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SOME FACTS ABOUT DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE AND INCOMPETENCE.

When Aycock was elected Governor, succeeding a Republican Governor, he found over \$200,000.00 in the State treasury. The expenses of the State government under the Republican administration had been only \$1,200,000. The expenses of the Democratic administration of Governor Aycock increased from \$1,200,000.00 to \$1,800,000.00. Under the succeeding Democratic administration of Governor Glenn the expenses increased from \$1,800,000 to \$3,000,000. Under the succeeding Democratic administration of Governor Kitchin the expenses last year have run up to the enormous sum of \$3,900,000, and it is estimated that if the Democratic program of extravagance which has already been mapped out is permitted by the people to be carried into execution that the expenses will run to over \$5,000,000 next year.

It will be remembered that it was impossible for the Democrats to make both ends meet under such an incompetent and extravagant administration, and that when their first big deficit arose they proceeded to issue bonds and mortgage future generations to pay them to meet the increased expenses of the Government created by their extravagance. When the money secured from this first issue of bonds was exhausted they attempted to mortgage the State and sell another issue of bonds. Such bad management, of course, did not help the credit of the State. No man can borrow money on favorable terms who has plainly spent more than his income. This is what North Carolina has been doing under Democratic management. Therefore, when the second issue of bonds was offered for sale they could not be sold at par.

In facing this dilemma, with a busted treasury, with the credit of the State discredited, Governor Kitchin and Senator Simmons and the remainder of the Democratic machine got together and decided to call a special session of the Legislature in order to reduce the selling price of the bonds to meet the discredited credit of the State, or to do the same thing by indirection by increasing the rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent to appeal to the cupidity of bond buyers.

While the State was in this pitiable and discreditable position before the world, one of the great trusts of the country saw an opportunity to get a mortgage on the Democratic organization, which they thought amounted to a mortgage on the State perpetually and to buy their peace. Therefore, this trust stepped forward and offered to buy these bonds at a figure above the market price. This unholy deal was made which resulted in the placing of a second mortgage upon the State by Kitchin in addition to the first mortgage placed by Simmons and the machine in 1898.

This is why the Kitchin promise of an honest anti-trust law with teeth was never carried out, and why the trust law that was then on the statute books of 1907, which had a few sound teeth, was repealed and a perfectly toothless law put in its place. The Supreme Court of North Carolina in a recent decision has declared this to be a fact in a unanimous opinion.

"When the money from this sale and mortgage of the State to the trusts was exhausted the Democratic machine again found itself with increasing expenses and with a busted treasury. They realized that they could not sell another issue of bonds unless they gave a third mortgage on the State to the same or some other trusts, and besides, they had begun to fear the righteous indignation of the people. This caused them to put their heads together and work out new schemes for raising additional revenues from the pockets of the people to pay the increased salaries and increased expenses which they had created as the result of their extravagance and folly, and also to put more of their henchmen on the pay-

roll to be supported by the honest toilers of the State.

"Facing this dilemma, they manufactured a scheme to increase the taxes of the people. In order to raise several million dollars more of revenue they worked out a scheme to have the property of the State reassessed and increased its valuation to a point from one-third to one-half, and in some cases, to double its former valuation, so that thereby they could raise from one-half to double the amount of taxes to the people to be paid by the same people and on the same property.

"This deceitful and infamous scheme has been carried out, and each citizen of the State will realize its extent when he digs into his pocket-book deeper than ever in order to get his next tax receipt."

This also explains why every trust and monopoly in the country is supporting Simmons in the Senate in order to renew the mortgage which he placed upon the State in 1898. They have used Kitchin as long as he is of any use. They think Simmons more dependable, and possibly more servile to their every order and dictate.

In this connection, it should also be remembered as one of the important terms of the mortgage which Simmons placed upon the State twelve years ago that the railroads were to have permission to mulch North Carolina to the extent of from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. There is not an intelligent business man in Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro, Raleigh, or any other town in the State that does not know that he and his customers are being robbed daily to this extent. The fact is known and is a matter of official record that the receipts of the railroads from their business done in North Carolina is twenty-three per cent higher than from their business done in the States to the north and the south of us, and this is because the people of North Carolina are not protected either by the State Railway Commission or by our Senators and Congressmen as they are in the adjoining States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, etc.

This is not only a cruel and criminal burden placed upon our people, but it is besides not only preventing manufacturing enterprises from coming to our borders, but has actually closed up factories and driven them from the State. Our information is that no less than nine factories have left the town of Greensboro on account of these infamous conditions. While these factories have been able to leave and escape such robbery, we have two millions of people who have not been able to leave, and who wish to live and raise their children in the State as loyal Tar Heels. As a part of this robbery that is placed upon these people who are still in the State and who hope to remain, namely, the farmers, last year over \$2,000,000 on fertilizers alone was robbed from these men who create the wealth that makes this a great and rich State and a great and rich country.

These are facts that have repeatedly been published and have never been denied. They have been stated by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and merchants' associations in a dozen different towns in the State, some of their resolutions having gone to the extent of denouncing the Corporation Commission of this State for not protecting the people from this robbery and have also denounced our Senators and Congressmen for their failure to use their power in Congress to remedy this condition where only it can be completely and effectively remedied under the interstate commerce act. This will continue if we vote to endorse it. It cannot be stopped except at the polls, and that is the only way to stop it.

The Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, assembled in annual convention at High Point on the 14th day of last February, appealed to the Corporation Commission to join them in a suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads for relief against this iniquitous discrimination in freight rates which they said "threaten the very existence of the furniture industry in North Carolina." The Corporation Commission, through its secretary, Mr. Maxwell, positively declined to assist them in their efforts, which brought from the association assembled at High Point on February 14, 1912, a resolution of denunciation of the Corporation Commission and calling upon all good citizens of the State

to join them in their "protest against the position taken by the Corporation Commission." These resolutions were signed by A. E. Tate, of High Point, and B. F. Huntley, of Winston-Salem, both Democrats.

In this connection, it is interesting and important to note that the Democratic party and its State platform of 1906 made the following pledge to the people:

"The discrimination of the railroads against North Carolina cities and towns and in favor of other points having no greater natural advantages is a grave injustice to the people of this State, and should be corrected by such means as are available within the limitations set by the Constitution of the United States."

Here is a declaration of the Democratic party in convention assembled that recognizes facts as to freight discrimination which existed then and exists to-day even in a more aggravated form. That party secured control of the State that year on this as its leading promise. This promise brought to the party that year the support of practically all of the business men of the State, regardless of politics, who were suffering from these conditions, and gave to them one of the greatest victories that they have ever won.

Immediately following their victory on this pledge, the leaders of the party, instead of carrying out this pledge and giving the people the relief promised, made a deal with the corporations to permit them to continue their robbery. Therefore, when the Legislature of 1907 met this pledge was absolutely ignored and an attempt was made to throw dust in the eyes of the people by a sham battle over passenger rates. But there came up such a protest from the farmers, business men, and all other wealth-producers in the State upon the failure to carry out this pledge that it became necessary for the Democratic leaders to do something to divert the attention of the people.

They had in the past used the cry of "nigger" successfully to hide similar broken promises and political rascality. They realized that it was impossible again to hide their corrupt bargains with the corporations and their treachery to the people behind that worn-out appeal to passion and prejudice. This is when Thomas J. Jarvis and a few of the other old leaders and railroad attorneys who had grown gray in their perfidy and treachery to the people, conceived the idea of getting the women and the children of the State to appropriate the churches for political meetings and to hold prayer meetings and crying hallelaloos, to distract the attention of the people from the perfidy of the Democratic machine. This is the origin and true history of the prohibition campaign of 1908, and also explains why they have not been any more honest in enforcing that law than they have been in keeping any other promises they have made to the people.

These freight rate discriminations against our State and our people are too many to enumerate, and are so glaring that it would be impossible to believe their accuracy were it not known to so many people and were it not being repeated every day and every hour. We cite the few following illustrations:

A car-load shipment of peas from Fairfax, S. C., to Greensboro, N. C., 27c. per 100 pounds; to Richmond, Va., via Greensboro, N. C., 9c. per 100 pounds.

A car-load of flour from Louisville, Ky., via Greensboro, N. C., to Lynchburg, Va., 20c. per barrel; this car stopped in Greensboro, N. C., 40c. per barrel.

A car-load of glucose, principal ingredient used in the manufacture of candies, shipped from Chicago, Ill., via Roanoke, Va., to Winston-Salem, N. C., freight \$430 per car; same car diverted from Roanoke, Virginia, to Lynchburg, Virginia, \$220; thereby making a discrimination against the Winston manufacturer in favor of the Lynchburg manufacturer of \$210. A manufacturer in Winston used a car-load of this ingredient every four days, thereby costing him \$52.50 per day in the way of excessive freight rates more than the Lynchburg manufacturer has to pay.

A car-load of bananas from Jacksonville, Fla., via Winston, N. C., to Roanoke, Va., \$48; to stop this same car in Winston, N. C., the freight is \$98.

The rate on molasses from New Orleans, La., to Greensboro, N. C., is

7c. per gallon; from New Orleans, La., to Richmond, Va., via Greensboro, N. C., a distance of 116 miles further, is only 4c. per gallon.

Fertilizer shipped from Norfolk, Va., to North Carolina, is 40 per cent higher than a car-load shipped from Norfolk to points in Virginia, the same distance, thus costing the farmers in the State over \$2,000,000 annually in excessive freight rates more than the Virginia farmer pays on the same quantity.

A car-load of plow points from Louisville, Ky., via Statesville, N. C., to Lynchburg, Va., is 11c. per 100; this car stopped at Statesville, N. C., is 34c. per 100. The same car stopped at Hickory, 35 miles west of Statesville, is 12c. higher than at Statesville.

A shoe manufacturer in Winston, who has been operating six or seven years, has closed his plant on account of his exorbitant freight rates. He states that during the time he has been in operation he has paid in the way of excessive freight rates more than he would have paid if he had transacted business in Lynchburg, \$45,000. Consequently, he is moving his plant out of the city.

Thus we see why Lynchburg to-day has seventy-five thousand people and dozens of prosperous manufacturing plants and thousands of prosperous laboring men employed therein, when Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro, Durham, and Raleigh could be equally as large in population, equally as active in industrious enterprises, and equally happy in its large growing population of laboring men. In short, to-day Charlotte, Winston, Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, and indeed every town in the State, could just as well be doubled in population, industry and wealth, and would be if they had rates the same as the other towns mentioned above in other States have.

This explains why it is that the railroads of this State are collecting 23 per cent, or \$1,200 annually, on the same kind and quantity of freight as compared with the amount being collected by the same railroads in our sister States and sister towns in other States. Notwithstanding this universal knowledge of this condition, our Senators opposed the only proposition that has ever been before Congress looking to relief from this unjust discrimination through national legislation and the instrumentality of the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the same time, it is well known that our Democratic Senators and Congressmen have never exerted any honest effort to have our State Corporation Commission to perform its part in stopping these abuses, but have encouraged them to permit this robbery to go on.

In this connection, and illustrating what the State Corporation Commission alone could do to remedy this notorious and scandalous robbery, we mention the following additional fact that has occurred and is occurring within the boundaries of our State and is entirely within the jurisdiction of our State government. A sufferer from Winston gives this fact that the railroad companies charged the farmer \$16 for transferring a car-load of ingredients for fertilizer from the depot in Winston-Salem to Spach's Siding, on south side of depot, a distance of two miles, after the freight has been paid on this car from Wilmington to Winston. This is one instance of thousands of how our railroads are permitting the Democratic machine to deal with the people of the State within its borders, which is exclusively under the control of the State Legislature and the State Corporation Commission.

We are told that the railroad companies in this State have not materially changed their rates in the State for thirty-five years, notwithstanding the increased amount of freight and the improved facilities for handling the same.

This is simply one exhibit as to one branch of how our great State industrial life and business has been mismanaged and looted by the State Democratic machine.

The record of the Democratic party at Washington in national affairs, having the opportunity as they did during the last Congress with a Democratic Congress, is equally incompetent and disastrous. The Democratic House did not fulfill or attempt to fulfill in any sincere and intelligent way a single promise made to the people. The bill introduced by Senator Cummins to strengthen the national anti-trust law in the light of the decisions of the courts in the

case of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies was defeated by a Democratic House. The Senate amendments to one of the Democratic House pop-gun tariff bills, which proposed to reduce the duty on sugar two cents a pound, the Senate amendment providing a wise and intelligent amendment to make that provision effective by repealing the Dutch sixteen standard test which was originated and enacted at the request of and in the interest of the Sugar Trust, was defeated by the Democratic House after having been adopted in the Senate by the combined votes of the regular Republicans and the progressive Republicans.

It would take too much space to record their false record of omission and commission of this kind. However, there is one flagrant piece of politics that we cannot at this time and at this late hour omit, and that is the effort of the Democratic party to buy the national election in order to furnish offices for the horde of hungry Democratic politicians by a bold steal of \$75,000,000 from the public treasury. We refer to the bill passed through the Democratic House to appropriate \$75,000,000 as an additional sum for Federal pensions.

For forty years every Democratic politician in this State and the South has denounced the Republican party for taxing the people and robbing the public treasury to buy the Union soldier vote through extravagant and enormous pensions to men who did not deserve them. This Democratic House, hungering for the flesh-pots of Egypt, recorded as its first act not only an endorsement of all the liberal pensions hitherto provided by the Republican party for Union soldiers and for soldiers who actually fought, but deliberately passed a bill to appropriate \$75,000,000 in addition for different and additional so-called Union soldiers who never fired a gun and who were never in a battle. There could have been no purpose in such an act but to try to buy the Presidency for the Democratic party.

On top, and in addition to these pregnant facts, we cannot feel justified in failing to call attention to one further fact, and that is that the Democratic machine of this State and the Democratic national machine conspired to nominate for President a man thoroughly satisfactory to the Standard Oil Company, Thos. F. Ryan, to the American Tobacco Company, the Belmonts and the Rothschilds, and that they succeeded in doing this at Baltimore, though they have attempted to fool the people with the statement that a progressive was nominated in spite of the trusts and money power. It is true that there was a diversion of sentiment among the agents of the various big special interests in this country as to the Democratic nominee, each one desiring, if possible, to force the others into selecting the special man of their special choice.

Within the last few days, a statement has been given out from Democratic headquarters in New York to the effect that Governor Wilson indignantly declined to receive a contribution of \$12,500 from Cyrus McCormick, the head of the Harvester trust. It is, however, a fact that while this sum had been used in helping to secure his nomination at Baltimore, it has since been returned, but that its place has been filled by one Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, who is the protege and agent of the Standard Oil interests. Mr. Dodge is a director in the City National Bank, that is owned by the Standard Oil Company, and is a director and officer in at least twenty more corporations that are controlled by Rockefeller and that group of interests, and serves on these boards with Rockefeller as a member of the same. It is a fact that will not be denied that this man Cleveland H. Dodge contributed for himself and the interests behind him over \$50,000 to secure the nomination of Mr. Wilson at Baltimore.

This shows that these interests did not make terms with Mr. Wilson after he was nominated out of fear, but that he was their choice before the convention.

In addition, it should be remembered, and it is a matter of record, that Governor Wilson immediately after his nomination declared that the platform on which he was nominated, containing many beautiful platitudes, did not bind him or his party, and that he would have a "program" of his own for his administration.

It should further be remembered

that in Mr. Wilson's next public statement that he declared that his remedy for the "high cost of living" was to have a "dearer dollar." He declared that the dollar was too cheap; in short, that the dollar today bought less than it formerly did. This is exactly the declaration that Grover Cleveland made when he was a candidate for President, and that he made in his first message to Congress after he was elected when he declared for scarcer money and a dearer dollar. We all know what happened when Congress responded to his demand. Cotton went to four cents a pound and then one dollar would buy twenty-five pounds of cotton. To-day one dollar buys only nine pounds of cotton.

If we vote for Wilson, and if he carries out the "program" that he has promised to carry out, then he will use the power of this Government to make one dollar buy twenty-five pounds of cotton again. In short, Mr. Wilson has boldly declared for a dear dollar and a cheap man. Let those who want to vote for him do so with their eyes open. If Mr. Wilson can be trusted to carry out the policy which he has publicly declared for, we will have a repetition of the condition under the Cleveland administration, of low prices, hard times, soup houses, and panics.

These are a few of some of the more important statements and charges that have been made against the Democratic party in this campaign through newspapers and on the stump, and to not a single one has there yet been a reply or an explanation or a protest. The only reply to these charges and facts is a refusal for a joint discussion or to discuss the issues.

SOME PHILOSOPHY IN POLITICS.

There is a certain nearly county where the regular Republicans and the progressive Republicans are working together in support of one county ticket. That county will be lost or won by probably less than one hundred votes. The chairman of both committees in that county have written former Senator Butler asking him to use his good offices in trying to get a similar arrangement made on the State ticket as they have made in their county.

We have just received from one of these chairmen a letter containing a copy of his reply, from which we make the following extract:

"I did everything that I could at the Charlotte convention to bring about a result on the State and electoral tickets similar to the arrangements which you have made in your county. I regret the intemperate folly of enough leaders on both sides to defeat such a wise, and to my mind, patriotic course. I fear that it is now too late to accomplish anything in this campaign.

"My information is, however, that the great masses of the people of our State and of the whole country are reading and thinking on their own account as never before, and my judgment is that the politicians will hear from the people on the day of election and will be wiser thereafter.

"It may be possible that the calamity of another Democratic national administration will be forced upon us by such unwise action on the part of leaders in this and enough other States to effect the result. If, however, we must pass through the evils of another Cleveland Democratic administration, we have one consolation, and that is that good will come of evil. Another Democratic administration in this country would appeal to the heart and conscience of more patriotic people who have in the past been voting from sentiment and prejudice than would all the arguments that you and I and every other man in the State and county could make."

Don't let any Democrat persuade you to vote for their Senatorial candidate, for then they will claim you are honor bound to vote the rest of the Democratic ticket, or not vote at all. Save your vote, and your honor, too, by voting for the Roosevelt electors as well as for the friends of Roosevelt on the State and county tickets.

A railroad employee in Chicago gave a month's salary to the Wilson campaign fund. And if by chance Wilson should be elected President next Tuesday, some one may have to give this present railroad employee several times his present salary to keep him and his family from starving under the reign of Democratic free trade, which means cheap labor, and often no employment at all.