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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

"And thou, too, Bryan."

A new paramount issue for the Democrats, "We want pie!"

Mr. Daniels' "unterrified" have suddenly become panic-stricken.

It seems that the Democratic "ring" in Wake is still able to jingle.

We haven't seen an editorial in "Ole Unreliable" on the flop of Mr. Jingles Bryan.

Perhaps we shall now hear of some Democrats who are worse than those best Republicans.

The Wake Jo-Jo crowd will find in November that "Sikies" have gone out of style.

Now that Mr. Bryan has set the example many other Democrats will vote as they please.

Even the News and Observer admitted that Gov. Kitchin and his legislature were a failure.

The next Legislature should pass an act protecting mocking birds against the Democratic party.

If the Democratic politicians do not oppose free schools—why is it they oppose free text-books?

Aycock has made about a dozen speeches so far, but he hasn't sung the "mocking-bird song" once.

From the expression of the face, one would judge the Jo-Jo crowd had "bitten off more'n they kin chaw."

"Doc" Faison, by denying that he was a notorious red-shirt in 1900, gives the lie to the "Ole Unreliable."

"Bryan bolts the Democratic party," says a news item. Mr. Bryan has set an example that many Democrats will emulate.

If the Democrats are allowed to monkey with the tariff they are apt to commit another "act of party perjury and dishonor."

"The next House will be Democratic," predicts Champ Clark. Champ has been predicting this so long it has grown into a habit.

Tom Watson is awfully anxious to know how much of Hoke Smith's \$17,000 campaign expenses went for booze, and Hoke won't tell.

"The Democratic party is a party without statesmen," says Senator Gore. He meant this was before he joined it, though it still holds good.

Some persons propose a fine or imprisonment for citizens neglecting to vote. However, it is even a worse crime to vote too often at one election.

Mr. Heike, the sugar trust man convicted of defrauding the Government by underweighing, thinks the judge overweighed things in sentencing him.

Mayor Gaynor has described the sensations of being shot. Many persons have described the sensation of being half-shot, but the mayor goes them one better.

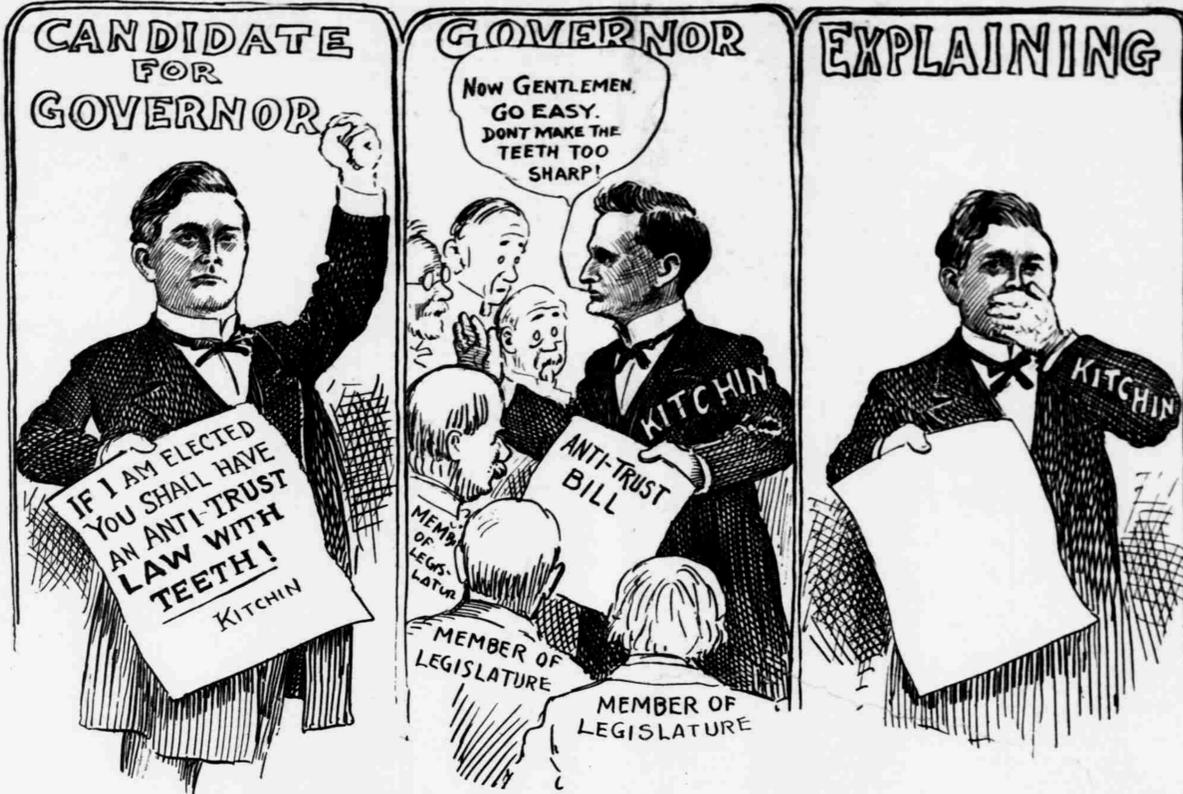
When the editor of the Raleigh afternoon paper cannot find some one to write an editorial for him, he just grabs a handful of the Democratic hand-book and slings it in.

Wonder how much certain Democratic papers are receiving from the Democratic campaign fund for publishing malicious falsehoods on certain members of the Republican party in North Carolina?

An exchange says that an office-holder in the East has given up his job because there was so little to do that he thought it a shame to draw the money. We will wager a year's subscription that the conscience-stricken office holder was not an eastern North Carolina Democrat.

A BRAZEN RECORD OF HYPOCRISY AND BROKEN PROMISES

Read the Facts!--How Can Any Patriotic Citizen Vote to Approve This Record?



When Candidate, Making Bold Promises—When Governor, Dodging and Hedging—Now Trying to Explain to a Betrayed and Outraged People

As the election approaches the Democratic leaders will again attempt to make the voters believe that their party is opposed to illegal combination in restraint of trade, trust and monopoly, and that they favor the enactment of, and enforcement of, such laws as will make their existence impossible. The wilful violation of their platform pledges since the last election in this State proves conclusively their insincerity in this respect. The Democratic platform adopted in Charlotte in 1908 contains this plank:

"Private monopolies should be destroyed. Conspiracies by prospective purchasers to put down the prices of articles produced by the labor of others should be made criminal, and all persons or corporations entering into such conspiracies should be punished."

When the Legislature assembled in 1909, Senator Lockhart, to carry out this pledge, introduced an anti-trust bill, the main feature of which was contained in what is known as "Sub-Section A," viz:

"(a) For any person, firm, corporation or association to make or have any agreement, express or implied, to lower or prevent the increase in price of any article or thing of value which any such person, firm, corporation or association may desire to purchase within the State of North Carolina."

This bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. On February 3, 1909, Senator Lockhart appeared before the committee and urged its passage.

The News and Observer in its issue of February 4, 1909, quotes him as saying:

"He said the Democratic State Convention adopted by a unanimous vote of the Platform Committee pledging the enactment of this law, and the candidates on the Democratic ticket were most outspoken for the law. The speaker declared that he was astounded when he came to the Senate and discovered opposition to the bill. If it disturbs any business, he asserted, it disturbs a mighty bad business such as depresses the price of products of the soil. . . . Mr. Lockhart said he introduced his bill because it was the one specifically promised by the majority party. With the party pledged to it, it was the duty of the Legislature to pass it, their honor also being involved in it."

Ex-Senator Reid was also before the committee and is reported by the same paper as saying:

"It was a new departure for him, he said, to come before Democrats and ask them to enact into a law the solemn promises of their party made less than a year ago. The Democratic platform, National and State, the people, Right and Common Honesty he declared, stand for this law. . . . The three candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket fell over one another in their promises to the people to give this law to them."

The News and Observer in its issue of February 3, 1909, commenting on this pledge, said:

"The Governor and all the other State officials and the Democratic members of the General Assembly were elected upon a platform that promised an anti-trust law with teeth. . . . Trust domination and trust extortion are real evils and felt in ever home in this State. There are those who say: 'This is no time for radical action. Let's be conservative. Let's do other things and wait to carry out the anti-trust pledge two years from now.' That is not the way the candidates talked last summer and fall. They derided the standstill-business falsely called 'conservatism' and declared it was a betrayal of the people to sit while the trust were robbing the people and exerting too much influence in politics. Every year that passes gives the trust a stronger hold and robs the people that much more. Why delay to carry out the most important pledge in the platform? On every stump the Democrats promised such a law."

The News and Observer in its issue of February 5, 1909, said:

"Upon the duty of passing the anti-trust law with teeth, embracing the provisions in sub-section A, the News and Observer as a party paper, and every Democratic official chosen last November, is instructed by the highest authority of the party. The question is closed so far as the Democratic official is concerned. He has been instructed to vote for such a law, whether he believed in it or not. The News and Observer would no longer be worthy to be counted as the true exponent of Democracy if it did not fight for such an anti-trust law now as earnestly as it promised it in the campaign. This paper and every Democratic paper, and every Democratic candidate last fall, upon the authority of the State platform, told the people that if the Democrats were entrusted with the power in North Carolina they would end trust extortion. The people heard that pledge, they gave the Democratic party control of the State government, and now this paper insists that the Democratic officials shall carry out the pledge made in the platform. Is this driving anybody? Why does this paper urge compliance with the platform? There can be but one reason: it has told the people that the Democratic party can be trusted to deal with the trust evils and pointed to the Charlotte Convention in proof of that declaration. If that pledge is not kept, what explanation can loyal and devoted Democrats make to the voters?"

On the editorial page of this same paper, February 4, 1909, these paragraphs appear:

"In 1907 the Democrats could truly say that the Democratic platform had not specifically approved sub-section A. The Charlotte Convention put that strong approval in the platform. The people have been promised an anti-trust law with teeth, and the speeches voiced the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina."

In a further hearing before the Judiciary Committee on this bill on February 5th, 1909, Hon. E. J. Justice, former Speaker, addressed the committee in which he is quoted by the News and Observer in its issue of February 6, 1909, as saying:

"Mr. Justice said Sub-Section A was put in the Democratic Platform at Charlotte, the language of the bill being modified only so much as was necessary to put it in the platform. . . . 'I don't believe the time will ever come,' he said. 'I would be surprised, mortified, distressed, if it ever should come, when the Democratic party should say a thing and not believe it. My party does not write platforms to fool the people with, but as honest men, and they write platforms because they expect to live up to them.'"

Under date of February 5, 1909, the News and Observer published on its editorial pages, for the information of its Democratic members, an article from the Cincinnati Times Star, in which it is said:

"When the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday affirmed the decree of the State's Courts of Texas imposing a fine of \$1,623,900 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, and ousting it from the State on the charge of the violation of the Texas anti-trust law, a death blow was struck at a system of profitable piracy which flourishes in three States."

After referring to the conclusions of the Court, said "and these momentous conclusions from part of one of the most important decisions ever announced in this country (and quoting from the opinion), viz:

"That State Legislatures have the right to deal with the subject matter and to prohibit unlawful combination to prevent competition and in restraint of trade and to prohibit and punish monopolies is not open to question. Having the power to pass laws of this character, of course, the State may provide its own method of procedure and determine the method and means by which such laws may be made effectual."

With these things before the Democratic Legislature of 1909—their platform pledges, the universal construction put therein, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Democratic leaders deliberately violated their pledge and instead thereof passed a substitute for Sub-Section A. which was known as the Manning Substitute, which all admit had no "teeth," and since proved to be harmless, for under it no prosecutions have been instituted in the courts. Yet the last Democratic State Convention, 1909, comes back to the people with a platform declaring:

"Private monopolies in restraint of trade are inconsistent with the growth and development of internal affairs of the State and the liberties of the people should not be allowed. We are opposed to illegal combinations in restraint of trade, trust and

monopolies and favor the enactment and enforcement by the State and National government of such laws as will make their existence impossible."

This declaration of their hostility to trusts, following a deal on their part whereby through a call for an extra session of the General Assembly last spring, they secured these illegal combinations, trust and monopolies, doing business in North Carolina to take the State's bonds to the amount of over one million dollars, thereby putting themselves under bond to keep the peace towards these corporations for the next thirty years. With these broken pledges upon the subject of trusts and under these circumstances, what explanation can the Democratic party make to the voters with the hope that they will again be trusted in this respect?

The News and Observer of May 23, 1909, said:

"The Legislature of 1907 passed a pink tea anti-trust law which the real foes of the trusts declared wasn't worth the paper it was written on. Several Solicitors tried to prosecute trusts under it, but it was found to be so full of hiding places for the trusts that it was ineffective. In the campaign of 1908 the trust question was uppermost. The Democratic State platform promised that 'private monopoly should be destroyed,' and the people elected the men who promised to see that the trusts were given no quarter. When the Legislature of 1909 assembled, in the face of the fiasco of 1907, a 1909 subterfuge was put upon the statute books."

The News and Observer of March 10, 1909, said:

"The Lockhart bill, too moderate, was defeated in the Senate. The Texas act, shown to be effective and the very thing needed, was defeated in the House."

The Democratic leaders realize the dilemma regarding their anti-trust legislation. Governor Kitchin in his address at Spray on the 5th instant published in Webster's Weekly, referring to this subject, said:

"If the Democratic voters remain under the misconceptions which have been circulated, the party will suffer. For if it be true that the Democratic Legislature betrayed the people, and was guilty of enacting a subterfuge, as has been published, then defeat would be deserved. . . . In 1907 the ablest leaders of the Legislature, including the lamented Senator Reid and Speaker Justice, heartily sustained by the State press, realized that it was impossible for any State to destroy any of the great national monopolies organized beyond its borders, and knowing that great national trusts, such as the American Tobacco Company, the Steel Corporation, the Sugar Trust and others are operating in every State in the Union, even in Texas and Arkansas, whose Legislature, unaccused of trust influence, have enacted an anti-trust law, and whose people are still annually robbed of millions of dollars

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Not All New But Some of it is Not Generally Known.

THE LOST COLONIES

Sad Fate of Sir Walter Raleigh—The Name Smith Had the Desired Effect—The Early Settlers—People Once Refused to Pay Taxes or Serve on Juries—Curious Happenings in the Good Old Days—When 'Possum Hides Served as Cash—Religion Established By Law.

Bilkinsville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1910.

Fuller, a prominent writer, author of "The Holy War," said: "History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or gray hairs; privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or inconvenience thereof."

In attemptin' to give an insight into some parts of the history of North Carolina and what her bin done, an' is now doin', I will not stick very closely to any certain text. But I will give hit truthfully an' in my own words, style, etc. And I will try to dig up some more or less new facts, either unknown, or, if known to the educated reader, others, especially the boys and girls, may not be familiar with the history, for history, like other things, may be, an' often is, soon forgotten, in part, at least.

America wuz discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, ov Spain. Columbus wuz a sailor an' he got hit into his head somehow that they wuz a great country far across the briny waters of the Atlantic ocean. An' Columbus couldn't rest any more till he did some discoverin'. The Spanish ruler helped him to fit up some ships an' he set sail to find what iz now called America. He found the new country after a long search and went back and reported. But hit didn't create much excitement. A new continent or two in those days wuz ov but little importance to any except a few people. The Spanish at that time wer an' 'easy goin' people, and they seemed to think that America would never amount to much. But the discovery caused more or less talk an' then hit sorter died down.

In 1497 John Cabot, an' Englishman, headed an expedition to look at the new land. He landed on the coast of Labrador an' looked around a little. But hit wuz not until 1584, nearly a hundred years later, that Sir Walter Raleigh, an Englishman, started out to see what the new continent might amount to. His ships sailed from England in April, 1584, and landed on the North Carolina shore in July of the same year. Sir Walter Raleigh did not accompany the expedition, however, hit bein' under the command of two captains, Phillip Amidas and Arthur Barlow by name. Amidas took possession of the country in the name ov Queen Elizabeth, ov England.

In April, 1585, an expedition sailed from England for America with a view to settlement. This wuz commanded by Sir Richard Greenville. The party consisted ov about one hundred and ten persons. What became ov them iz still a mystery. They were probably killed by the Indians, however. A second expedition cum over an' landed fifteen men on Roanoke Island off the North Carolina coast. These men awiso disappeared. Later, John White, accompanied by eighty-nine men, seventeen women and two children, formed a settlement on the end ov Roanoke Island. Here wuz born Virginia Dare, the first white child born on the new continent, and the "City of Raleigh" wuz formally laid out on Roanoke Island, but wuz later moved to what iz now Wake County, a much better location. The settlement on Roanoke Island proved a failure, some ov the historians holdin' that the whites amalgamated with the Indians. This iz only a theory, however. Sir Walter Raleigh wuz finally imprisoned and later wuz beheaded in 1618, though he wuz guilty ov no crime.

In 1607 a colony wuz planted at Jamestown, Va., by Capt. John Smith. The Smiths bein' a very numerous an' war-like people, the Indians probably got scared and didn't dare kill the members ov that colony, not all ov them, at any rate.

Capt. John Smith wuz a fighter, an' he managed the affairs ov the colony in a manner that enabled hit to succeed. But the Indians finally got Capt. Smith, and mite he killed him but for the fact that Pocahontas, an Indian maiden, daughter ov the great chief, Powhatan, stood between Capt. Smith and the Indian

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BILKINS WRITES OF N. C. HISTORY

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