, and knowing many people from one end of the State to the other, and being personally known to a large number, it should follow that I need not attempt to give more than a glance at my personal history. But as I have been so persistently and so unjustly maligned by certain so-called Democratic newspapers during a period of many years, much of which I passed unnoticed, I am inclined to think it best to say a few words though the hour is late.

Some years ago, when I was quite a young man and was engaged in farming, this entire country was almost crushed by a long period of business depression. Farmers, merchants and every class of our citizens were well-nigh paralyzed. Prices were well up in some things. But the price of the principal farm products, such as corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and most other things, reached the lowest level recorded in modern times. Up to that time the average farmer knew but little about politics or the science of government. The average politician and the average newspaper had taken a great deal of pains to see that the farmer did nothing except the voting and the heavy tax-paying. Now and then when a red-hot campaign was on they would ask the farmers to go out to the speakings, ride in a horseback procession, etc. The farmers would then hear a lot of rant and cant and a lot of talk intended to arouse sectional and partisan prejudice, much of it mere rot. In the fall they would be allowed to vote, provided they voted Democratic. But, more glorious than all, the farmers would be allowed to pay taxes in the fall, too.

I grew up in a Democratic neighborhood and naturally was poisoned by the deadly miasma that usually infects the atmosphere. I tried to be conservative, reasonable. At the first election after I passed the age of 21 I voted the full Democratic ticket from President down to township constable, with one exception. One of the Democratic nominees for the Legislature, though a very good man in most respects, had formed a strong feeling of prejudice against the Farmers' Alliance, an organization to which I belonged at the time. I was Secretary of my local lodge also Secretary of the county organization. At the election that fall I "scratched" the name of the would-be legislator and twenty-odd of the free American citizens who voted at the same box did likewise. They were all Democrats, too. At the time this gentleman had rather flattering political prospects ahead of him. But the scratching of his name under the circumstances caused the party managers to hesitate and the gentleman finally drifted back to the lone-some squad of "has-beens" and "might-have-beens."

A little later I went to Raleigh and was editor of the State organ of the organization mentioned above, for several years, or, until the politicians, or a portion of them, in the same box did likewise. They were all Democrats, too. At the time this gentleman had rather flattering political prospects ahead of him. But the scratching of his name under the circumstances caused the party managers to hesitate and the gentleman finally drifted back to the lone-some squad of "has-beens" and "might-have-beens."

A little later I went to Raleigh and was editor of the State organ of the organization mentioned above, for several years, or, until the politicians, or a portion of them, in the same box did likewise. They were all Democrats, too. At the time this gentleman had rather flattering political prospects ahead of him. But the scratching of his name under the circumstances caused the party managers to hesitate and the gentleman finally drifted back to the lone-some squad of "has-beens" and "might-have-beens."

MANY BILLS HUNG UP

Congress Should Hurry and Pass the Administration Reform Measures.

PRESIDENT IMPATIENT

Every One Looking Forward With Keen Interest to the Return of Colonel Roosevelt—May Participate in Next Campaign—Considered One of the Greatest Living Statesmen—The New Bern Situation and Its Significance—President Selected Best Man for Post-office Despite the Opposition of the Patronage Machine—Such Action Will Mean More Recruits to the Party.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1910.

President Taft is again beginning to show impatience at the delay of Congress in passing the administration reform measures to carry out the platform pledges of the party.

The railroad rate bill is still hanging fire and the end is not in sight.

The postal savings bank bill,

which some time ago passed the Senate, is still tied up in the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

The President has a number of times used his good offices to try to get a satisfactory adjustment in the House and put the bill in some satisfactory shape and have it passed, but he is not satisfied with the present outcome.

The bill to limit the use of injunctions which was promised by the party in its national platform is still hanging in an uncertain shape.

The President is also getting anxious about the passage of the bill to give him further authority to conserve the natural resources of the country. The bill has passed the House, but this measure is hung up in the Senate, though it is thought that it will become a law before the end of the session.

The President is also showing impatience at the partisan politics that seem to be threatening the defeat of the bills to make a State out of New Mexico and Arizona. The New England element has always looked with jealousy upon the creation of new Western States, and now there is added a new argument that it means creating a new Democratic State with Democratic Senators and Democratic Congressmen and the electoral vote for the Democratic candidate for President.

These partisan arguments, however, have no effect upon the President, and he is urging that the measure is not only promised by the party but is just and should be passed, no matter what the political effect might be. The President's breadth and high statesmanship in this matter, as in many others, is each day impressing itself more and more upon the country.

The President and the Tariff Commission.

The President is very much pleased that the House has provided for a tariff commission with broad powers to investigate the difference between the wages for labor and the cost of production abroad and here, as a guide and a measure for the revision of the tariff in the future whenever equity and justice require it.

The effect of the work of such a commission will be that the country will not wait ten or fifteen years for another general revision of the tariff, but with the accurate information secured by the commission and furnished to the President, he will be in a position at each session of Congress if the facts require it to send a special message to Congress asking for a modification of one or more tariff schedules without disturbing the whole business interests of the country, even a general revision of the tariff necessarily does.

The Return of Colonel Roosevelt.

All political factions here at the capital, as well as over the country generally, are looking forward with keen interest to the return of the former President. There is a feeling among Republicans of all shades of opinion that his return and his active participation in the next campaign, which is expected, will do more to insure the triumphant election of a Republican House than any other one agency or influence.

It is a frequent matter of comment among legislators and public men here that Colonel Roosevelt has impressed himself upon all Europe more during this trip than he did while President of the United States. In short, he is considered by the people of the world to-day as one of the greatest living statesmen; and, in this connection, it might be said that he has a greater hold upon the people of the United States now than he ever had before. This seems to be recognized and conceded by every one. The welcome that he will receive when he reaches New York promises to be one of the greatest popular demonstrations in the history of the country.

The New Bern Situation and Its Significance.

(Continued on Page 2.)

A prominent Eastern Republican.

who was here on last Saturday, said that the action of the President in appointing Mr. J. S. Basnight postmaster at New Bern has proven that the President has and intends to carry out his announced policy, in making appointments to secure the best men and to select only men of character and standing who have the confidence and respect of the people of the community in which they serve.

It was pointed out that in this case a square issue was drawn. The whole power of the referee system in the State was brought to bear to secure the appointment of a man for postmaster against whose appointment the overwhelming sentiment of the people of New Bern protested, and that this protest caused the President to halt and investigate; that upon investigation he agreed with the sentiment of the community and declared that he would respect it.

Next, the patronage machine attempted to have another man appointed against whom there were no objections, but when it developed that that other man who was to make the objectionable person who had been turned down for postmaster, the assistant postmaster, again the Governor and members of the Council of State, in the office of State Treasurer and it was found that there were bids for only \$1,195,000 of the issue as compared with \$1,765,000 that were bid for on the first date for the bond sale May 18th, when all bids were rejected.

The bids in hand leave \$2,211,500 of the issue to be taken care of in some extraordinary way. Several methods of extracting the administration from the embarrassing dilemma are being suggested, although the Governor and Council of State are not talking. One is the calling of the General Assembly in extra session to either increase the rate of interest above the 4 per cent provided so as to effect the sale in the ordinary way, empower the Treasurer to exchange new bonds for the old, or authorize some other means of aiding the State over the difficulty. There is a suggestion that the State could get money on railroad bonds the State owns as security, or effect other financial arrangements that would save the State the \$25,000 or more expense of an extra session of the Legislature.

Why Mr. Basnight Was Appointed.

Next, the sentiment of the community was expressed to the President in favor of the appointment of Mr. Basnight, a Republican of high character and of fine business standing in the community. Again, the President respected the wishes of the community and appointed Mr. Basnight.

The action of the President in this matter should and will inspire fresh hope in the rank and file of the Republican party of the State, which has been ignored and discouraged by the action of the referees, and also inspire hope in that class of independent voters who were so much encouraged and pleased by the declarations of the President during the campaign that the Republican party would be made a live progressive force and would be made such a party with which they could afford to affiliate.

It Will Mean More Recruits.

Every vote of the 31,000 recruits which came up and voted for Taft in the last campaign were made up of that class of voters, and there are 10,000 to 20,000 more in the State of the unexpired term of Judge Connor, to whom Judge Manning was appointed by Governor Kitchin. Then there are two places on the Corporation Commission, one the six-year term to succeed Commissioner S. L. Rogers, and the other four years of the term of B. F. Aycock, deceased, now filled by H. C. Brown through appointment of Governor Kitchin until after the general election.

There are 16 solicitors, or prosecuting attorneys, for the 16 judicial districts. Also 11 Superior Court judges, 10 of them for full terms of eight years and the other, that of Judge Guion, resigned, for four years, this being filled by Judge D. L. Ward through appointment of the Governor pending the election of a judge. These Superior Court judges whose terms are expiring in connection with this campaign are Judge Peebles, Northampton County; Judge Cook, of Franklin; Judge W. R. Allen, of Wayne; Judge W. J. Adams, of Moore; Judge B. F. Long, of Ireland; Judge Pelle, of Forsyth (successor to Judge Jones); Judge M. H. Justice, of Rutherford; Judge J. S. Adams, of Buncombe; Judge J. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

There are many other places in the State where the same condition exists and where the same issue should be drawn. And we believe now that it will be drawn since the people are encouraged to believe that their protests and wishes will be recognized at the White House.

OFFICE-HOLDERS TOO ACTIVE: INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY.

Arrival of Civil Men at Asheville to Investigate Activities.

Asheville, N. C., May 30.—Once again has Asheville come under the scrutiny of the high officials of the United States Government at Washington. Two civil service men, L. H. Fisher, secretary of this division, and John T. Doyle, secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., are here engaged in an investigation into the alleged pernicious activity of certain of the employees under civil service. Several have been called in before these officers who have established headquarters at the postoffice building.

It is claimed that the department of civil service is desirous of knowing if these office-holders have been too active in politics, soliciting of subscriptions for campaign funds, etc.

Greensboro, N. C., May 27.—The State Republican executive committee, in session here this afternoon, selected Greensboro and August 10th, as time and place for holding the State Convention. Charlotte and Asheville were the only competitors. Greensboro got it by a large majority of votes.

TAFT SPEAKS IN DEFENSE OF SOUTH.

Never was More Hospitalitely Received Anywhere—Regrets Action in the House.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—In all my experience, and I have enjoyed the hospitality of many sections of the world, I never had a more cordial, generous, open and lavish welcome than that I had in the Southern States during my trip, and the slightest hint that puts me in the attitude of a critic of that hospitality gives me great pain."

This is the manner in which President Taft today in a letter to Chairman Tawney of the House committee on appropriations stated that he deeply resented criticism passed by Democrats in the debate in the House yesterday upon the traveling expenses of the President.

The President says he is especially distressed by "suggested reflection on Southerner hospitality."

(Continued on Page 2.)

A prominent Eastern Republican.

BONDS GOA-BEGGING

Second Bid For the Issue Was Less Than the First.

OFFICIALS PERPLEXED

Bonds Must Be Sold by July 1st as Outstanding Bonds Fall Due at That Time—Less Than Half of the New Issue Has Been Subscribed for—The Governor May Have to Call the Legislature in Special Session to Increase the Rate of Interest or Devise Other Means for Floating the Bonds.

The second bids for the \$3,430,000 refunding forty year 4 per cent bonds to take up bonds falling due July 1st, were opened by the State Treasurer Friday in the presence of the Governor and members of the Council of State, in the office of State Treasurer and it was found that there were bids for only \$1,195,000 of the issue as compared with \$1,765,000 that were bid for on the first date for the bond sale May 18th, when all bids were rejected.

The bids in hand leave \$2,211,500 of the issue to be taken care of in some extraordinary way. Several methods of extracting the administration from the embarrassing dilemma are being suggested, although the Governor and Council of State are not talking.

Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary to President Taft, has been compelled to give up the office, owing to ill health, and has been appointed as minister to Morocco.

As an illustration of the reversal of sentiment regarding prohibition in Alabama, the returns show that only eleven prohibitionists were elected to the next Legislature.

The rebel army under Madriz, in Nicaragua, is again in the ascendancy and a close watch is being kept by this country to protect foreign residents from harm. Several United States war vessels are on the scene.

<p