

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Have you heard from Maryland?

New York and Rhode Island have returned to the Republican fold.

Democratic platforms are also subject to change without notice.

And even Candidate Woodrow Wilson has not always worn his Democratic straight.

It seems that the Democrats all eyes look for the man that can make the biggest noise.

Not only the price of cotton, but practically everything the farmer raises, has gone Democratic.

An exchange says that the birds must be protected. And shouldn't human life be protected also?

If the Democratic politicians really want to reduce the high cost of living why don't they reduce the tax rate?

If the Democrats are going to reduce the price of everything the farmer raises they should also reduce his tax.

The Senatorial candidates started the ball rolling and now they are sitting back watching the rest of the Democrats scrap.

Attorney-General Wickersham is busy prosecuting the trusts and most of the Democratic papers are busy abusing him for it.

During the month of November alone it took over five hundred whiskey prescriptions to keep Greensboro folk off the sick list.

And now some of the Democratic politicians are trying to make the farmer believe that he can raise cotton for 6 1-2 cents a pound!

It is not probable that Woodrow Wilson will ever be President, but he may be able to connect with a lecture bureau after the political game is over.

If the Democrats should get full control of this country again, the United States Army would not begin to compare with the army of the unemployed.

One of the trust magnates in New York has announced that he will align himself with the "progressive" Democrats. That's another new variety of Democrats.

Col. William J. Bryan says he has seen Democratic prospects brighter than at present. Then it would seem that the Democrats haven't even a shadow of a chance.

In view of the fact that the Democrats have so misgoverned Robeson County, the Clinton News-Dispatch thinks that some one should hold the Democrats and save Robeson.

Speaker Champ Clark favors the annexation of Canada to the United States, yet the Democrats raised merry sand when some Republicans even hinted at annexing Cuba.

The last Democratic Congress has cost the cotton farmers of North Carolina the sum of twenty-three million dollars. If you have any doubts, figure it out for yourself.

Of course, if the children were furnished with free text-books not made by a trust, they might soon be able to think and vote for themselves—but do the Democratic politicians want them to do that?

The Baltimore Sun says the enemies of Governor Wilson have already beat him for President six times. The trouble arises from the fact that his friends don't seem to realize that he is politically dead, and keep on nominating him.

The Clinton News-Dispatch says there are many people loafing around that town who would not work for one dollar per day. If the country should vote for another Cleveland administration, you will hear them begging for work even at 50 cents per day.

REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

North Carolina Should Go Republican Next Year.

Union Republican.]

Elsewhere in this issue of The Republican appears an interview by the Washington, D. C., Post with Major J. E. Alexander, of this city, in which our worthy citizen gives us his opinion that there is a chance of President Taft carrying North Carolina in 1912, and the views Major Alexander expresses are logical and well worthy of consideration. By so doing, North Carolina would have all to gain and nothing to lose. Naturally blessed, the State is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity and is growing in population, wealth and industrial enterprises. The claim for these favors can hardly be made by the Democratic State administration with its ever increasing indebtedness, higher taxes and no fixed policies. To the national administration we must turn for those policies that encourage effort and energy in every way and the closer this State can be allied to them the better. The nigger, prohibition and other hobbies of the Democratic party have been worked for all they are worth and the people are beginning to look for something more real and lasting and not finding it in these things and broken promises to "bust trusts" and play the devil generally, are beginning to turn to the Republican party that has done something and by the time the election of 1912 rolls around the 120,000 white Republicans in North Carolina should have gained sufficient strength to give President Taft a majority safe and sure to make his election a certainty with a continued era of peace, plenty and prosperity.

THE OUTPUT CURTAILED

The Textile Industry is Not Satisfactory

Cotton Mills Dare Not Buy Much Cotton and Manufacture Much Cotton Goods in the Face of the Democratic Threat of Free Trade.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

The textile end of the manufacturing business of this country at the present time is far from satisfactory. Early in the year mills throughout the country began to curtail their production and have gradually further curtailed their output until now there are but very few mills that are running at full capacity.

In nearly every issue of the daily papers are seen notices of cotton and woolen mills closing down some for a few days, some for a week or two and others for an indefinite period; manufacturers say this closing is due to lack of business. Can it be that the people of to-day are wearing less clothing than formerly? Even if this is so, the population of the country is rapidly growing and it seems that the demands of the people, as a whole, must be great enough to offset the loss in individual demand.

Is this the real cause or is it because manufacturers fear a reduction in prices and in order to maintain the present prices are shortening the production. If the latter is the cause it is most unfortunate, for the closing down of mills throws thousands of people out of work. These people are dependent entirely upon their earnings from week to week, and if they are compelled to remain idle through the shut-downs the purchasing power of the community is curtailed to the extent of the wages they would have earned in the interval of idleness, and while the operatives are the most acute sufferers, the whole business community is affected by any interruption of the regular employment of labor.

As the textile mills of Great Britain are in a fairly prosperous condition, it seems reasonable to ascribe the poor state of the textile industry here to tariff uncertainty. A manufacturer cannot be expected to keep his machinery at work turning out a product that he cannot sell and the jobber is not inclined to give big orders, knowing that when the tariff tinkerers get to work at the next session of Congress goods bought now may have to be sold at a heavy loss.

It is sincerely to be hoped that we are to see tariff questions separated from party politics in the near future and settled on economic principles, for that appears to be the only way to escape from the periods of depression caused by the fear of hostile tariff legislation.

Don't forget to save out corn for seed while husking it. Just because an ear of corn is large, does not necessarily make it the best for seed. See that the rows are straight from tip to butt, and that the kernels are well formed and plump.—Farm Journal.

COMMITTEES AT WORK

Special Commissions Boards and Committees at Work on Their Reports

INTEREST IN ELECTIONS

The Initiative and Referendum Before the United States Supreme Court—Former Democratic Congressman From Washington Wants Democrats to Make Prohibition a National Issue—New President of Mexico is Friendly to the United States—Net Results of President's Western Trip—Manchu Dynasty in China—Italian and Turkish War.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1911.—The Nation's capital is rapidly filling with Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Most of those who have arrived are on special committees, who are expected to make reports of one kind or another to Congress at the opening of the next session.

There are, besides a number of special commissions, some of which are composed entirely of members of Congress, some partly of members of Congress and partly of outside persons, and some, like the tariff board, that are composed of experts appointed by the President, none of whom are members of Congress. All of these special committees, boards and commissions are now busily at work on their reports.

In addition, the special committees appointed by the Democratic House, which have been commonly styled as "smelling committees," who have been investigating all of the Departments for campaign material, are also here and busy on their reports in trying to find something which they have not found to report upon.

Some Important Reports.

Some of the most important reports referred to are as follows:

The report of the National Monetary Commission.

The report of the Joint Commission to investigate employers liability and workmen's compensation.

The report of the Waterways Commission.

Findings of the special Senate Committee on the Lorimer case, and of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Stephenson case.

Report of the Commission to investigate second-class postal rates.

Report of the Commission to investigate control of capitalization of railroads.

The Initiative and Referendum Before the Supreme Court.

A unique case, that has attracted more than Nation-wide attention, is now before the Supreme Court. The question at issue is as to whether or not that provision of the Constitution of the State of Oregon providing for the initiative and referendum is constitutional.

A half-dozen or more States have already adopted the initiative and referendum, either as a part of their Constitution or in the form of statutory law. The other day California adopted the initiative and referendum with the recall added as a constitutional amendment by about a hundred thousand majority. Several other States, including Wyoming, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Washington and Idaho, have the question pending, to be voted upon soon by the people.

The discussion before the Supreme Court on this question, which occurred a few days ago, hinged chiefly around what the United States Constitution means when it guarantees to every State "a Republican form of government." One side contend that the initiative and referendum is a logical part of a Republican form of government, it being simply a means to correct evils that grow up under a Republican form of government by bringing the people closer to the government. Those who oppose the initiative and referendum contend, on the other hand, that the adoption of this measure utterly destroys a Republican form of government and establishes a pure form of democracy which the founders of our government did not consider practical for such a country as this.

From the questions asked by members of the Supreme Court while this case was being argued, the impression has grown that the court will uphold the initiative and referendum as not being repugnant to a Republican form of government.

Interest in State Elections That Are Being Held To-day.

Every politician in Washington today is speculating on the outcome in State elections which are in progress. The States of Rhode Island, Mary-

land, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Mississippi and New Mexico will elect Governors to-day. The keenest interest is probably being shown in the contests in Massachusetts and Maryland, where the contests are very close. The results in every State, however, will be studied with great interest as to whether the trend of the country is toward the Democratic or Republican party, and also as to whether it is toward the progressive or conservative wings of each party.

The State of New Jersey will elect a Legislature. The result there is being watched and will be studied for its effects upon the candidacy of Governor Wilson as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

The result in Massachusetts will be studied to indicate whether or not that State approves of the President's recent trip through the West in stating his attitude on the tariff and trust questions. It will be remembered that Governor Foss was elected on the Democratic ticket at the last election and his chief issue was attacking the Republican tariff law.

Prohibition as a National Issue.

Ex-Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, former Democratic Congressman from the State of Washington, a few days since gave out an interview declaring in favor of making prohibition a national campaign issue and having it inserted in the next Democratic National platform. This declaration has caused a number of politicians to discuss the mixed situation in the country to-day with reference to the prohibition question.

Mr. Bryan has been advocating prohibition as both a State and National issue, but it will be remembered that his State went against him on this question in the last campaign and that he bolted the party ticket. However, Mr. Bryan has been for the last few weeks campaigning in Kentucky for the Democratic ticket which there is the wet ticket, while the Republican ticket is the prohibition ticket. The same condition exists in Maryland. The Democratic party is backed by the liquor interests and the Republican party by the prohibition people.

It will be remembered at the last election that Maine was carried by the Democrats on a wet ticket, attacking the prohibition laws which had been adopted by the Republicans as a part of the Constitution. It was first announced that the prohibition provision in the Constitution of Maine had been repealed by a close majority. The Democratic State administration, which was elected in favor of repeal, has been holding back the returns, and only yesterday they were forced to admit that, on a recount, the people by less than fifty votes had refused to repeal the prohibition constitutional provision.

It is well known that the present Democratic State administration in Indiana and many other States were elected by the liquor interests. It is generally believed that the Democratic machine in North Carolina are not at heart for prohibition. Their failure to enforce the law seems to justify this view. So it seems that if there is an attempt to adopt prohibition as a Democratic National issue, that it will split the party into many more factions than has ever been seen before.

The Net Result of President Taft's Western Trip.

No one will watch the election returns to-night with more interest than President Taft. Indeed, he will find cause either for gratification or disappointment according to whether or not he interprets the returns as an endorsement or disapproval of his administration, and especially of his recent Western trip.

This writer has watched closely the comments of the press of all parties and factions on the President's Western trip. Of course, the thick and thin partisans of the administration have already declared that the President has had a continuous ovation and has wonderfully strengthened himself; while, on the other hand, the partisan opponents of the administration have all declared that the President has met a frost and that he sees his political doom, etc.

These extreme views we have discarded as not worthy of consideration. We have, however, paid special attention to the newspapers that have seemed to try to ascertain the truth.

The People in "a Waiting Attitude."

Probably one of the fairest and most intelligent comments on the situation has been made by the Topeka Capital. This is the largest paper in Kansas, and the State is an insurgent State. The Topeka Capital is inclined to support the insurgent cause. That paper thinks that President Taft has made a favorable impression generally among the people. It states that the people have been pleased with his frank manner and statements, and it says that the voters have listened to him and read what he has said, but they are in

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Speaker Clark Has Been Talking Unadvisedly With His Lips.

Baltimore Sun.]

Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been speaking unadvisedly with his lips. In a speech, out in Nebraska the Speaker declared himself in favor of the annexation of Canada and said that nine-tenths of the people of this country are in favor of annexation. Mr. Clark does not seem to appreciate the fact that speeches and declaration by a man occupying so high an official position as he occupies are regarded seriously in other countries. Let him stop to consider how the people of the United States would read a declaration in favor of the annexation of the Philippine Islands, or of Hawaii, or of Maine or New York by a member of the British Government. Mr. Clark contributed his share to the defeat of a closer union with Canada by just such indiscreet utterances as those contained in his Nebraska speech.

Of course, the people of the United States would welcome Canada into the Union if Canada asked to come in. We tried to get her to join fortunes with us in the Revolutionary War, and we would have got her then but for a foolish speech by Samuel Adams. Canada is of the same blood and language as the greater part of the American people. But the recent vote against reciprocity with this country shows that she has no desire to become a part of the United States, and such unwise talk as that indulged in by Mr. Clark can only serve to irritate, estrange and discourage friendly commerce. The people of the United States would never permit any aggressive movement against Canada.

"Even so the tongue is a little member and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

MUCH COTTON REQUIRED

Estimated Consumption for This Cotton Year is about 20,000,000 Bales

These Estimates Gathered by American Consuls at Request of the Department of State at Washington—Demand Will Be Greater Than in 1910.

Estimates of American consular officers abroad of the amount of cotton required by the principal foreign countries for manufacturing purposes during the cotton year ending September 1, 1912, place the amount at 12,518,112 bales of 500 pounds each. These estimates were called for by the Department of State, at Washington called upon request of the Governor of Texas who wanted the information for the conference of governors at New Orleans. The Department states that the summary is incomplete as a number of countries were not included for the reason that estimates were not received.

The department's information show the total foreign demands as follows:

Country	500-lb bales
Austria	830,000
Belgium	74,800
Canada	135,000
China	2,300,000
*England	2,854,512
France	1,410,000
Germany	1,756,800
*Italy	525,000
Japan	1,100,000
Mexico	160,000
Netherlands	110,000
Russia	825,000
Spain	392,000
Switzerland	45,000

Total 12,518,112

* Estimates for England and Italy refer to demands for American cotton only.

Twenty Million Bales.

It is thought that including the normal demands of Greece, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, British India and all other countries, this amount would be increased by almost 2,000,000 bales. England and Italy require about 750,000 bales more than estimated above for their total consumption. With these additions the amount would be approximately 15,268,112 bales. If the American consumption were the same as that in 1910, the total amount of cotton needed during the this cotton year would be about 20,000,000 bales, compared with 18,321,000 bales consumed by mills throughout the world in 1910.

It is pointed out, however, that the State Department's estimate of the needs of China (2,300,000 bales), probably includes a large quantity of cotton consumed by hand looms and which is not taken into account in the census bureau's reports of the world's mill consumption, which shows a consumption of only 315,000 bales.

REPUBLICANS MAKE GAIN

Capture the New York Legislature and Cuts Down Tammany Majority in the City

MARYLAND GOES REPUBLICAN

Democrats Claim the Governor of Massachusetts, Though by Greatly Reduced Majority — Republicans Capture the Legislature and Elect Their Lieutenant Governor—The State of New Mexico is Still in Doubt, Though Republicans Claim the Election—The Socialists Made Gains in Some of the Central Cities.

Elections were held Tuesday in many cities and States throughout the country, but complete returns from all the States had not been announced at the time The Caucasian goes to press.

In Massachusetts, Governor Foss, Democrat, claims his re-election by a reduced plurality of about 12,000, but the election is not conceded by the Republicans and the result will be open to doubt until more complete returns are received. The first returns show gains for Louis P. Frothington, Republican. Meagre returns indicate that other Republican candidates on the State ticket are ahead of their Democratic opponents.

It is practically sure that the Republicans have a majority of the Legislature and that they have elected their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor by over 7,000 majority.

In Rhode Island early returns indicated the re-election of Governor Pothier, Republican, over Louis A. Waterman, Democrat, by an increased majority.

New York State elected a Republican Assembly, thus depriving Governor Dix, Democrat, of the support he has heretofore had from a Legislature Democratic in both branches. The present New York Assembly has a Democratic majority of twenty-four. The newly-elected Assembly will have a Republican majority of over thirty.

In New York City (Manhattan and Bronx) Tammany strength was materially reduced, but its candidates for judicial and county offices were elected by greatly reduced pluralities. In Brooklyn, the Republicans and Fusion judicial and county candidates were successful with perhaps one exception.

In New Jersey the Legislature is still in doubt, but meagre returns show a Republican majority.

So far the returns from the State election in Maryland are inconclusive as between Arthur P. Gorman, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Republican. On the first incomplete returns, Republican State Chairman Hanna claimed the State for Goldsborough.

Mississippi elected a Democratic Governor and State officers.

The municipal elections in Ohio resulted in the election of Henry T. Hunt, Democrat, as mayor of Cincinnati; Newton D. Baker, Democrat, as mayor of Cleveland; George J. Karb, Democrat, as mayor of Columbus. President Taft cast his vote for the Republican ticket at Cincinnati.

In Kentucky James B. McCreary, Democrat, was elected Governor by a majority estimated at 20,000. A Democratic Legislature also was elected.

The first election held in the new State of New Mexico is still in doubt, both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor claiming election on meagre returns. Indications point to a Republican Legislature which will elect two Republican United States Senators.

Socialist Gains.

The Socialists made gains in many districts. In Schenectady, N. Y., the Socialists elected a mayor, all city officials except one and a majority of the county board. In addition the Assembly district in which Schenectady is located returned a Socialist assemblyman.

In several towns in Ohio the Socialist made considerable gains over their vote of two years ago. In San Francisco meagre returns indicate that the coalition ticket has defeated the Socialist.

Republicans Capture Maryland.

Later returns from Maryland yesterday afternoon indicate that the election of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Republican for Governor over Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, by about four thousand majority. This is the second time since the Civil War the Republicans have elected the Governor of Maryland. The Legislature is still in doubt. Later returns from New Jersey make sure that the Republicans have captured both Houses of