

# Harmon Commends Jacksonian Politics To Democratic Party

Before the Democratic Club of East (Jan. 12th.)

The defeat of Wellington's veterans at New Orleans by half their number of American volunteers was an extraordinary feat of arms, wiped out the disgrace of Hill's surrender and the capture of Washington. And, though the battle was fought in ignorance that the treaty of peace had been signed, its results were most important in making secure our newly acquired western territory.

There has seldom been a campaign whose success was so largely due to the commander. But, while it is the anniversary of that battle which for nearly a century has brought citizens together for celebration all over the land, it is not Jackson, the general, who draws them so much as Jackson, the democrat, though he is the only one of our presidents, besides Washington, who has reached a place in the hearts of his countrymen by service of the highest order in both war and peace.

The republic could not be lasting until it rested on the affection and confidence of the entire citizen body, and this could not be if it were either imposed or conducted on the theory that the government must somehow be made better than the common patriotism and intelligence are likely to produce.

This idea of the Hamiltonians was rejected by the constitution, which established a broad and liberal suffrage, but "compatible with ingrained respect for parliamentary methods and constitutional checks." But the first presidents all belonged to the class which that school thought the only safe and proper one to exercise authority. Even Jefferson, by birth, training, estate and social standing, would have been counted among the aristocracy, if such a class had been recognized. This made him a more effective champion of true popular government, and he is one of many examples of honest and patriotic men with whom principle has prevailed over environment, natural inclination and even self interest.

If the evolution of government by the people was not complete, it would not be until, by the established process, a president should be brought forth from what Lincoln called "the plain people," to whom opening the door of opportunity by release from arbitrary distinctions and authority meant more than it did to others.

Jackson these first came fully into view, not merely by his election because he had not acquired himself with credit they would not soon have recovered from the loss of prestige. But they did not put forward, as their chief contribution to the list of chief magistrates, a man untried in public life. He had served as prosecuting attorney, at the age of 21, then as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee; then as her first representative in congress, when only 29 years old. Soon after he was promoted to the senate, and, resigning that, was for 6 years a judge of the supreme court of the state. After he acted as territorial governor of Florida, and was again senator from Tennessee.

If we did not know that modesty usually goes with true greatness it would seem strange that in spite of such long and varied civil experience Jackson, when the presidency was first suggested to him, declared that he was not fit for it. He was not yet emancipated from the belief which long precedent had created. He did not realize the true significance of the popular demand for his election. He did not foresee that he was to break down forever the class idea in America, open the way for other presidents chosen from the birth and adverse conditions, and thus make the nation strong and enduring by broadening the field of her supply of worthy and capable leaders. But none would have been quicker than he to denounce those who would seek to restore class distinction and narrow the field of supply again, by making superior advantages of birth, education, culture, or experience in affairs disqualifications for public duty.

If this first typically popular president were only a memory, the celebration of Jackson day would be most fitting, but the principles of Jefferson which this man of action had strikingly associated to put in practice will always be associated with his name. And these have not become obsolete and never will. They constitute the code of political morality and wisdom which few will dispute but many forget or find pretexts for disregarding as instances for their application.

It is well for the country that one of the great parties is committed to them by more than a century.

It would be a reflection on the genius of the American people to claim that they cannot evolve from experience improvements in the methods by which their purposes are made known and carried out. But no plan

can be devised which will dispense with capable, diligent and devoted service by public officials. There is no magic in any form or process. Good results in government, as in all other enterprises, are to be had only by intelligent study and hard work by those who conduct it, acting always with an eye single to the public good.

Jackson said: "Office is considered as a species of property; and government rather as a means of promoting individual interests than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles divert support of the few at the expense of the many."

The scheme of employing the taxing power to enrich individuals had made little progress in this country in Jackson's time. The civil war afforded the occasion to establish it and the succeeding period the opportunity to develop it to monstrous proportions. It feeds on its own offspring, the profuse expenditure of public funds which Jackson never failed to denounce and oppose, insisting always on "the observance of a strict and faithful economy."

Good citizens of all parties would have been quick to condemn the large yearly waste in the expenses of the house of representatives by the creation and retention of needless positions and otherwise, but it took a democratic house to expose and correct it. And it will require a democratic administration to cut down the already enormous and increasing cost of all the departments of the government.

A distinguished republican senator has said that three hundred million dollars can be saved yearly by conducting the public business in a business way. That waste is four times the entire annual expenditure for all purposes of the state of Ohio and all its cities and subdivisions.

The outlay of the federal government has gone during three successive republican administrations from one billion dollars every two years to more than a billion dollars each year, every cent of it taken from the earnings and resources of our citizens by taxation, most of it under tariff laws. This would consume a little more than six years the entire taxable property in Ohio according to the recent appraisement at full value.

The committees of the house for the various departments, most of which have done nothing for years but pay salaries to their numerous clerks, messengers, etc., are all now doing exactly what Jackson urged on congress nearly two years ago, making "general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts to secure the economy of public agents and promote efficiency."

And why should not the public business be managed on the same principles and with the same care and ability that citizens devote to their private business, especially when it involves the handling of such an enormous amount of money? Are there men who will be more earnest for themselves than for their country? Or do we too often fail to secure for the public service men with the practical ability which makes American enterprise foremost in all other directions? Or have we come to tolerate lower standards in the discharge of public duties?

But taking more than a billion dollars from the people for public purposes every year is a mild abuse of authority compared with arranging tariff taxes so as to enable favored manufacturers to collect from them a much larger sum for their own benefit, because, according to reliable estimates, for every dollar the government receives on articles imported the favored manufacturers collect three dollars above the nominal price of like articles from American consumers. This is in effect farming out the taxing power, one of the worst abuses known to history, to the highest of all special privileges.

Jackson urged a gradual reduction of tariff taxes, especially on necessities, at a time when they were levied mainly for revenue. When recently we saw a president led, against his just inclination, to sign and praise a tariff bill which broke his own and his party's promise of reform, and then, in the face of his express admissions, veto bills for reductions passed by congress under direct command of the voters of the entire country, men everywhere exclaimed, as they did in the days of vacillating Buchanan, "Oh, for one hour of Andrew Jackson!"

Now we find the business of the entire country disturbed and halting because of this wretched system of favor taxes has brought its certain result. Unnatural competition was stimulated by these and thus suppressed by the formation of trusts and combinations, in order that dividends might not cease on stock which was the capitalization

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of this special advantage. Instead of cutting off the source by reforming the tariff it was sought to control the stream by forbidding these trusts and combinations.

# FARMERS PLAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY

Special to The News.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 13.—If present plans do not miscarry, Asheville will have in operation by March 1 a \$5,000 creamery plant. The name of the creamery will likely be the Farmers Co-operative Creamery and it will be established for the benefit of the farmers of the county and the surrounding country owned and operated by them. The object will be to manufacture the dairy products of this section into butter and cheese sufficient to supply the local trade and compete in many of the Southern markets with the creameries of the North and East.

About 30 farmers of the county have already evidenced their interest in the undertaking and something like \$1,000 or \$1,200 has already been pledged. The movement has been on foot for about a month and there seem to be no obstacles in the way of its establishment. The biggest consideration now is to get the farmers of the Weaverville section to come in on the proposition. These men have been considering the establishment of such a plant for some time and a number have already pledged about \$600 for the establishment of a plant in Weaverville. It is argued that if the creamery should be established in Weaverville, it would be practically inaccessible to the greater part of the section around Asheville, while if it were established here it would be perfectly accessible to them and the Weaverville people would not be inconvenienced in sending their products here as they have the benefit of the street car service to Asheville.

The Farmers' Union of Weaverville is to hold a meeting on Saturday, January 20th, to consider the proposition of coming into the movement of the other farmers of the county in a plant here and at that time those who are interested in the matter will go to Weaverville and present their claims. It is believed that the claims of the latter will be admitted and that the union will co-operate in the establishment of the plant here. It is certainly a popular movement and not a single farmer has been approached on the subject who has not expressed his willingness to take stock in the company.

It is understood that it will not be a difficult task to fit up the plant as soon as the organization is effected work will begin immediately. Several sites are under consideration for the plant but if none of these prove favorable a building will be erected. A \$5,000 plant can be quickly put in shape and it is said will be large enough to fill the needs of the community for the next 20 years. Its capacity would be about 3,000 pounds of butter.

The Southern Railway has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the farmers of the entire western section of the state in this undertaking by establishing a baggage rate on the products for miles around. For instance a parcel of 100 pounds will be carried a distance of 50 miles for the sum of 25 cents. This would put the farmer in a position to be as useful and as cheap to the people living that distance from the city as those living only a few miles in the country. The state department of agriculture will also co-operate in the undertaking and will send a man here to help open the plant. The state is doing all in its power to encourage the dairying business in this section now and would be more than willing to aid in such a proposition as this.

The present idea is to manufacture first class creamery butter and cheese, which can complete successfully with the products that are now shipped south from eastern cities and from the west as far as Illinois. There will be side lines developed, however, that will prove very profitable. There will be necessarily be a cold storage in connection and this could be used for eggs, thus bringing into the market a much larger supply of fresh country eggs during the summer season.

Another side line which would probably prove the most remunerative of any, would be the raising of chickens and skimmed milk, another by-product of the plant. Skimmed milk is one of the best fatteners known for chickens and a milk fatted fowl is worth from three to four cents a pound more than any other. All of which seems to prove conclusively that such a plant would be a very paying proposition to the farmers. It will all go to their general welfare too, for no one will be allowed to buy a controlling interest in the business and its business will be conducted by a majority vote.

Eclipses of 1912.

There will be five eclipses in 1912. Two of the sun, two of the moon and one of the republican party.—Newberry Observer.

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# Program for Anti-Saloon League Convention

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13.—General Manager R. L. Davis, of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, announced today that Congressman E. Y. Webb and R. N. Page have just consented to attend and participate in the program for the state convention called by the executive committee of the North Carolina League in Raleigh January 26, 27, and 28. Also Governor Kitchen promised to deliver the address of welcome and Attorney General T. W. Bickett is to be one of the speakers along with Dr. P. A. Baker, superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League and E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington, of the legislative committee of the American Anti-Saloon League. Five thousand copies of the official call for the state convention came from the presses of the printers today and will be sent out into every part of the state at once along with letters by the pastors of the Raleigh churches to the pastors of all churches in the state urging the fullest possible church and Sunday school representation in the convention. The call urges two special purposes of the convention to be the quickening of law enforcement and of national legislation to co-operate with the state prohibition laws. Also that there be increased effort toward bringing about personal abstinence from strong drink.

E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington, D. C., is to deliver a number of notable addresses in the state before the state convention meets. He is to be in Elizabeth City for an address Sunday afternoon; in Wilson for an address Sunday night, in Goldsboro Monday night and then he goes to the special meeting in Wilmington that convenes Tuesday night.

Rev. Mr. Davis is delighted at the outlook for the state convention in Raleigh and says the indications are for an immense convention. The splendid new auditorium will be used for the convention.

# NEARLY THOUSAND CHARTERS ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Special to The News.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13.—It develops that there were issued by the secretary of state during the year 1911, 976 charters for new corporations compared with 1058 issued during the year 1910. The opinion is advanced by many that this falling off is due to the increasing tendency toward regulation and taxation, through fees and otherwise, of the corporations, especially the system of federal taxation that has been in force the past year.

# Empty heads are easily rattled.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND is a reliable family medicine. Give it to your children, and take it yourself when you feel a cold coming on. It checks and cures coughs and colds and croup and prevents bronchitis and pneumonia.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS always give satisfaction because they always do the work. J. T. Shelton, Bremen, Ga., says: "I have used Foley Kidney Pills with great satisfaction and found more relief from their use than from any other kidney medicine, and I've tried almost all kinds. I can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers for kidney and bladder trouble." Bowen Drug Store.

# N. & W. Railway

Schedule in Effect June 11, 1911.

10:20 am Lv. Charlotte So. Ry. 5:50 pm  
2:05 pm Lv. Winston-Salem 2:05 pm  
4:05 am Lv. Mooresville N.W. Ry. 11:45 am  
8:25 pm Ar. Mooresville N.W. Ry. 3:15 am

Additional trains leave Winston-Salem 7:30 am daily.

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tells us "I am heating seven rooms, with the amount of coal I would ordinarily consume in one grate" (Seven times the space heated on the same coal consumption.)

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You will see the "Big Key" at our front door.

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I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial, and if you are not cured, you may return it to me. I will send you a copy of "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVICE" with explanations and illustrations why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves. "Woman's Own Medical Advice" has it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says "You must have an operation," you will know that you have a home remedy. It cures all old or young. It is Mothers of Daughters. I will explain a complete home treatment which speedily and effectively cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from it.

Whenever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly give you an address that this home treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, absolutely free. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H

# U. S. Golf Asso. Meets To-day

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association was held this afternoon at the Bellevue-Stratford, and was marked by a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country.

During the course of the meeting Secretary Watson announced that he had received applications from the following clubs for the championship of events of 1912: For the amateur championship, the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.; the Country Club of Buffalo, the Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Essex County Club, of Manchester, Mass. Application for the open championships was made by the Essex County Club, of Manchester, Mass. The Essex County Club and the Buffalo Country Club made application for the women's championship event.

Secretary Watson also read a letter from the Nausaas County Club, of Glen Cove, N. J., offering its course for any events, should the association desire to use it.

Officers for the past and present of the association will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford this evening, when the results of this afternoon's election of officers will be announced.

There are various grades of success. Even the man with the wheelbarrow may feel that he is in the dash.

Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.