

## REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BOOK.

### Some Things Which It Tries Hard to Justify.

Thos. J. Pence, in his Washington correspondence to the Raleigh Post, says:

The republican party boasts of the fact that it is the party of the negro in the official campaign book, issued by the republican national committee, the first copies of which reached Washington today.

The bloody shirt is waved throughout a chapter entitled, "The problem of our colored citizens," in which it is declared "as a result of the civil war, under the leadership of a republican president, supported by a republican congress, four million negroes were emancipated," and the further boast is made that the republican "gave to negro citizenship the supreme sanction of the constitution. Then follows another chance extract from the party of Roosevelt and Booker Washington:

"The republican party encourages the highest character in the negro. Numerous democratic legislatures, on the other hand, have enacted laws which make it impossible for a colored person of refinement to travel in decency or comfort from one part of a state to another."

### The Burning Question as Republicans See It.

Referring to the 14th and 15th amendments, the campaign book says:

"It is upon the practical acceptance of the great principles underlying these constitutional guarantees that the two leading parties fundamentally differ."

Here is the confession that tariff imperialism and control of trusts are questions of minor importance as compared with the fundamental question of abridging the suffrage of ignorant negroes. We have it direct from the throne, and republican orators can't run away from it in North Carolina. Contrasting the difference in treatment of negroes north and south this, the gospel book of the republican party, declares:

"In the north, where republicanism is strongest, colored citizens, although in the minority, are given participation in the control of municipalities, counties and states. In the south, the stronghold of democracy, the colored citizen is being disfranchised and from effective participation in the conduct of public affairs. The republican party believes in the political equality of all men."

Ringling in bloody shirt again the text book says: "And this belief it has supported by the most costly and sanguinary war in our national history."

President Roosevelt is quoted to show that the republican party loves the negro. "All men are equal rather than some men down," is one of the litanies of the Terrible Trinity that is expected to tickle the negro palate.

### Nearly Five Thousand Held Off.

But greatest strife is laid on the patronage that the republican party has bestowed on the negro race. The proud boast is made that "nearly 5,000 colored citizens are in the public service and draw regular salaries aggregating about three million dollars." This information is real news which democrats have been endeavoring to secure for some time. The totals do not include negroes employed in the United States capitol and the judiciary.

According to the Campaign Text Book issued by the republican national committee, nearly 5,000 negroes are employed in the public service, their salaries aggregating nearly \$3,000,000 each year. To call attention to this fact, the editor of the book notes that this "furnishes further evidence of the broad and liberal policies of the republican party, while the further fact that the colored employees are provided with faithful, courteous and efficient is ample justification of the attitude of the party toward the freedmen of the nation."

The figures presented in the employment of negroes in the service of the United States Government places 13 negroes in the diplomatic and consular service, and they receive salaries aggregating \$32,000. In the departmental service in Washington there are 3,663 negroes, whose aggregate salaries are \$2,658,727. In the customs and internal revenue service at large outside of Washington there are 268 negroes with salaries aggregating \$405,047. In the postal service at large there are 750 negro employees, who draw \$611,140 from the Government. Scattered elsewhere there are 18 more negroes in the Government service and they receive \$87,400.

The exact number in Government employ is 4,610, and they draw annually from the United States treasury a total of \$2,858,784.

### Must Have the Negro Vote.

These are official facts and expressions taken from the authorized work of the republican party, which is supposed to be the guide and inspiration of the republican spokesmen. The republican party admits defeat unless it can reach the ignorance and prejudice of the negro.

A high-up North Carolina republican, after glancing at the negro chapter today, said:

"I feel like quitting the party that is guilty of this effusion. It actually makes me sick. What are white republicans in the south to do."

## DAVID B. HILL IS TO LEAVE POLITICS.

### Announces That He Will Retire From Party Leadership Next January.

Albany, N. Y., August 29.—David B. Hill, in conversation with friends here yesterday announced that he intends to retire from politics January 1 next, and that no matter what the result of the coming campaign may be in state or nation he will relinquish the leadership of the democratic party in New York.

He added that in the event of democratic success this fall he would not accept any position under the national as state democratic administrations, or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever. Former Senator Hill made these statements on the eve of his birthday anniversary, which came today. He was born August 29, 1843.

In partial explanation, he said that he had intended to take such a action a year ago, but was persuaded by some close personal friends to defer doing so until after the presidential election.

## HOWLAND THE LESSEE.

### Asheville Man to Take Charge of A. & N. Railroad.

Morehead City, Sept. 1.—The Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad met here in special session and agreed to lease the road to Richard S. Howland, of Asheville, term of ninety years.

The terms of the lease are as follows: Rental for the first ten years, 3 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding; 3 per cent. for the second ten years; 3 1/2 per cent. for the third ten years; 4 per cent. for the fourth ten years; 4 1/2 per cent. for the fifth, 5 per cent. for the sixth, and 6 per cent. for the balance of the term.

The lessee is to pay the taxes and interests on the bonded indebtedness with the privilege of refunding it when it becomes due and he contracts to spend \$250,000 on the permanent improvement of the road during the first three years.

To secure the faithful performance of conditions, Mr. Howland deposits \$100,000 in bonds with the state as security.

There were two bids before the stockholders at their meeting today; that of Mr. Howland, and one by a syndicate of business men along the line. Their bids so far as rental is concerned were the same but in other material respects the bid of Mr. Howland was the more advantageous to the state, and the governor and the board of internal improvements recommended its acceptance. The lease was executed to night and the road turned over to Mr. Howland.

FRED L. MERRITT

## All Eyes on the South.

With an enormous cotton crop ripening, the largest fruit crop in its history and prospects for a great yield of corn, the south is reasonably sure of a prosperous fall and winter. Twelve million bales of cotton is a conservative estimate at this writing. The price for fall months is really better than we could expect.

Peaches brought into Georgia alone nearly three million dollars, and the South's melons and vegetables have netted two or three times as much. The south's cotton will give us half a billion dollars and there will be very little corn to buy next winter.

In the West, corn prospects are fine, but wheat will be 20 per cent. short. So the west will barely hold its own.

In the east, the presidential campaign and a slow iron and steel market are depressing general business.

Last winter the south's cotton money went a long way to avert a general panic. Now it looks as if the south will again furnish the money and the prosperity for the nation.—The Railroad Record and Common Carrier, August, 1904.

## New Double Track Bridge Across the Potomac River.

Southern Railway announces that on August 28, 1904, the New Double track steel bridge across the Potomac River at Washington D. C., will be completed and on and after that date all trains to and from Washington via the Southern Railway will be operated over same. This will greatly facilitate traffic to and from Washington and eliminate delays heretofore experienced between Washington and Alexandria, Va., which have been occasioned by the crowded condition of the old single track bridge

## What President Parker Could Do.

Can a president of the United States who is so disposed do anything to promote and hasten the freedom and independence of the Philippine Islands?

The Brooklyn Eagle says not, because "our course toward the Philippines is set by a law which the supreme Court has said is constitutional" and which a republican senate will uphold. But this law does not attempt to fix the permanent status of those islands. Its title is:

An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands.

Neither by treaty nor statute has the United States ever declared its purpose to retain and rule the Philippines. After the ratification of the treaty with Spain the senate adopted this resolution declaratory of its purpose:

That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States.

The resolution further declared that— It is the intention of the United States in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and of the inhabitants of said islands.

The intention to "dispose" of the islands, either to their inhabitants or to somebody else was thus plainly avowed. And nothing that has since happened has deprived the United States of this option. No republican national convention or president has ever advocated the permanent government of the Philippines by this country, or their annexation as an integral part of its territory. As Mr. Schurman, one of President McKinley's Philippine Commissioners, wrote in March last:

The future of the Philippines is an open question. The American people have never passed upon the ultimate destiny of the archipelago. We are free to stay in the archipelago or to withdraw from it; to annex or to set it up as a sister republic in Asia; to grant independence to the inhabitants or to retain them in forcible subjection.

With the question of the future disposition thus open, can it be maintained that it is a matter of no consequence what position is taken on this question by the democratic candidate for president? Have not the voters a right to ask and to know just what and how much Judge Parker means in advocating "self-government" for the Philippines? It is held even by some leading anti-imperialists that Judge Parker's assertion that "we are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands," and his declaration that "it is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Philippines," prove that his position is truly American.

It is possible that in Judge Parker's mind "self-government" and "freedom" are synonymous terms. But inasmuch as "self-government" is the term commonly used even by imperialists who avow their opposition to anything looking to the freedom and independence of the islands, it is evident that a clearer definition is required from the democratic candidate. And this we cannot doubt, in view of the general tenor of his speech and especially of the explicit declaration of the party in its national platform, he will supply in his forthcoming letter of acceptance.

It is absurd to say that a president of right convictions and the courage of them could do nothing toward arresting the movement which if not checked will inevitably result in introducing into the life-blood of our Republic the poisonous virus of Orientalism. He could urge upon congress the duty of declaring our intentions, as we did in the case of Cuba. He could stop sending out carpet-baggers to fill the minor offices in the Philippines. He could reduce our army there to the lowest limit, consistent with our present duty of preserving peace and order. He could, in a word, set "the stream of tendency" flowing toward the result which in the language of the senate resolution, will "best promote the interest of the citizens of the United States and of the inhabitants of said islands"—namely their FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE.—World.

## Congress made an immense

appropriation to enable the president to fight the trust, that is, "the bad trusts." He has only spent a-tenth of the fund, and has only tickled the trusts instead of injuring them. Why is this?

DeWitt's Hair Salve  
For Itch, Burns, Sores.

## PARKER ANSWERS LETTER.

### Makes Plain His Position Upon Philippine Proposition.

John G. Milburn of Buffalo recently addressed this letter to Judge Parker: "Red Beech, East River Conn., August 20, 1904.

"My Dear Judge Parker: I have noticed in some quarters a disposition to criticize the words 'self-government,' used by you in connection with the future of the Philippine Islands, as meaning something less than independence; and venture to ask you if I am not right in assuming that 'self-government,' as you used the phrase, is identical with independence, political and territorial? With my warmest regards, I am very sincerely yours.

"JOHN G. MILBURN."

In reply thereto the Democratic candidate wrote:

"Esopus, N. Y., August 22, 1904.

"My Dear Milburn: You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase 'self-government,' it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people can enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their actions. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such actions as soon as it can prudently be done.

"Thanking you for your letter, and with best wishes for you always, I am very sincerely yours.

"ALTON B. PARKER."

## Rural Free Delivery an Educational Factor.

The benefits of rural free delivery in any section of the country are manifold. I regard it as a great educational factor. It not only enlarges and expands the mail facilities, but marks the developments and evolution of newspaper and magazine reading wherever it is established.

It also stimulates an interest in better roads and encourages better public roads. It also enhances the value of property in rural districts and promises happiness among the country people in their surroundings.

Eventually I believe that the rural free delivery will discourage the tendency to congregate in towns and cities and will encourage contentment with rural life.

It is also one of the evidences of our advancing civilization and marks the progress of the country in social life.—Congressman Samuel P. Padgett, of Tennessee. Yes-and Mr. Guderger thinks so too for the number of routes he has secured for his district.

## A Picturesque Army.

The American Sunday School Union recently completed its eightieth year's work for the neglected children of our country, and is furnishing the press with some interesting facts. Being an undermotional work, helpful to the churches in every State, its success will give wide spread satisfaction.

If we could take all the scholars and teachers who we enrolled in the schools organized by the American Sunday School Union last year, and form them into a column, standing five abreast in ranks, allowing 3 feet to each rank, in good marching order, we would have a picturesque Sunday School army arrayed in solid phalanx more than eleven miles long.

If we were strong enough to walk eleven miles along this vast host, we would be surprised to see so many bare-foot boys, and girls with calico dresses and sunbonnets. While plainly clad, most of them have intelligent faces. We would observe they had been supplied with good literature. More than 27,000 Bibles and Testaments, might be counted in their hands, also about the same number of song and library books, and many thousand lesson papers.

To review this great Sunday School army, 978,000 strong, which the American Sunday School Union recruited, organized and equipped, all in one year, would be an impressive sight. Many decisive battles of the world's history have been gained by a force not so large. To hear this army of children sing, would be inspiring and cheering.

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## The Japanese Army Capture Liao Yang

### SIMMONS TALKS PLANE.

#### Lays Down Plain Propositions to Thos. Rollins.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.—At Democratic headquarters in this city yesterday the most notable event of the day was the reception of a telegram by Chairman Simmons from State Chairman Thomas S. Rollins, of the Republican committee stating that W. A. Self, the Republican election at large, agrees to divide time with Mr. Britt, Democratic elector at large, September 5th to 17th, if Chairman Simmons approves it. This move on the part of Chairman Rollins was promptly pronounced at the Democratic headquarters as the merest child's play on the part of Rollins in the light of the previous correspondence that has passed between the two state chairmen, rollins having completely backed down in the matter of a general joint canvass between the Republican and the Democratic state candidates.

The following telegrams have passed between Chairman Rollins, of the Republican state committee, and Chairman Simmons, of the Democratic state executive committee:

"Asheville, N. C., August 31, 1904.

"Hon. F. M. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C. "W. A. Self agrees to divide time with Britt, September 5th to 17th, if you approve. Answer:

"THOS. S. ROLLINS, Chm'n."

"Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1904.

"Thomas S. Rollins, Chairman Republican State Committee, Asheville, N. C. "My letter of July 27th asking for a joint debate between the candidates for political offices of our respective parties all along the line and all over the state, your letter declining that challenge and my reply thereto of August 20th, is my answer to your telegram concerning a joint canvass between all the candidates, to select the candidates whom you will challenge.

"F. M. SIMMONS, "Chairman Democratic State Ex. Com."

## Why Roosevelt Flunked to the Negro.

There is a method in Roosevelt's disgusting flunking to the negroes. True it is that he has discarded a white man's self respect in doing this, but then he is seeking office, and this being in his home and since he is willing to pay any price for it.

Roosevelt knows that the southern negro vote is of no value to him, so he lets that go, so he is seeking the negro vote in the "doubtful" States of the North, East and middle West, where it is of such proportions as to largely constitute the balance of power. He has coolly calculated that to win he must get the negro vote in those States.

The battle-ground in seven States offers an inviting field to those who are making calculations on the presidential election, and a study of the figures concerning the negroes and the majority of the Republicans will show that all hazards Roosevelt must keep the negro in line if he holds on to the presidency.

Here is the table and as it is read it will be plainly seen why Roosevelt is willing to forget his pride of ancestry and in place of charging as a white man upon the San Juan Hill of politics to lie down and let the negroes charge over his respectability and then crawl surlively up to eat the fruits of it.

Negroes of Republican voting age.	Majority.	
New York.....	29,649	8,833
New Jersey.....	21,240	6,634
Delaware.....	8,354	3,240
Maryland.....	60,208	2,940
West Virginia.....	14,774	11,873
Indiana.....	18,149	7,282
California.....	3,413	2,549

Total..... 155,787 43,330

This negro vote is the prize which Roosevelt seeks. This negro vote is the cause which disgraced the Republican National Convention when it placed a "curley headed" negro boy by the side of a "beautiful little white girl" on the stage at Chicago. This negro vote is the cause of the Fourteenth Amendment plank in the Republican platform. This negro vote is the cause for the disgusting social equality performances of Roosevelt. God save the mark that white men should stoop so low!

But there it is, patent to all eyes. There is the negro vote and there is the rough rider, scrambling for the continuance of his seat in the saddle, willing to mire himself deep in black and tan that he may play again Imperialist and Dictator. It is a record to the shame of decency and respectability.—News and Observer.

## RUSSIANS ARMY RETREAT TOWARDS MUKDEN.

### Enormous Losses on Both Sides.—Other War News of the Week.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Even late tonight the greatest uncertainty prevails regarding the actual situation at Lia Yang. There is intense anxiety for definite news from the front, but even the authorities are frankly ignorant as to whether or not the long expected decisive action will be fought at Lia Yang or further north.

It is possible that a great battle is even now proceeding and there are many indications that such is the case. If this is so, the fate of this year's campaign may be settled within forty-eight hours. At the same time opinion is almost equally divided, many believing that General Kuropatkin will not make a determined stand and that the Japanese will crack the shell only to find that the bird has flown.

One of the Russian correspondents of the Associated Press says the fighting so far has been wholly to rear guard actions. The Russian force is now concentrated in a series of exceedingly strong positions around Lia Yang, but the whole withdrawal was in accordance with a pre-arranged plan.

It is certain that the armies are now in closest touch. The Japanese are advancing to great forces along both of the roads converging on Lia Yang but the crucial question, whether it is the main Russian army that is concentrated there to receive them or merely a strong

Much depends upon the weather. It is possible that the recent rains may have made General Kuropatkin's withdrawal impossible even if he desired to withdraw, or that a further downpour may disarrange the plans of both sides, but the latest indications that the weather and the roads are improving should force a rise of the curtain within twenty-four hours.

Liao Yang, Aug. 31, 4:45 p. m.—The battle was resumed today with rifle fire at dawn in the southwest. There was desultory firing all night.

The last attack of the Japanese yesterday was made at 7 p. m. on the 15-Feng-Wung-Cheng road.

6:31 p. m.—The battle is still in progress but the strength of the cannonade does not equal that of yesterday. The Japanese are getting around the Russian left flank.

Over 500,000 men and 1,300 guns are engaged on both sides. Practically the whole Russian force is in the firing line.

One regiment which has just arrived from Russia went into action with its band playing.

6:30 p. m.—The battle was resumed this morning earlier than it began yesterday. With the first gray of dawn the artillery opened and the firing soon extended along the entire line. The rain ceased during the night and day broke bright and clear. The Russians entered the light confident of victory.

As this dispatch is sent a balloon is ascending from one of the Japanese positions southeast of Lia Yang, making a target for the Russian mortar batteries, but the shells have not yet reached it.

The second day's battle commenced at dawn. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Lia Yang, where the Japanese approached from Sanquashin and Tao, shelling the positions in the Russian lines until four in the afternoon when the engagement which was general throughout the south and southeast narrowed to the main line.

The Japanese advance on the southeast was by way of the Feng-Wang-Cheng road, immediately in front of Chisofantun. The Japanese stubbornly attempted to occupy a round topped hill, which was literally shelled by the Russian shells, making repeated attempts the entire day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The cannonading continued from this point to the vicinity of Wangpotal until this evening without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or three miles of

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