

STRONG LETTER OF PRESIDENT.
(Continued from Page 2.)

—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance included in the greater distance, than for the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the Commission somewhat wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the Supreme Court decisions under existing law. Moreover, interstate telegraphs and telephones as instruments of commerce have been brought within the regulation of the Commission. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railways play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole Republican party in Congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both Houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

Postal Savings Bank.

The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great Congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. It institutes a system which will work effectively to promote thrift among the poor, by providing a depository for their savings which they properly may consider absolutely safe, and will also turn into the channels of trade and commerce a large volume of money which otherwise would be hoarded. By specific provision it will stimulate the investment of savings in Government bonds of small denominations, for which the bill provides. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each House of Congress by a Republican majority, and was signed by a Republican President.

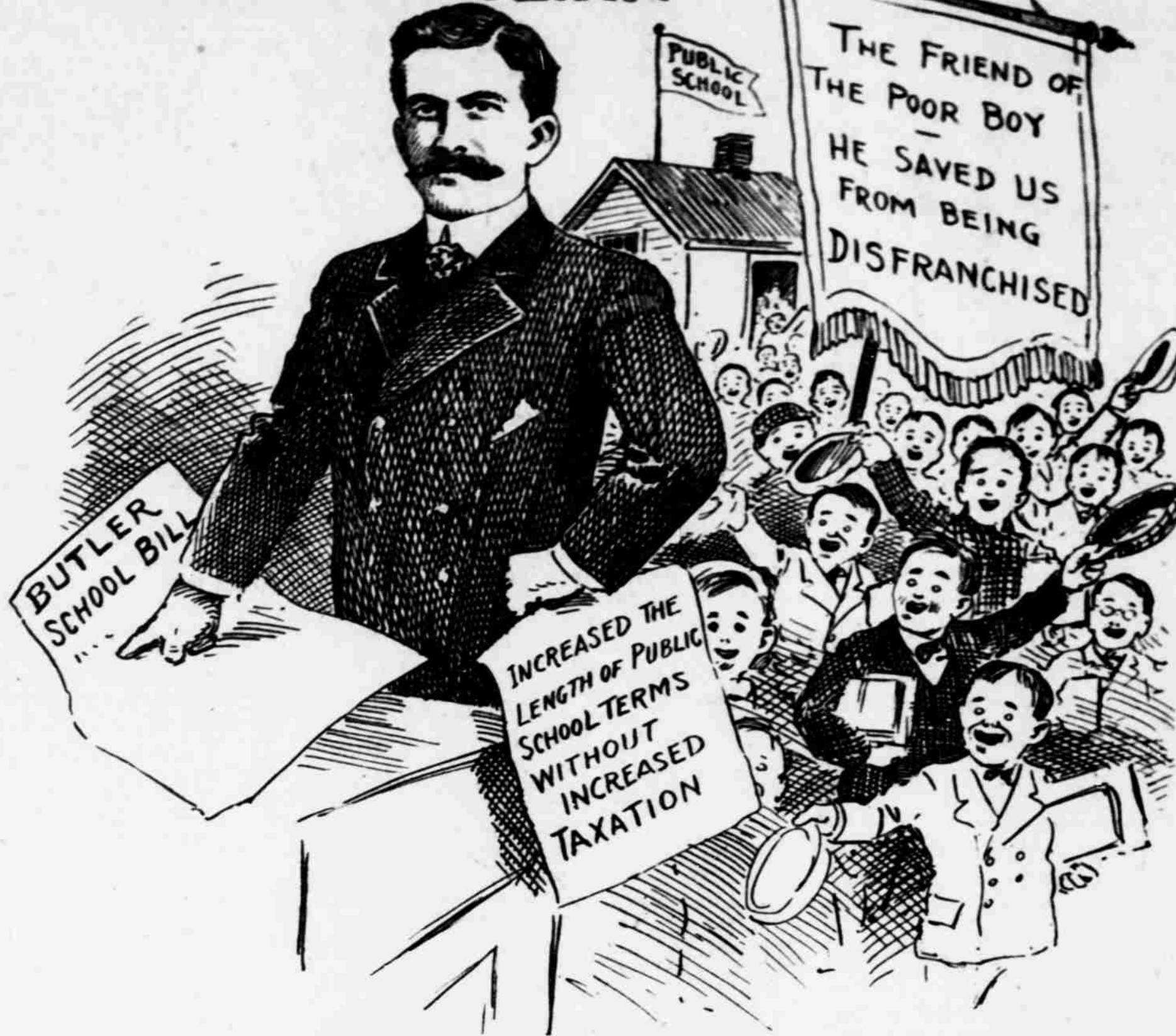
The legislation of Congress in respect to the Navy Department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. In spite of a proper desire to keep down appropriations, Congress saw the necessity for a continuance of our present naval policy and a regular strengthening of the Navy by the addition of two more battleships. More than this, it has enabled the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a reform in the business management of the Department and a re-organization of the bureaus and staff of the Navy so as to contribute materially to its effectiveness as one of the military arms of the Government. Although the Democratic national platform apparently favored the increase in the Navy, a large majority of the Democrats, both in the House and the Senate, opposed the policy when presented in the form of concrete legislation.

Labor Legislation.

The Republican party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employees, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man. The Republican party recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating the Bureau of Mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and reports to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines. A second purpose of the Bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by Congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission ample powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers, and, after a hearing, to require their adoption by interstate railroads. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this Congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The employers' liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable

THE FATHER OF THE BEST PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA



COL. GEO. E. BUTLER AND HIS BRILLIANT RECORD
He Has Been Termed the Father of the Best Public School Law Ever Enacted in North Carolina
IS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT

Prof. Brewer, Former Superintendent of Schools in Sampson County, Writes a Letter in Which He Pays High Tribute to Col. Butler's Services in the Cause of Education

The People of the District Will Support Him in His Progressive and Enlightened Policy

Hon. Geo. E. Butler, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, was born and reared as Salemburg, Sampson County, about forty years ago.

He received his education at Salem High School, and the State University. After completing his education he was principal of Salem High School for several years. He then took up the profession of law, graduating at the University Law School in 1893.

He located at Clinton, N. C., upon receiving his license, and the next year was unanimously elected Superintendent of Schools of Sampson County, and was afterwards appointed County School Examiner. He was one of the most progressive, competent and enthusiastic advocates of public education in the State. He made a State reputation in his address before the State Teachers' Assemblies in 1896 and 1897, by his advanced ideas on popular education. He represented this district in the State Senate of 1897, and was the leading member of that body on all educational matters and was the author of the new school law enacted by that body, which was recognized then and now by the leading educators in the State as the best school law the State ever had. The township system and the local tax system, first inaugurated by the legislation

of 1897, gave the State the greatest educational impetus in its history. Mr. Butler together with Dr. Chas. D. McIver, and other leading educators, made a campaign in this section of the State, advocating this great educational reform.

This writer heard Prof. P. P. Claxton say, while holding a teachers' institute in Sampson County in 1900, that Mr. Geo. E. Butler, by reforming the school law of North Carolina and originating the township system, had shown himself to be one of the greatest benefactors of the State, and was entitled to a monument at the hands of the educators of North Carolina. Mr. Butler, while a member of the Legislature of 1905, advocated many other educational reforms, chief of which was the election of all school officials in each county by a direct vote of the people.

When the call for volunteers was made in 1898, to enlist in the war with Spain, Mr. Geo. E. Butler was the first man in Sampson County to offer himself for service at the front. He was made a major in the First North Carolina Regiment, and saw service in Cuba. He was appointed President of the General Court Martial Court of the First Brigade, and he made an enviable reputation not only as a soldier and officer, but as the head of the Brigade court martial.

He is a good lawyer and one of the strongest advocates at the bar in this section of the State.

Born and reared as the son of a farmer, he served his time as a farm boy on his father's farm and upon receiving his education he has, as teacher, Superintendent of Public Schools, County School Examiner, legislator, soldier and lawyer, proven himself faithful, competent and progressive, and can be relied upon to perform with ability and integrity every public and private trust reposed in him.

There are few men in the State who have a cleaner public and private life and enjoy more the confidence of the people; and for his years there are few men in the State better equipped to represent his State in the National Congress, to which place he now aspires as the chosen representative of his party in the Third Congressional District.

This sketch is written by one of his friends and co-workers in education, with the hope that his merit may be known in this district and recognized by all men who are friends of public education and who want an honest, energetic and progressive representative in Congress.

This September 23rd, 1910.
(Signed) STREET BREWER,
Ex-County Superintendent Schools of Sampson County.

injured employees more easily to recover just damages.

But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a Congressional Commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employee and employer. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employee must go in order to recover damages—litigation which on account of the poverty of the employee frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

Conservation.

One of the great questions which has been made a national issue and aroused public interest through the insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our national resources. From the Federal standpoint, this concerns the preservation of forests, the reclamation of arid lands of the Government and the proper treatment and disposition of our Government coal lands, phos-

phate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as water-power sites at the points on the streams where the water-power must be converted in order to be useful. During Mr. Roosevelt's administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn in the United States proper and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation. Doubt arose as to the Executive power to make these withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality should they be contested in court. The present administration continued the Executive withdrawals, but suggested, as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them. By Republican majorities in both Houses a withdrawal bill for this purpose was enacted, and now over seventy millions of acres have been re-withdrawn of lands included within the classes described. Much of the land reserved is coal and is valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely feasible and useful plan by which the homestead laws were applied to the surface of the land, while the coal in the ground is still reserved as the property of the Government. This is a new departure in our land laws, and is highly to be commended. In addition to this, it was deemed necessary, in order that certain reclamation projects of the Government should be completed within a reasonable time, that an issue of \$20,000,000 bonds should be authorized with which to secure water for the settlers

counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

Another subject of pressing importance is that of the improvement of our waterways. The present Congress has enacted a rivers and harbors bill appropriating more than \$41,000,000 for the carrying out of a number of well-defined plans for the permanent improvement of rivers and harbors within a certain period, and in addition authorizing contracts to be entered into subject to future appropriations by Congress, aggregating over ten millions of dollars. The bill was subject to criticism in that it still continued the old piecemeal system and appropriated something for nearly every project recommended by the army engineers. It is hoped and believed that in the next session and thereafter the engineers will so make their recommendations as to indicate the projects of greater importance, so that adequate sums may be appropriated for their completion within a reasonably short time and the piecemeal policy of extending the construction of improvements of this kind indefinitely for years may be abandoned.

Other Pledges Redeemed.

The Republican platform promised that it would admit to Statehood the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and that promise has been redeemed with suitable provisions for securing good and sane constitutions of the States by requiring their adoption in advance of the election of State officers, and their submission to Congress for consideration, and possible rejection, at one of its sessions.

All this long list of useful enactments was promised in the Republican platform and has been put through by Republican majorities.

Congress has also enacted into law, in accordance with the promise which I made as a candidate for the Presidency, a bill requiring the publication by the Congressional committees of detailed statements of the money received by them in the political canvass of each Congressional candidate.

In addition, the present Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to enable the Executive to investigate and make recommendation as to the methods by which the cost of running the Government may be reduced. I regard this last as one of the most important parts of the administration's policy. I am confident that if full opportunity is given, and a Republican Congress is elected to assist, the cutting down of the National expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the Government will reach to a point of saving many millions. How much the expenses can be curtailed it is impossible to approximate at this time. The problem before the administration is to get full value for every dollar it disburses.

The appropriations for the last year were more than \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations of the year before, and in the actual execution of the law \$11,000,000 were saved in the operation of the Post-office Department, for which appropriation had already been made.

Future Legislation.

A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the Senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the Central Government has no Constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation. In addition, there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when, in substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice. Then there is the measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous Congresses the Democratic party has always opposed an almost solid front. This is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railway company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railways and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation. There is also the promise of the Republican platform to make better provision for securing the health of the nation. The most tangible and useful form that this can take would be the establishment of a national bureau of health to include all the health agencies of the Government now distributed in different Departments. Finally there is the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill which passed the House by a Republican majority, is on the calendar of the Senate, and will probably pass at the coming session of this Congress.

In view of what the present Republican Congress has done in the fulfillment of its promises, and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging all who are in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of interstate commerce corporations, in favor of a Bureau of Health, in favor of a proper limita-

tion of the power of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified.

Conclusion.

In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majority in Congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished. If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the Sixty-second Congress will vindicate their choice.

Sincerely yours,
WM. H. TAFT.

HON. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY,
Chairman, Republican Congressional Committee, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

"COLD FACTS" ABOUT BUTLER AND THE BONDS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
er is a bond speculator. Such an argument is silly and absurd in the extreme.

The Fourth Lying Slander.

They further charge that it was moral treason for Mr. Butler to act as attorney for the holders of those honest bonds a few weeks before the end of his term in the Senate, is a matter that we are willing to submit to the judgment of a fair, candid and honest people when they know the facts. We take it that the editor of the News and Observer, if he had been serving in the Senate a few weeks before the end of his term, his successor having been already elected, had been approached by the holders of these honest bonds and asked to bring suit for their collection, that he would have answered that he would be glad to represent them as attorney, but they must wait and come back and see him a few weeks later, on the 5th day of March, the day after his term in the Senate expired.

What a Cowardly Hypocrite Would Do.

This would be just what a cowardly hypocrite would do under the circumstances.

On the other hand, Mr. Butler, instead of attempting to play the hypocrite and tell the bond-holders to wait a few weeks, told them frankly that he was convinced that the bonds were honest, and that he would be doing the good name of his State a service, and the cause of honesty a service by having a just and proper settlement.

How Fabius Busbee Urged Mr. Butler to Help to Collect These Bonds.

At this time Hon. Fabius Busbee, of Raleigh, was the attorney for the holders of these bonds and had been for several years. He went to Mr. Butler and told him that he had for years appealed to the Legislature to pay this honest debt, which should be done in the interest of the honor and credit of the State, as well as common honesty and decency, and urged Mr. Butler to become associated with him for their collection.

Mr. Butler Did What He Had a Legal and Ethical Right to Do.

Mr. Butler not only agreed to represent the holders of these bonds as counsel a few weeks before the 4th of March, when his term ended, but he had a perfectly legal and ethical right to do so. There is no restriction upon the practice by a lawyer of his profession while a member of the Senate except that incident to prosecuting claims against the United States. All Senators and Members of Congress appear in the courts without criticism or the least suggestion of impropriety from the legal profession or from any one else.

Many good men were in the Legislature which attempted to repudiate these bonds and voted with the majority under the mistaken idea that the bonds were of the "carpet-bag" class, but understanding the facts, these men have had opportunity to correct the mistake they then made. Who is Guilty of "Moral Treason?" "Moral treason" and moral obliquity lie at the door of him who would repudiate an honest debt, public or private. No citizen of North Carolina could afford to teach his child to sanction a dishonest act.

Yes, ex-Senator Butler will take an active part in this campaign and will meet this issue or any other which may be raised by the Democratic party.

Considering the number of times that he has asked favors at the hands of the party Mr. Bryan should support the ticket in his own State for the sake of appearances.—Durham Herald.