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MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1912.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

SPEECH BY GOV. KITCHIN

HEARD BY A LARGE AUDIENCE.

Lays Down the Principles Upon Which Progressive Democracy is Appealing to the People of the Country and Shows How Simmons Has Failed to Uphold Them and Has Encouraged Republican Principle of Protection and Subsidies, and Stood by Corrupt Political Machines as Typified by Lorimer.

Governor W. W. Kitchin spoke to a large crowd of Union county people in the court house last Thursday. The court room was filled and there was a demand for seats in the gallery. He spoke two hours and held the closest attention of the audience for all that time. He was very briefly introduced by Sheriff Griffith, who set the pace for introductory speeches in hot weather. The speech of Sheriff Griffith was comprised in the simple statement that it was his present duty to introduce the speaker of the day, who was the Governor of North Carolina.

The friends of the Governor were highly pleased with the speech, both as a presentation of party principles and as an unanswerable defense of the rights of the people to have the government run in behalf of all the people and not for the special benefit of the few. This, the Governor said, was the main issue in this country, it is the issue upon which Woodrow Wilson is running for president, it is the issue that he is appealing to the people on, and the sole idea by which he will be governed when the people send him to the senate of the United States. He discussed the record of Senator Simmons for the last three or four years, showing from the record of his acts and speeches in congress where he had departed from the democratic faith and upheld the republican, and wherein this was a service to the special interests and a desertion from the rights of the masses of the people.

As a result of his departure from the principles and policies of the Democratic party, the Governor said that you would find all the Republicans heartily in favor of the reelection of Senator Simmons, and especially those so-called McKinley and Taft Democrats who voted the State Democratic ticket but the National Republican ticket, and that his friends were contending that in the coming senatorial primary no one ought to be allowed to vote unless he had previously voted on that day for Woodrow Wilson and the balance of the Democratic ticket. He complimented Mr. R. A. Morrow of Monroe, who is a member of the State executive committee, and although supporting Mr. Simmons, voted to do the square and right thing in saying that only those who voted for Wilson in the general election should be allowed to vote for senator in the primary on the same day, in spite of the fact that all the other Simmons men except one voted not to make this requirement specific. Not only, said the Governor, were such Republicans for Simmons, but likewise was every man in the State who thought he was getting some special benefit for his business from the government, and he could prove that the great lumber trust of the North-west was for Simmons, because one of his chief spokesmen had urged all lumber people to show substantial appreciation for those who had stood by them, and Simmons had stood by them in voting against his party for protection on lumber, and "substantial" appreciation means to go down in your pocket and help pay campaign expenses. This is the same crowd that raised \$100,000 to buy the election of Lorimer, whom Simmons voted to keep in the senate. The Governor also said that the oil mills and what is commonly known as the cotton seed oil trust was for Simmons because Simmons had voted for protection on cotton seed oil, which was directly contrary to the interest of the cotton farmers, because if foreign buyers could come in and bid for our raw cotton seed that would make the price go up.

The Governor quoted from the Congressional Record the date and time when Simmons voted wrong and said that not one fact that he stated could be disputed by Simmons, and that he had repeatedly challenged Simmons, and now challenged him, to meet him and defend his record before the people. He said that Simmons dared not meet him in joint debate because he could not stand to have his own record aired before the people. He showed where Simmons had denounced Bryan, Oscar Underwood and Champ Clark, and said that if the record of these men and the Democratic House of Representatives was to be indorsed, that of Simmons could not be. He said that if the Democratic party had made the record that Simmons had made it would now be in the quicksands of defeat instead of expecting a great victory as every Democrat now is. He said that he did not charge that Simmons was not a Democrat, but said that his Democracy was the same kind that Gorman and Hill had when they defeated tariff reform and blasted the hopes of the party and the people.

The Governor said that the people were with him, that he had no money to hire men to run over North Carolina, slip in and out and see the politicians and get their support, but that he would be elected

Official Vote Union County Democratic Primary, July 27, 1912.

Names of Candidates and Offices for Which They Aspire.	North Monroe.	South Monroe.	Whitgate.	Marshville.	Olive Branch.	Euto.	North Goose Creek.	South Goose Creek.	Unionville.	Vance.	East Sandy Ridge.	West Sandy Ridge.	Marvin.	Wachaw.	Wilmington Old Store.	Ivy.	Armfield.	Lame's Creek.	Totals.
For Clerk of Court.																			
C. E. Houston	211	138	39	144	17	2	15	35	27	65	100	33	13	70	73	113	115	18	1323
R. W. Lemmond	330	227	41	104	51	19	74	18	79	120	33	50	39	130	51	85	38	39	1573
For County Commissioner.																			
H. T. Baucum	210	115	64	148	74	13	65	43	85	82	59	78	35	100	58	49	55	77	1497
Jerre C. Laney	281	246	15	93	5	8	16	13	13	17	71	55	17	50	63	151	93	18	1350
For Representative.																			
J. D. Bundy	329	177	33	81	26	9	45	8	15	80	13	14	5	35	34	30	20	21	984
W. A. Kubanks	121	69	26	110	30	8	16	30	41	35	35	20	15	119	92	67	139	72	1016
H. L. Price	320	199	59	135	41	15	37	33	74	97	111	81	48	131	54	115	57	64	1671
J. C. Sikes	359	242	43	139	12	6	52	26	41	101	78	72	35	77	42	143	32	25	1525
																			5228

by an immense majority if all his friends worked half as hard for him as the politicians and special interests were working for Simmons.

Out of 43 roll call votes, the Governor said, Simmons voted 19 times with the Republicans and against the majority of the Democrats, and specified his charges as follows:

1. After voting for Senator Lorimer to keep his seat, he sent speeches all over the State trying to create a public opinion to sustain the election of Lorimer, when that election was by a big majority of the Democratic senators considered so corrupt that they voted to unseat him. He declared that "in intellectuality" and "purity of life and character" Lorimer was the "peer" of any man in the Senate—Lorimer, who when a member of the House, had helped to unseat several Democratic members from the South, among them Gaston Robins, a native of North Carolina, thus depriving white majorities of the representation of the South in Congress because we had adopted suffrage amendments to our constitutions—Lorimer, who had the reputation of being the Republican boss of Chicago, in sympathy with the lumber trust and beef trust.

2. Contrary to Democratic principles and policies, he voted for and spoke for an ocean mail subsidy bill, which was far worse than the one Ransom and Vance opposed in 1890, and which the Democratic members of the House postoffice committee denounced and opposed. He afterward without changing his own views voted against it.

3. Contrary to his published speeches of 1902 and 1904 and to our platform of 1904, he voted against reciprocity, and thereby opposed the overwhelming majority of his party, only two other Democratic senators voting with him, while 32 voted for reciprocity against him.

4. Contrary to the Democratic position and to his own speeches in 1902 and 1910 he tried to show the wheat, corn and cattle growers of the country that the protective tariff policy helps them. This is the Republican argument and is contrary to the teachings of every Democratic leader we ever had.

5. Contrary to his speech of 1902 and to the last national platform of 1908, for which as a delegate from this state he voted, he opposed free lumber and supported the Dingley tariff rate on lumber. Does he still favor tariff on lumber?

6. Contrary to Democratic policy he voted with Aldrich against removing protection on building material.

7. Contrary to Democratic principle he voted with Aldrich for protective tariff on quebracha. Does he still favor that protection?

8. Contrary to Democratic principle, the House bill having put iron ore on the free list, he voted with Aldrich for protective tariff on iron ore, knowing that the last Democratic House by an overwhelming majority passed a free iron ore bill. Does he still oppose free iron ore?

9. Contrary to Democratic principle and his speeches of 1902 and 1908, in which he advocated free coal, and knowing that the last Democratic House in 1894, by an overwhelming majority, passed a free free iron ore bill. Does he still oppose iron ore?

10. Contrary to Democratic principle and his speeches of 1902 and 1908, in which he advocated free coal, and knowing that the last Democratic House in 1894, by an overwhelming majority, passed a free coal bill, he voted on June 23, 1910, with Aldrich for a protective tariff of 60 cts. a ton on coal and against a reduction from 60 to 40 cents a ton. This reduction of 20 cents a ton he opposed. Does he still favor protective tariff on coal?

11. Contrary to Democratic principle he voted for a protective tariff on pineapples. Does he still favor this protection?

12. Contrary to Democratic principle he spoke for protective tariff on monazite sand and thorite, but did not vote for it, being paired with Senator Lorimer. Does he still favor protection for them?

13. He opposed free cotton seed oil on the ground that it would encourage Germany to enter the market as a heavy buyer of our American cotton seed and thereafter compete with our mills in selling oil. His position was directly contrary to the interests of cotton growers of the South, who sell cotton seed. Does he still maintain that position?

14. After his party had outlined a policy in the extra session last year, he voted 19 times out of 43 against the majority of his party, and on most of these votes only two other Democrats voted with him. Senator Bailey, who alone surpassed him in the number of times he opposed his party, thereafter declared he would not again ask to represent Democratic Texas in the Senate.

REPUTATION AS PROTECTIONIST

His record is such that as far as the northwest as Chicago the American Lumberman, the high protective organ of the northwestern lumber kings, published with distinct approval his speech, and also a full page picture of him. In New York, the metropolis of America, the Protective Tariff League, the strongest Republican organization in the country, in 1910, under the head of "Southern Democratic Senators Favor Protection on Lumber," in its campaign book, "Story of a Tariff," published a part of one of his speeches and the Republican National Congressional Committee helped distribute the book. Again in New York, Harper's Weekly declared editorially, "There is a reason why we cannot accept Senator Simmons as a trustworthy leader of his party, when it is dealing on the subject (the tariff). The reason is we haven't forgotten his speeches and his votes during the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill through the Senate. Simmons did not then shine as an opponent of protection."

CANNOT TAKE REFUGE BEHIND OTHERS.

The weakest defense of his record is the effort to make the people think that Senator Simmons and our representatives are in the same boat with him. This is most unjust to them. The plea itself is a confession—but it is more; it is an effort to pull him out of the mire by pulling others in it. I assert that it is no justification to any man in his defiance of a party principle to say that others, however numerous or respectable, also defied the party and violated its principles. Multitudes doing wrong cannot make the wrong right. The people have a right to expect every man to uphold the principles entrusted to his keeping. If a senator from Democratic North Carolina is not bound by the platform and principles of the party, who can be?

1. Senator Overman neither voted for Lorimer nor circulated any speeches throughout the State in his behalf. This is, of course, true of our representatives, as they had no voice in the Senate. Overman voted against Lorimer.

2. Senator Overman neither spoke nor voted for the ocean mail subsidy. This is true of our representatives.

3. Senator Overman voted with his party for reciprocity, as did all our representatives, but three, and I do not recall that either of these three had ever spoken in favor of reciprocity, or circulated speeches in the State for reciprocity, as had Senator Simmons.

4. Senator Overman has never undertaken to convince our people that protective tariff helps the corn, wheat and cattle growers, but has maintained the Democratic position.

5. Neither Senator Overman nor either of our representatives voted for the protective tariff on building material. Overman voted to remove this tariff.

6. Senator Overman did not, nor did any of our representatives, vote for protection on iron ore. Overman voted against it.

7. Senator Overman did not, nor did any of our representatives, oppose reducing the duty on coal from 60 to 40 cents a ton. Overman voted for the reduction.

8. Senator Overman did not, nor did any of our representatives, vote for protective tariff on pineapples. Overman opposed it.

9. Senator Overman did not, nor did any of our representatives, favor protective tariff on monazite sand and thorite.

10. Senator Overman did not, nor did any of our representatives, oppose Germany's becoming a competing buyer for our cotton seed.

11. White Senator Simmons, in the extra session, voted 19 times out of 43 against the party and the policy outlined. Mr. Overman voted with him only twice on those 19 votes, and they were the only two times that Senator Overman voted against his party in that session. If Senator Simmons' friends think he is justified because his North Carolina fellow Democrats voted with him on

lumber, why they do not think he is wrong on the numerous other matters mentioned on which he differed with them.

Let no Democrat be dismayed at the fantastic prediction that if Senator Simmons is re-elected and the Senate is Democratic he will become Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which considers tariff bills. Let not that prediction be circulated in the North and West, or it would, if believed, lose the Democracy thousands upon thousands of voters who want genuine tariff reform for revenue only. The great Senators representing the people, in sympathy with the living principles of Democracy, will never put at the head of that committee any man who follows a circular instead of his party's platform, and who is out of harmony with the majority of his colleagues on great party policies. The preservation of our fundamental principles in the Senate is largely entrusted to that committee, and no man who has so often forsaken them will be put at its helm by Democratic Senators. The Democracy of the country is not ready to confide any of its great policy shaping committees to those who stand not but trample upon its platform. North Carolina Democrats would rejoice if his record justified the prediction of such great honor.

I have declared that Senator Simmons' record is not in accord with the principles and policies of the Democratic party, for which I stand, and by which I will abide. There are issues upon which we differ—such as the principles of ocean mail subsidy, reciprocity, free lumber, free coal, and other tariff questions. I believe that the influence of his record in most injurious to the people and their party, and has done much to repudiate the public thought of North Carolina. I know that he can in the Senate reply to these charges, and send his speeches throughout the State without one cent of postage. I can not meet him in the Senate to discuss these issues. He can meet me before the people, and he thinks I have overstated his position upon any question, or that I do him wrong in saying he is out of harmony with the aggressive Democracy of the age, and has broken his pledges and violated his principles. I can readily meet him in joint discussion before the people at such times and places as he may name, defend Democracy from his blows and undertake to establish my contentions.

Looking for Condition Report This Week.

New Orleans, July 28.—The main event in the cotton market this week will be the government report on condition on Friday. The figures will be put out at 11 o'clock, New Orleans time, and will carry the crop down to July 25. They will compare with 89.4 on June 25 and 89.1 on July 25 last year.

As the market closed last week the trade is expecting a deterioration in the percentage of condition of three or four points.

This pending August condition report is important enough to overshadow all other influences that are now in view, except possibly rains in Texas. Heavy precipitation in that State would make conditions over the State so uniformly favorable that it would give the bulls great difficulty to maintain their position. Reports from the West remain fairly favorable, in spite of droughty conditions that cause so much worry around the future crops.

Recorder's Court.

Clayton Hooks, Cleveland Sikes and Jim Archer, larceny; not guilty. Julia Cokerson, colored, assault with deadly weapon; \$5 and costs. Gus Alsbrooks, colored, carrying concealed weapon and disturbing public gathering; costs.

Kelly Alsbrooks, colored, assault and battery and carrying concealed weapon; costs.

John Eddy, colored, disturbing public gathering and assault; costs. Gordon Hancock, assault with a deadly weapon; \$5 and costs.

Nominees for Road Commissioner. Messrs J. M. Fairley, J. E. Henderson, and W. D. Bivens are the nominees for road commissioners of Monroe township. Mr. Fairley was nominated in the first primary, and the other two gentlemen in the second. The second race was between the following gentlemen, the vote of each being given: W. D. Bivens, 531; J. E. Henderson, 554; W. S. Lee, 519; F. H. Wolfe, 346.

TIRZAH BIBLE SOCIETY.

Historical Sketch of This Ancient and Honorable Organization—The 55th Annual Session, Waxhaw Correspondence Charlotte Observer, July 28.

Yesterday was the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the famous Tirzah Bible Society, and large crowds were in attendance. People from far and near attended this annual gathering. It is a large annual reunion of many families and friends. The chief object lies beyond the social enjoyment though that is great, and that is to hear a discourse from some eminent speaker on the Holy Scriptures and to raise funds for its distribution to ready fields at home and in foreign lands. For this purpose the old and young lay up money through the year and look forward to annual meet.

This is the banner Bible society in North Carolina and many thousands of dollars have been contributed through it, and thousands of Bibles have been distributed. The Tirzah church as a place of meeting is over a hundred years old. The present pastor, Rev. W. W. Ratchford, has served the church for long years. It is a great community and many notable men and women have gone out from it in the various walks of life.

The Tirzah Bible Society at the century old Tirzah Presbyterian church, eight miles from Waxhaw in Union county, is in all probability the most famous and best attended society in North Carolina, and at this year's meeting yesterday the address delivered by Rev. H. R. Murchison of Lancaster was one of the best of its 55 yearly gatherings. One hundred and eleven dollars was raised.

July 26, 1907, the semi-centennial services were held. President R. N. Nisbet presiding. On this memorable occasion addresses were delivered by Rev. L. T. Mann who spoke on "The Bible in Its Place and Its Effect on the People Being Loyal to God," and by Rev. G. A. Blackburn, his subject being, "The Effect of the Bible on Our Country and on Our Civilization." At this meeting \$170 was raised to send abroad the word of God. Eleven life members were made of the society.

In this half a century of work \$4,621.82 had been raised for Bible distribution, and 309 persons had been made life members of the Tirzah Society and 53 life members of the American Bible Society. This is a record that any church might well be proud of.

All great things must have a beginning though it be small and unheralded. July 25, 1857 a few people of the community met in the Tirzah church to consider the importance of the distribution of the Bible in home and foreign lands. The following drafted a constitution for the society which was called the Tirzah Bible Society; W. W. Walkup, Samuel Faulkner, Samuel A. Rosse, Hugh Wilson and J. M. Stewart, all of whom have crossed the silent river. Sixty-five white and fifteen colored people subscribed to the constitution and became members of the society. At the semi-centennial in 1907, only five of the charter members survived, and Israel P. Walkup and J. J. McCain were the only two left of the first members.

At the first meeting in 1857 \$45.50 was contributed, \$25 by the whites and \$20 by the negroes. John W. Nisbet was the first president and J. M. Stewart the secretary. The last Saturday in July was the day set for the annual meeting. A yearly payment of 50 cents made one a member of the society, \$5 constituted a life member.

In these 55 years the society has never failed to have its annual meetings on the last Saturday in July, except on one sad occasion, in 1862, when the country was draped in mourning. The brave men were at the front of that war of wars, and many noble sons had fallen on the battlefield. In 1861 no contributions in money were made but the Bibles that could be procured were sent to the soldiers.

In 1863 \$160 was contributed. In 1864 it was decided that the society was not denominational but open to all.

"Ye Village Skewl of Long Ago," is the name of a play to be given by the Betterment Association of Rock Rest school next Thursday night, at 8:30 o'clock. Proceeds go for improvement of school building. Everybody is invited to attend and send an evening of fun. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Superior Court in Session.

Yesterday Judge R. B. Peckles began a week's term of the superior court for the trial of criminal cases. The grand jury was drawn as follows: Thos. C. Griffin, foreman, J. Adm. Maness, T. B. Carpenter, John A. Winchester, S. K. Wilson, D. F. Kozah, C. P. Byrum, Ross, L. Galk, J. A. Bennett, T. L. Austin, Leo Mangum, W. L. Blagges, J. C. Richardson, J. P. Williams, J. E. Hamilton, S. A. Warlick, Raymond C. Griffin.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Frank James, assault with deadly weapon; \$20 and costs.

Ed Perry and Robt. Perry, removing crop; judgment suspended on payment of costs and during good behavior.

Bob Reeves, breaking and larceny; three years on roads.

Bill Williams, breaking, and prof. Lonnie Crawford, forgery (this is the boy who raised freight bills); 12 months on roads.

Whites and Blacks in an All-Night Battle.

Plainville, Ga., July 28.—Ten negroes who had barricaded themselves in a cabin were captured today and quiet restored here after an all-night battle between the whites and blacks.

Sheriff Owens of Calhoun, Ernest Johnson of Calhoun and Dr. Miller of Plainville, all of whom were shot by the negroes, are resting easily. Johnson being the only one seriously injured.

When Sheriff Owens' forces were reinforced early this morning by a posse of deputies under Sheriff Dunahoo of Floyd county they stormed the house in which the negroes had taken refuge. The blacks were well armed and an exchange of shots was kept up until daylight, when a rush was made and the negroes captured.

The prisoners were placed in jail at Calhoun. No attempts at lynching were made but several negroes were badly beaten by infuriated whites before the officers could control the crowd. None of the negroes were seriously injured and no further trouble is anticipated.

The battle was precipitated by an attempt to arrest a party of negroes who were suspected of forming a plot to burn the town after the trouble between the races Saturday in which several blacks were whipped and ordered to leave town.

One Fight.

During the primary Saturday Mr. W. J. Trull and Mr. J. A. Honeycutt got into a difficulty that resulted pretty badly for the latter. They were sitting on opposite sides of the corridor in the court house and engaged in a dispute about some report regarding a candidate. The result was that Honeycutt was hit twice with a chair and would have been hit the third time except that Chief Laney ran up in time to catch the chair. The first blow fell on the head and cut a gash some three inches long to the bone. The next one fell on the upturned arm and broke one of the small bones of one of the wrists. Mr. Honeycutt was attended to by Dr. Slesart. The case has not yet come to trial.

Green Weighers Nominated.

In the second race for cotton weigher Mr. C. B. Bledsoe was nominated, receiving 1336 votes and Mr. Luther Williams receiving 865. Mr. Bledsoe is therefore the nominee for Monroe. For Waxhaw W. M. Crow and J. A. Gamble ran a close race, the latter winning by ten votes. He received 243 and Mr. Crow 235.

Republicans Come to Wilson.

The Democratic presidential campaign is rapidly getting under way, and though the actual speaking has not started yet the preliminary work is being cleared up, and everything will soon be in readiness for the real start. One of the most striking and encouraging features of the campaign is the way the republicans are flocking to the standard of Wilson and Marshall. The Governor has received letters pledging support from more than 2,000 leaders of the G. O. P., not to mention uncounted thousands of more obscure members of the party. Recently the contents of about 500 that Mr. Wilson has answered personally were made known; in no case was the identity of the writer divulged, but the originals are all on file in the governor's office. It is said that perhaps twenty-five per cent of his correspondence consists of these unsolicited pledges of support from members of the opposition.

"I have always been a republican and never voted for any other party," wrote the president of a college in Pennsylvania, "but I so thoroughly believe in you that I intend to give you my vote and my influence." The president of a Brooklyn bank wrote:

"Your candidacy appeals to the people of the whole country."

This came from the president of a national bank in Maine:

"Together with many former republicans from among the most representative men of our good state, I shall support you."

From the head of a trust company in Chicago:

"I shall be happy to aid you in any way within my power."

A leading republican lawyer of North Dakota:

"You may count on the support of not only the democratic party in this state, but of a very large progressive republican vote."