

The Caucasian

AND RALEIGH ENTERPRISE.

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A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

The three Democratic candidates for the United States Senate and the Democratic organ of this city are into another spirited wrangle. The present wrangle was started on last Thursday by a speech made by Governor Kitchin in Charlotte, in which he charged that certain Democratic newspapers were making demands on candidates for "pay for what boosting they got through the newspapers."

He intimated, if he did not charge, that Senator Simmons was paying the Raleigh News and Observer and other Democratic newspapers for the large amount of boosting which he was getting through their news columns. He further stated that he could, if he had the money and was willing to engage in that kind of thing, buy two whole pages in the Raleigh News and Observer to boost him for the Senate. He further charged that the News and Observer had not only been taking money for news articles boosting his opponents, but had published such matter with the appearance that it was not paid matter but was published as news.

Senator Simmons came back at the Governor in a hot reply two days later, in which he indignantly denied that he was subsidizing the newspapers and said that he had spent very little money in buying advertising space in the news columns of the papers of the State. He further declared that he had not received any money from the lumber trust or any other trust for his campaign or in advertising, and that he did not think his campaign manager had. He further stated that his campaign manager had no doubt received small contributions from some of his friends in the State, but he did not believe any of the money came from trusts and monopolies. He further declared that he was not rich, as charged by Governor Kitchin, and that he was poorer now than when he entered the Senate.

On the next day, the Raleigh News and Observer came out in a long editorial trying to explain the charge made by Governor Kitchin that it had been publishing news matter boosting Senator Simmons for pay. The explanation admitted the charge by saying that that paper tried to be fair, and was willing to publish matter for all of the candidates in equal amount for the same amount of pay, and that it would only charge for boosting matter in excess of two hundred lines, and that that much would be freely given to the candidates.

Governor Kitchin then comes back in another statement in which he calls attention to the fact that there is no objection to a candidate buying space in a newspaper, providing the boosting matter is marked as an advertisement. He calls attention to the fact such matter had not been marked as advertisement, and that the News and Observer had not denied this charge or explained why it published news matter for pay. He further called attention to the fact that this was a new thing for newspapers to do in North Carolina, and that it was a misuse of journalism to fool the people by having them to read pay advertisements while making them think it was news. The News and Observer has so far made no explanation or denial in response to this second charge of the Governor.

Judge Clark then comes into the ring with a speech and declares that if he was Governor of North Carolina that he would at once call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a corrupt practice act and one that would require the publication of campaign expenses. Neither of the candidates for the Senate nor the Democratic organ have replied to or commented upon this declaration of Judge Clark.

If Senator Simmons has received only a few small contributions from a few poor plain friends in the State, would it not be well for him to approve the suggestion of Judge Clark and join with him in calling upon

the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass such an act? However, Senator Simmons could publish the contributions made to his campaign of his own free will without the passage of such an act, and we take it that he will now feel called upon to do so.

IS THE RACE BETWEEN CLARK AND SIMMONS?

Since Chief Justice Clark has taken the stump and has started up a vigorous campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, we notice that a number of newspapers have suggested that it now looks as if the race for the Senate would be between Clark and Simmons. It seems to us, however, that if Judge Clark develops as much strength as a number of our contemporaries seem to think he will, that the situation would soon develop to where the race would be between Clark and Kitchin.

The trusts and special interests that are understood to be backing Senator Simmons would no doubt prefer to have him stay in the Senate, inasmuch as his record would seem to be quite satisfactory to them; yet, we take it, these interests would not hesitate for a moment to drop Senator Simmons and throw their support to Governor Kitchin if they thought there was danger of Judge Clark winning.

Governor Kitchin has certainly been very kind to the trusts and monopolies since he has been Governor, and surely all of them would be glad to take him as a second choice, and indeed some of them, if seems to us, ought to want him as first choice; but inasmuch as Governor Kitchin is trying to pose as a progressive and has the support of some Democrats who believe that he is a progressive, or at least less reactionary than Senator Simmons, he will no doubt be the man selected by them on whom to combine all of their forces, for if they become frightened at the strength of Judge Clark, of course all of the Simmons men would vote for Kitchin in preference to Clark, and therefore the Kitchin vote and the Simmons vote could be easily combined on the Governor. This, it seems, will happen if the special interests become frightened at the candidacy of Judge Clark.

Last spring when Judge Clark and Governor Aycock published their cards announcing their candidacy respectively for the United States Senate, each one warned the people of the danger of permitting the trusts and monopolies to select a United States Senator. They pointed out that the beneficiaries of special privilege were determined to hold the U. S. Senate at all hazards, and that they would spend an enormous sum of money to select a Senator from North Carolina on whom they could rely. They warned the people that they were poor and not able to spend money, and that they would not accept support from monopolies and trusts.

The campaign has now progressed far enough for Judge Clark to be able to tell the people of the State if he thinks his warning was well founded and which one of the candidates for the Senate he now thinks are actually being supported by trust money.

THE APPEAL OF AN OLD REPUBLICAN WHO WAS ONCE A WHIG.

The Caucasian received a few days before its last issue a communication more than a column long from Mr. Clifton Ward of Sampson County. Before The Caucasian went to press, however, we saw the same communication published in certainly daily papers. Since the communication appeared to have been sent to several papers, we did not publish it. The news, the News and Observer has sum and substance of Mr. Ward's article, however, was an appeal to Republicans to support Mr. Taft.

Mr. Ward stated that he was one of the men in this State who helped to organize the Republican party, and he then proceeds to enumerate some of the great things accomplished by that party and contrasts the same with the want of performances by the Democratic party and give these as the reasons why all Republicans should support Mr. Taft and should not support Colonel Roosevelt. Every reason, however, which Mr. Ward cites are reasons why Republicans should support the man whom they think stands nearest for what Lincoln stood for.

The Republicans who are supporting Colonel Roosevelt do so because they feel that special interests and

those who oppose human liberty and human rights have gotten control of the Republican party, just as these special interests got control of the old Whig party and caused Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Ward to organize the Republican party. Mr. Ward was a Whig and he felt forced to leave that party. Surely, there are more reasons to-day why he could not support the action of the last Chicago Convention than there were why he could not support the Whig party in 1856.

Mr. Ward could have recited the great accomplishments of the Whig party in 1856 as reasons why he and others should not leave that party. Mr. Ward was a young man then with his face turned to the future, and he and all other men with red corpuscles in their blood at the time saw that the organization of a new party, which they then called the Republican party, was necessary to defend human rights.

When Mr. Ward was leaving the Whig party to go into the Republican party, there were a number of very highly respectable old men who wrote letters just like Mr. Ward is now writing, appealing to all Whigs to "abide the ship."

A GREAT BUSINESS THAT CONCERNS US ALL.

The editor of this paper had a conversation a few days since with a Democratic friend in which the shortcomings of the Democratic administration in this State and the Nation were freely discussed. Our friend admitted that the Democratic party had not been a success in handling the affairs of the National Government, and he also admitted that our State Government was being run, on very poor business principles. Indeed, the clear inference to be drawn from his admissions was that he was hoping that the Republican party would at least control the Presidency and that in some way he hoped for better conditions in North Carolina; but he insisted that notwithstanding all of these things, he would continue to vote the Democratic ticket.

We asked our friend if he would keep any man at the head of a business enterprise that he owned or was a stockholder in that was managed as poorly as the Democrats in this State are managing our State Government. He admitted he would not. He agreed that it was outrageous the way the Democratic machine was increasing offices, increasing salaries, increasing expenses, raising taxes, and issuing bonds. He also admitted the bad management of the public school system and lamented greatly that his party had deserted the great fundamental principle of local self-government. He also said that he was disgusted with his party on account of its record in voting for seventy-five million dollars worth of pensions for Federal soldiers who never fired a gun, and in many other ways, but after admitting everything, he would again assert that he still would have to continue to vote the Democratic ticket.

We asked him then if there should not be men in charge of Governmental affairs with the same capacity and integrity as men who would be in charge of private or corporate business affairs. He said, by all means, and we ought to have the best men and men who stood for the best policies.

We then asked him if government was not the greatest business in which he and all citizens were interested. He admitted this. Again, after all of these admissions, we asked him if in the face of this he would still continue to vote the Democratic ticket.

We are glad to say that the friend parted from us at least without making a reply, and, therefore, we feel that there is hope for him, as there is for thousands and tens of thousands of others who have been blindly voting a ticket in which they had no faith or hope.

What has become of the "money trust" investigation? The Democratic House at one time decided that the money trust was the greatest of all evils, and it was understood they would proceed to investigate it, and put it out of business. That many months ago. The money trust is still doing business at the same old stand, and apparently the Democratic Congress has forgotten all about it.

The two men in North Carolina for whom the great and pure Vance had the deepest contempt up to the day of his death are Joseph Daniels and F. M. Simmons.

A HORRIBLE SUGGESTION.

The Asheville Gazette-News in an editorial makes the following suggestion:

"But suppose the people of Illinois should deliberately send Lorimer back to the Senate?"

But how much worse would that be than for the North Carolina Democratic machine to "deliberately" send Simmons back to the Senate? Mr. Simmons is reported to have said that Lorimer, whom he was trying to get into some swamp deals in Eastern Carolina, was the "peer of any man in the Senate." Clearly Mr. Simmons was measuring Lorimer by his own low standard.

WHEN TO SUE AND WHEN NOT TO SUE.

Senator Simmons has threatened to sue the Shelby Highlander because that paper published an article commenting unfavorably upon the fact that he voted nineteen times or more with Senator Aldrich and the special interests on the tariff bill. The Shelby paper that was threatened with suit has made a retraction or an explanation.

In this connection, it is pertinent to ask why Senator Simmons did not sue Collier's Weekly when that paper commented quite pointedly upon his record. The Senator, instead of suing Collier's Weekly, simply gave out an interview and said he would not condescend to reply to anything published in that paper, for he considered abuse by it as a "badge of honor."

If the Senator had threatened to sue Collier's Weekly, that paper would hardly have made a retraction. This may be the reason why the Senator did not threaten to institute a suit for libel against it.

APOLOGIZING FOR THEIR POSITION.

Professor Wilson, the Democratic nominee for President, and all of the Democratic politicians and newspapers are now busy trying to assure the country that if there is a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress that they will, in changing the tariff, do it so as to hurt business and prosperity as little as possible. Their confessions and declarations are enough to convince the people at once of the great danger that awaits the country from another Democratic administration.

In this connection, it is well to note the declaration of the Democratic platform on the tariff question. It declares for "a tariff for revenue only," and further declares that any other kind of a tariff, that is, a tariff for protection, is "unconstitutional."

If that platform declaration means what it says in plain English, then a Democratic Congress would withdraw all protection to American industry and to American labor, and would proceed to raise revenue enough to run the Government by simply putting a tariff on articles not made or raised in this country, such as tea and coffee. It is easy enough to raise all of the revenue that the Government needs on such articles and withdraw all protection to every industry in this country and leave us on an absolutely free-trade basis.

That is what the Democratic platform declares for, yet we find Governor Wilson and his managers already trying to explain to the people that they do not mean exactly that. They

say they are going to cut down the tariff gradually and hurt the country as little as possible.

The question arises, Why should the country be hurt at all?

WILSON'S DREAM.

It appears that Candidate Woodrow Wilson has decided that a protective tariff is not so iniquitous after all. One of the Professor's advisers told him a few days ago that most of the people believed in some protection, and a few days later Professor Wilson gave out a statement giving it as his belief that tariff reduction should not be made at one sweep. After having a conference with Governor Wilson a few days ago, a New York Congressman told reporters, who were waiting on the outside, that he and the Governor had talked on three topics—the tariff, the trusts, and the scientific training of young farmers as a means of lowering the high cost of living.

Wonder if the Governor expects the young farmers to make a study of scientific farming in order that they may then sell the products of their labor for a less price than at present, and wonder if he thinks it will make the farmers warm up to his candidacy when he intimates to them that they are getting too much for their farm products? Of course all the farmers who want to sell their corn for thirty and forty cents a bushel and cotton for four and five cents will do well to vote for Mr. Wilson, but those who want good prices for their farm products will fight shy of Mr. Wilson on election day.

Mr. Josephus Daniels has not said through the columns of his paper, but in New York last week he gave an interview to a newspaper correspondent that from the information he was receiving the campaign would be between Governor Wilson and Col. Roosevelt. That accounts for the News and Observer taking up so much of its editorial space in abuse of Colonel Roosevelt. The News and Observer would have its readers believe that Roosevelt's candidacy is all a joke and that he hasn't a ghost of a show, but Daniels' statement, when he got away from home, shows Roosevelt has the Observer scared and that it is only whistling to keep up its courage.

The Observer always makes it a point to abuse and misrepresent those it fears.

There are some of the old referee Republican machine leaders in this State who are trying to get Republicans to go into the Democratic Senatorial primaries and vote for Senator Simmons, on the ground that he is partly a Republican. Wonder how many Democrats are supporting Senator Simmons for the same reason.

Shot Brother Because He Asked Him to Work.

A special from Kinston to Saturday's News and Observer says: "Charles Heath, a well-known young farmer of Greene County, was the victim in an unusual shooting affair, in which a younger brother was the assailant. Heath asked the younger man to perform some work about the tobacco barn on the farm on which they live, and enraged at the manner in which the request was made, the latter went into the house, secured a revolver and returning, began firing. One ball took effect, entering Heath's knee. The wound is not serious, but exceedingly painful."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Taft's Formal Speech of Acceptance

May Amplify His Statement in a Letter as the Campaign Develops—Root Was Head of Delegation.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—President Taft's formal speech of acceptance of the nomination of the Chicago Convention was delivered here to-day to the official committee of notification, headed by Senator Root, and a few invited guests.

Although Mr. Taft defined in detail the issues of the campaign as he saw them, he reserved the right to amplify his statement in a letter as the campaign develops.

The supreme issue that confronted the voters, the President declared, was that of the maintenance of the Nation's institutions and the preservation of the institutions and the preservation of the Constitution, threatened, he said, on the one hand by the Democratic party and on the other by those Republicans who had left the party to try their fortunes in a new one.

Next in importance, Mr. Taft placed the tariff. In the proposals of the Democrats for reductions in the present schedules, he said, lay danger of business depression and hard times. The Republican principle of revision only where scientific investigation shows it necessary, marked the straight road to continued prosperity and commercial peace.

In discussing the tariff, the President said that it was untrue that its doors could be traced to the high cost of living and pointed out that conditions of living were alike over the world. A political promise could not remedy such a condition, he said.

As an issue only less important than the tariff the President placed the regulation of trusts. He said the Sherman law had been enforced with success, but added that specific acts of unfair trade should be denounced as misdemeanors that such acts might be avoided or when committed punished by summary procedure. Interstate business enterprises, he said, should be offered a Federal incorporation law.

Aside from those issued, the President pointed to the record of the Republican party and particularly during his own administration as an earnest of what it might be expected to do in the future if the people returned it to power in November. He attacked the Democrats at other points than the tariff, making special reference to the refusal of that party in the House of Representatives to continue the naval policy of two battleships a year. Taft did not mention either Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Woodrow Wilson by name, but referred to each. While he did not accuse either of embracing the doctrines of Socialism, many of the proposals they had made, the President said, savored of it strongly. He closed with a review of his administrative achievements and appealed directly to the conservative voters of the Democratic party to join with the Republicans at the polls.

For Only Twenty-five Cents.

The Caucasian will be sent to new subscribers from now until after the November election for only twenty-five cents. Those who want to keep posted can't afford to miss this opportunity. Can't you get up a club of four or more and send The Caucasian before the next issue.

He Won't Limp Now.

No more limping for Tom Moore of Cochran, Ga. "I had a bad sore on my instep that nothing seemed to help till I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve," he writes, "but this wonderful healer soon cured me." Heals old, running sores, ulcers, boils, burns, cuts, bruises, eczema or piles. Try it. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

PALM BEACH SUITS REDUCED

We have in all 15 Suits, following sizes: 3-33, 1-34, 2-35, 1-36, 2-44, 1-46, 1-50 in regulars. 2-44, 1-46 stouts. If your size is in the lot your choice at \$6.75 instead \$8.50 and \$9.00.

Our August Sales In Clothing.

Both Summer and Spring Suits should be of extraordinary importance to you. You save on every purchase in Clothing for immediate use as well as Fall wear. Your boys will soon go to school. Buy his outfit from our Spring stock and you'll have the very weight Clothing most suitable for school.

\$2.50 to \$9.00 saved on Spring Suits.
\$3.50 to \$5.00 saved on Cravenetted Mohair Suits
50c to \$2.50 saved on Separate Trousers.
1-5 off on all Separate Summer Coats.

8 Crash Suits \$7.50 value for \$5.00. Sizes 1-33, 1-44, 1-46, 1-48, 1-50 regulars, 1-42 long, 1-46, 1-48 shorts.

On every purchase of Clothing you'll get the benefit of our August Clearing.

S. BERWANGER, The One-Price Clothier.