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SOME BAD FAITH.

In 1904 the prohibition forces in North Carolina met in Raleigh to consider ways and means for carrying on their work.

Senator Simmons made it convenient to be on hand and made a speech to the prohibitionists stating he was in sympathy with their movement, etc., and he and other Democratic politicians persuaded the real prohibitionist in the State that the way to secure prohibition would be to place their cause in the hands of the Democratic party.

Have the Democratic politicians lived up to their promise made to the prohibitionist of North Carolina? Isn't it a fact that the Democrats have used prohibition, and in some instances the church as a stalking horse for them to ride into office and then turn their back on their friends?

Let's see what has been the Democratic record on prohibition. We will quote from some eminent Democratic authority:

"The Raleigh Times says there are 'seventeen places in Raleigh where anybody can get drunk any time by paying for it.' Charging also that the police do not try to enforce the law against these offenders. The Times further remarks:

"There is one man in Raleigh who claims to have made \$10,000 in one year on the sale of whiskey—since the prohibition law went into effect, and his place didn't have the name 'saloon' over the door."

"A bad record for the State capital—Statesville Landmark."

Rev. H. M. North, in the course of a sermon at Edenton Street Methodist Church in Raleigh said the "condition in Raleigh is deplorable." The Wilmington Star has reported from time to time of the enormous illegal sale of whiskey in that town. The Charlotte papers have reported similar conditions in that town. Goldsboro Record reports similar conditions in that town. These are only a few of the instances, but judging from the statements in the papers, the same condition exists to more or less extent in practically every Democratic county in the State.

The Lincoln Times, a Republican paper, states that it has information to the effect that "liquor is flowing almost like water" in certain parts of Lincoln County and that some of them have become bold enough to carry it from house to house through the neighborhood and retail it to the thirsty at night. Lincoln is also under Democratic "good government." They have claimed that the prohibition law is a good law. If they think so, why don't the Democratic officials show their faith by their works; every law on the statute books should be enforced. If a law is a good law it should be enforced for the good it will do; if a law is a bad law, the only way to show that it is bad is by enforcing it. Therefore, there is but one rule for good government, and that is to enforce every law on the statute book, good or bad, and by doing so, good will result therefrom, either mediately or immediately.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The Democratic papers for several months have contained articles on what the Tariff Board would recommend to Congress through President Taft. Many of them have claimed to have inside information as to what the board will recommend, while as a matter of fact the Tariff Board will make no recommendations but will report to the President the difference in the cost of production in articles here and abroad and President Taft will then make his recommendations to Congress from the data furnished him by the board.

The appended editorial in the New York Sun on "The President, the Tariff Board and Congress," seems to fit the situation and we reprint it in full, as follows:

"An interview upon tariff legislation with Senator Reed Smoot, the beet sugar expert, in-

dicates that he believes himself to be in the confidence of the President. Mr. Taft, he is sure, will urge Congress to revise the wool and cotton schedules 'in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board.' The Senator suspects that the Democrats, 'assisted by the insurgent Republicans of the Senate,' will reduce the rates materially below the rates 'submitted by the Tariff Board,' and 'I have faith,' he says, 'that the President will not sign the bills, especially if the Tariff Board report is unanimous.'

Our impression is that the President has not communicated to the Hon. Reed Smoot his program of revision. Certainly Mr. Taft has not talked about the recommendations of the Tariff Board, for its business is to collect information and not to frame schedules for transmission to Congress through the President. As to Mr. Taft's refusing to sign bills that provide for lower rates than those 'submitted by the Tariff Board,' we feel sure that he has not told Senator Reed Smoot what he would do if such bills were sent to him.

"It must be clear to lesser intelligences than the Senator's that if the Tariff Board is to recommend rates and the President is to ask Congress to accept them, and again if the President is to veto bills providing for lower rates than those submitted by the board, the board must be bigger than either the President or Congress. Mr. Taft's conception of the powers of the Tariff Board does not invest it with even the shadow of a legislative function, although the Democrats seek to make it appear that he wants to force upon Congress the conclusions of the board.

"It may be presumed that the President will form his own conclusions from the information obtained for him by the board, and that he will urge such revision as he deems for the interests of the country."

CLICK RETURNS TO MECCA.

Sunday's papers announced that Messrs. J. F. Click and W. C. Whisnant had purchased the Times-Mercury of Hickory and that Mr. Click will again assume editorial charge of that paper. It will be good news to the newspaper fraternity of the State to hear that Brother Click is back in the editorial "sanctum." He has returned to his first love, and will probably be even more loving than ever.

Mr. Click is one of the best newspaper men in the State. He is an able and aggressive writer, and his many friends will be delighted to know he has returned to Mecca.

THE SQUEAL OF THE SIMMONS ORGANS.

It is amusing to watch the squealing and squirming of the Simmons organs about Marion Butler's Raleigh speech. They are all declaring that the circulation of this speech will help Mr. Simmons, but forthwith all of them proceed in the next breath to deliver a tirade of abuse against Mr. Butler. This is noticeable and very funny, to begin with. The kind of abuse dealt in all of them against Mr. Butler bears the same ear-marks, as if it came from one common source.

In this general tirade of abuse, they always charge that "Mr. Butler betrayed the People's Party." If it were true, as they charge that Mr. Butler betrayed the People's Party, we would like to ask what that has got to do with whether Mr. Simmons is a fit man to be in the Senate of the United States? But now, since it has become to be a part of the Simmons campaign to make abusive personal attacks against Mr. Butler, and to include in every one of them the charge that he betrayed the People's Party, we here and now challenge one and all of these professional mud-slingers, from Mr. Simmons down, to show how and when Mr. Butler ever betrayed the Populist Party by any vote or act of any kind.

We do this, in spite of the fact that we thoroughly understand that it is the purpose of Mr. Simmons and his supporters, in abusing Mr. Butler, to try to call attention from Mr. Simmons' record. The real trouble with Mr. Simmons and his organs is that they cannot answer what Mr. Butler said about Mr. Simmons and the Democratic machine in his Raleigh speech, and so they follow their old policy of personal abuse and false charges to try to divert the attention of the voters from the fact at issue.

Now, since Mr. Simmons and his organs have all expressed their pretended gratification at the circulation of Mr. Butler's Raleigh speech with the announcement that it will help

Mr. Simmons' re-election, we expect to see them, one and all become very active in circulating that speech among Democrats and insurgent, or Duncan Republicans, with the hope of getting the same to enter into the Democratic primaries and vote for Mr. Simmons.

It will be very interesting to watch the squeals of the Simmons organs, and their changing varieties as they get their queue from the boss manipulator.

THE PEOPLE HAVE DECREED OTHERWISE.

The Durham Herald says:

"If Mr. Woodrow Wilson should miss the Democratic nomination he would make a mighty good man for the Senate. He would have a chance to do something there."

But the people of New Jersey have just elected a Republican Legislature, and that, too, while Mr. Wilson was Governor and while he was appealing to them to elect a Democratic Legislature to help him in his race for President.

The people of New Jersey as well as the whole country have begun to fully realize the danger of another Democratic administration.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT FUTURE.

Mr. Frank J. Gould, in an interview published in the Manufacturer's Record, says:

"I would rather invest in the Southern part of our country than elsewhere, for, in my opinion, that is the section to share more than the North, East, or West in the future enhancement of value. I have great faith in the broadest development of the whole South. Moreover, as the South is now but at the beginning of its real upbuilding, more profit is to be made from the increment in values that will inevitably take place than in the more developed sections of the North. In this respect it might therefore be called a virgin country, promising the largest profits to careful investors."

The Warrenton Record, in looking for some reason why Democrats should vote for Senator Simmons in the primaries, gives as one reason, "His fidelity to the pledges of his party." This is very unkind for it raises a very sore subject that Mr. Simmons no doubt would like to keep far in the background.

WITH THE EDITORS.

According to a suffragette this is the age of woman; but that is only a guess, as women don't tell their age.—Philadelphia Press.

Three murder cases at one term of court is the limit and it is time a higher valuation is placed upon life.—Mount Airy Leader.

This cotton question is beginning to get on the Democrats' nerves. Some how or other they can't make the farmers understand.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

If New York is a political weather vane for 1912, Democracy had just as well begin to fold its tents.—Union Republican.

Republican Congress, cotton fifteen cents per pound Democratic Congress, cotton eight and one-half cents per pound. "Nuff said."—State Dispatch.

Truth of the matter is, we don't see any difference in Socialism and Democracy. They both are agencies of destruction, and we regard one as good as the other.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

The recent election has shown which way the tariff winds are blowing, and the chances are, that a Republican cyclone will sweep the country in 1912.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

Some Democratic papers are trying to deny that their party is responsible for the low price of cotton. Wonder if they will also deny that the Democratic party is responsible for high taxes placed upon the people.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

We can understand why a "farmer" who has to buy what he consumes, or any other class who produce nothing, will oppose a policy that will produce high prices. But it is past us to understand how a real farmer who raises produce to sell can favor low prices.—The Lincoln Times.

The distinguished citizens of North Carolina who decreed in the prohibition campaign that if the proposition was carried, "jails would be empty, court-houses for rent and lawyers would have to go between the plowhandles for a living," was "talking through his hat." Crime has never been more rampant or the jails more crowded than at present in North Carolina.—Union Republican.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF HEART?

Webster's Weekly Once Referred to Simmons as a Lobbyist in the Interest of the Corporations.

The Reidsville Review is still trying to get Webster's Weekly to tell why it has recently "turned" to Simmons after having labelled him a lobbyist working in the interest of the corporations. Friday's issue of the Reidsville Review, in referring to Webster's Weekly's change of front, says:

"October 4, 1900, it (Webster's Weekly) said of Senator Simmons: 'The Weekly has been trying, at intervals for a year or more to secure from Chairman Simmons an expression of his sentiments on the client echo episode of the Legislature of 1899. We have urged that by virtue of his official position and the fact that he is a candidate for the high office of United States Senator, that he should let the people know to what extent he regards the platform of the party as binding; whether he thinks it binds editors, farmers, teachers and the privates in the ranks, but exempts lawyers and legislators. He denounced—and very properly, we think,—the editor of the Asheville Gazette for selling his services to the Republican leaders to fight the Constitutional Amendment, but has not explained wherein that transaction differs from the action of a Democratic lawyer in selling his services to corporations and individuals to render of no effect a bill aimed at trusts and combines in North Carolina. We have called his attention to the News and Observer's account of the manner in which his law partner, Mr. James H. Pou, figured in the fight on the Stevens' anti-trust bill, but not a word have we been able to twist out of him as to whether he approved or disapproved of the cutting of all the meat out of that measure in the Senate Committee.'

"And again: 'The following interview with Senator Wm. Lindsey, of Rockingham County, than whom there was no truer or purer man in the State, shows that he (Senator Simmons) was very much in evidence, and on the wrong side, in the fight to tax railroads upon their gross receipts, spending two days in lobbying against it in the Senate after it had passed the House and been favorably reported by a unanimous vote of the Finance Committee of the Senate:'

"Question: Mr. Simmons in an open letter to J. D. Allen, says he did no lobbying during the regular session of the Legislature of '99, save to help secure the passage of the Amendment, the Election Law, etc. Is that true?"

"Answer: No, sir. While the Machinery Bill was being discussed in the Senate chamber, Mr. Simmons spent two days on the floor of the Senate fighting that provision of the bill which would tax the gross receipts of the railroads, and to my personal knowledge induced two Senators who were for it to vote against."

"Question: Was the action of Mr. Simmons in this matter resented by any Senator?"

"Answer: Yes, sir. Two other Senators besides myself seriously discussed the propriety of offering a resolution denying the privileges of the floor to any others, save actual members, expressly to get rid of Mr. Simmons' officious interference with legislation then before the Senate."

"As The Weekly is now supporting Senator Simmons for the Senate it may find itself embarrassed in attempting to make an explanation about this matter."

Simmons Agent Buying New Hats.

Charlotte Chronicle (Dem.)] How come? Ex-Governor Aycock, candidate to succeed Simmons, was in Concord yesterday on railroad business. Also Private Secretary Watts was there, maybe to buy a new hat. Watts buys more hats and goes to more different places to buy them than any man we ever saw.

A Farmer's Plea for the Birds.

Editor Caucasian:—There is one thing the people would like to know, especially the land-owners, is there any law to protect the birds of our country, and are the birds any benefit to the farmer? The farmer says there is a bird law, and he does not want the birds destroyed, for they are great insect destroyers, and besides, eat millions and millions of injurious weeds and grass seed. He calls the birds the farmers' friends. The farmer posts his land to protect the birds; he is far from killing one; he loves them as he does his chickens and turkeys. But the first day of November tells the story; here comes the bird hunters with their dogs; they will start around on the land that's left unposted; they come just as near the farmer's land that's been posted as they can, and off will go the guns, one bang right after another—just like war. Everything becomes frightened; chickens, turkeys and guineas all make for the house; cows and hogs leave their pastures and go for the house also. That night the farmer's wife will make a complaint; the cows have fallen in their milk, and so everything goes wrong. The bird hunters will continue their pursuit until every bird in their path is destroyed; not even will they leave the little sparrow—they will shoot the life out of it and go on and leave it on the ground. When they get all of the unposted land cleaned up, then they will make for the farmer's land that's posted, and if they can catch him away from home they will walk in. They have many ways to get the farmer's birds; they will take the rifle along that doesn't make a loud report like they gun; they will send the dogs in and run the birds out on the other man's land that is not posted, and they will take every undermining way imaginable; they are simply going to have the birds if they have them to steal.

What do you think of such men? I would not risk them with my keys. That's just where I stand.

And one more thing before I stop. The real bird hunter kills the birds the whole year around; they have to slip around to do so, but it's done. May I ask what kind of a law is the bird law? Can any one answer my question? If it's a law, why not carry it out. The way it's fixed is all for the bird hunter and nothing for the farmer. The farmer is the one to consume the birds if any one should, for he is the one that feeds them. From now until next March you will hear, "Bang, bang!" every twenty minutes, and even oftener. I long to see the day come when the bird dog will be put away, for he is a constant visitor to the poultry yard and a regular pest in the community. Five years ago there were lots of birds in this community; now they are very scarce. No wonder the insects are taking the country. I say it's high time somebody was waking up and looking after after birds if they are of any help to keep down the insects that's fast coming, and if they are no good only to eat the farmers' peas, strike out this so-called bird law and let the farmer trap his birds, or do any way by them he think best. A FARMER. Harnett County, N. C.

P. S.—Mr. J. McRay Byrd, a Harnett County man, who moved to Oklahoma some three years ago, has just arrived at Kipling with a carload of stock. He says he came through several cotton States, and cotton is a failure. He says his cotton in Oklahoma is no good. He says North Carolina cotton is the best he has seen.

M. Ethel Kirk, aged thirty-five, a well-known woman physician, was found dead in her apartments, in Pittsburg, Pa., a few days ago from the effects of chloroform. She had committed suicide by saturating cotton and placing it in her mouth and nostrils. Financial troubles are said to have been the cause.

Editor J. P. Caldwell Dead.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 21.—Death as peaceful as was the life it brought to a close descended upon Mr. Joseph Pearson Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer, yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock at the home of Dr. John McCampbell, superintendent of the State Hospital here, where Mr. Caldwell had been since he suffered a second stroke of paralysis in June, 1909. He reached the end of his journey in his fifty-ninth year, having been born in Statesville, N. C., June 16, 1852.

Mr. Caldwell's illness dates back to March, 1909, when he was stricken with paralysis while sitting at his desk in the Observer building at Charlotte. He partially recovered from this attack, however, and was well on the road to health again when he was stricken a second time shortly after his return from a meeting of the North Carolina Press Association in Hendersonville, N. C., in June of the same year. This second stroke affected his speech—motor aphasia—to such an extent that he could only express himself with great difficulty. On the advice of physicians and friends that he get away from the noise and turmoil of the city, Mr. Caldwell then came to Morganton, and from that time until his death he lived in the family of his beloved friend, Dr. McCampbell.

Joseph Pearson Caldwell was a son of the late Hon. Joseph Pearson Caldwell and Amanda McCollough Caldwell and was born in Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., June 16, 1852. The early years of his life were spent in his native village, where he was educated by his sister, Miss Janie A. Caldwell. He also at times attended a night school.

In June, 1877, he was wedded to Miss Margaret Spratt. She died in 1893. Surviving as the result of this marriage are three children, namely: Mrs. D. H. McCollough, of Empire, Panama; Mrs. Julia H. Tallaferro, of New York, and Mr. Frank M. Caldwell, of Charlotte. Miss Janie A. Caldwell, Mr. Caldwell's sister, also survives.

Mr. Caldwell's second marriage was to Miss Addie Williams, of Charlotte. One child, Adelaide, survives.

Democratic Politicians Had Been Fooling the People.

Durham Herald (Dem.)] When it is put squarely up to them it is noticed that there are not as many trust-busters in the Democratic party as the public had been led to believe.

IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER?

Many things go to prove that it is. The way thousands are trying to help others is proof. Among them is Mrs. W. W. Gould, of Pittsfield, N. H. Finding good health by taking Electric Bitters, she now advises other sufferers, everywhere, to take them. "For years I suffered with stomach and kidney trouble," she writes. "Every medicine I used failed till I took Electric Bitters. But this great remedy helped me wonderfully." They'll help any woman. They're the best tonic and finest liver and kidney remedy that's made. Try them. You'll see. 50c at all druggists.

Wanted. — Good Housekeeping Magazine requires the services of a representative in North Carolina to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable, but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with reference, J. F. Fairbanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents in every county in the State. We have some good premium offers in connection with the paper. Write us for terms. Address, THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

CLOTHING FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

There is a very large number of men in Raleigh and surrounding country who care—who are particular—who are even fastidious about their clothes. Some of these men still go to the to-order tailor. Some others—and they are quite considerable numerically—used to go to the to-order tailor. To this latter class of men we are not writing. They KNOW already; for their clothes bear the Berwanger label. But to those who still swear by the to-order tailor, we have a message which tells of designing as clever, tailoring as fine, and style as distinctive as the most exclusive tailor ever dared to dream of. That message is all clearly set down in the Berwanger-made

SUITS AT - - - - \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25.00
OVERCOATS AT - - - - \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25.00

which are fashioned over the very same models, and built by the very same master tailors as our garments at \$30 to \$37.50. And that message is writ down in terms of no less clear—not in better styles or more distinctive tailoring, but in finer fabrics—in those garments we present at \$30 and upward. The difference in price is always somewhere in the neighborhood of a third—always, too, in favor of the Berwanger product.

S. BERWANGER THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER