

VOL. XVII.

EATS 'EM ALIVE.

Senator Burton from Kansas No Match for Senator Tillman

SAYS THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE

To the Great Force of the South Carolina Senator this Prejudiced Newspaper Pays a Tribute.

Senator Ben Tillman has impressed them out west as a strong one, sure. They have pitted against him in a joint debate on the race question Senator Burton, of Kansas, who has held some sway as a scholar and an orator of ability. Read herein below what Senator Tillman has done to his opponent from Kansas, as interpreted by the Chicago Chronicle:

Whatever we may think of the ideas and sentiments entertained by Benjamin R. Tillman, we cannot but be struck by the force and brilliancy of his character. He has been called a barbarian, but if he has the barbarian's savagery he likewise has the barbarian's strength. He is not the sort of man against whom weaklings may be sent. The people who are managing the hippodroming debate between Senator Tillman and Senator Burton owe it to their patrons—the people who pay money at the box office—to maintain at least a show of a contest. They owe it to the country at large to pit against the man from South Carolina some one who can equal him in some one who can expose the fallacies which Mr. Tillman deals out with the air of an oracle.

These are hard facts, and, bearing as they do upon the friend and adviser of the president, they are worthy to challenge the attention of Mr. Roosevelt as well as the country at large. Having said so much of Tillman, the Chicago Chronicle takes occasion to declare the North is no more pro-negro than the South, and adds that Senator Tillman, assuming to set up a man of straw, which Burton accepts and seeks to defend, and which the South Carolinian demolishes in spite of the Kansas attempt to protect it. There is no more social equality between blacks and whites in Chicago than in Charleston. There is no more motion of amalgamating the races by marriage in New York than there is in New Orleans.

The managers of the oratorical soft-glove contest owe it to the north to send a stout and worthy champion to the officers of the legislature from South Carolina. Such a champion will not utter feeble and prefrontory conventionalisms about educating the negro. He will not use the language of the tea party or church social. He will tell the truth and unmask humbug, and he will not be particular about the exact language he employs in doing so. He will keep Benjamin R. Tillman to the facts and he will make it perfectly clear that the north is no more "negrophile" than the south. It is determined that the south shall not disfranchise the negro and still continue to count him as a basis of representation. There plenty of such men available. If the rhetorical circus is to continue their ranks should be drawn upon. Mr. Burton has neither the vocabulary nor the personal standing for the task that he has assumed."

In commenting on the above the Atlanta Journal says: Senator Burton is no weakling. The Chronicle has merely made the mistake of judging the man by the size and strength of the views he is airing on the race question. The paper's estimate, from which the above is taken, deals too harshly with the Kansas for failing to accomplish what all others from that section and other sections have failed to accomplish—namely, to answer Tillman's arguments.

We recall an occasion in the United States senate wherein the stern faced old warrior from South Carolina stated his creed on very much the same lines as he has stated them on west. On that occasion he cordially invited any gentleman within his hearing to arise and reply to his statements if they dared. "One dared—or at least none replied. No newspaper called them weakling then, because such men as G. F. Hoar, Henry C. Lodge, Marcus A. Hanna, John C. Spooner, Chauncey M. Depew and Nelson W. Aldrich were there—to say nothing of Platt and Quay.

The Chronicle goes on to say that Tillman's "fallacies" are his beliefs that the north recognized the negro as social equals and that the north wanted the fourth to submit to negro domination. It wants some man strong enough to show these "fallacies" to a man who can prove, to quote its own words, that "there is no more social equality between blacks and whites in Chicago than there is in Charleston. There is no more notion of amalgamating the races by marriages in New York than there is in New Orleans."

He would be a strong man indeed who could prove this in the face of the Booker Washington dinner given by a New York President; the appointment of negroes over white people by a New York president; the invitation given negroes to attend a white house supper by a New York president; the expenditure of Chicago money on educating the negro so that the laws which require an educational qualification of voters shall not disfranchise him in districts where he outnumbers the whites.

If such a man can be found we should be glad to pay the price demanded at the gate to hear him. He is not in the United States senate, for Tillman gave everyone there an opportunity to give evidence, and none grasped it. He is not on the lecture platform, else we had heard him down this way long ago. He is not in the house of national representatives, for several of Tillman's way of thinking have offered similar opportunities for replies there. In point of fact, we do not believe he ex-

ists who can answer the Tillman argument. It never has been answered. It is our firm conviction that it will never be answered by word of mouth. Certain events now transpiring daily in the north lead us to believe that it will be answered in another way—affirmatively answered, as it were. They are beginning to show, in other words, a decided disposition to agree with Senator Tillman and the rest of us.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Mob Takes Him From Victim's Father and Hangs Him.

Despite the efforts of the victims father, Sheriff Richards of Asotin county Wis., who had sworn in 25 deputies to guard the man, William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, the self-confessed murderer of a little Mabel Richards, was forcibly taken from the Asotin county jail shortly after midnight and lynched by a mob of more than 1,000 men which had been congregating all day from all parts of Asotin county.

About 12:15 o'clock a band of men, their faces concealed with handkerchiefs, marched to the jail. The officers and guards were swept aside and the keys taken from the jailer. The bars of the cell had to be sawed before the door could be opened. Hamilton was then dragged from the prison and into the yard.

Meanwhile another band of masked men had marched to the jail. They kept back the crowd which had waited all night for the lynching. Guarded by several masked men the mob came from the jail with Hamilton, followed by other members. Then the man who had been guarding the jail formed about captive and captors, and kept the crowd away. When the lynchers with Hamilton reached First and Fillmore streets they halted under a guy wire connection electric light poles. Hamilton was asked if he wanted to confess. He did so. Finally he asked that his jewelry and trinkets be had given his father and mother and it was promised that this would be done.

Then there was another delay. The manner of Hamilton's death was being discussed. Some wanted to torture him, but it was decided to hang him. A mask was put over the man's head, a rope around his neck, thrown over the guy wire and seized by many of the lynchers. When they were certain he was dead the body was left suspended. The crowds then left.

BEGGED IN VAIN FOR HIS LIFE.

Green Fired in Cold Blood Upon the Dying Jew Peddler.

A gentleman from Aiken who was in the city Monday states that the killing of Surasky, the Jew peddler, was a more dastardly piece of business than it has been reported—and his published statements were shocking enough in themselves. It is told in Aiken that the peddler was shot down, but not killed immediately, and that he begged piteously for his life. His answer was another load of shot, bringing death to end his agony. It is claimed that eye-witness can be produced who will corroborate this statement. The man, George Toole, who was placed under arrest, is in danger of serious trouble, but it is claimed in his behalf that he had nothing to do with the assassination, that his being connected with the shooting of the officers of the law the news that had found the dead body and it was fear of Green which prevented Toole from reporting the matter.

Green is a desperate man. His brother is said to have been a bad man, and was tried for killing his own brother-in-law, a man named McClean. Governor Heyward has offered a reward for Green's capture. This dastardly murder occurred near the Georgia line, a long ways from the Chiquipin section of the county which was the scene of bloodshed but a few days ago.

No Bank Examiner.

The Columbia Record says the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller general and state treasurer have decided that no state bank examiner could be appointed under the present act, owing to its deficiencies. The board was in session for a considerable time on the matter about which several letters have been written to the governor. As the law was interpreted, however, the board decided that there was no fixed method by which the banks could be assessed equally and no method of collecting the assessment by the respective county auditors. The act is very general in its nature, simply providing for the appointment of an examiner, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and was passed in 1897. All the other administrations let the matter go and the legislature has never taken it up again. The many deficiencies in the act will be shown by the attorney general, who is preparing a review of it, and the legislature will have its attention called to these to remedy or not as it sees fit.

Cashier is Gone.

On account of alleged shortage in the accounts of T. W. Dewey, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Newbern, N. C., the bank has been compelled to go into liquidation. The amount of the alleged shortage is large, but the sum has not been ascertained. There was no trouble about paying all depositors and creditors in full. Mr. Dewey, the cashier, left Newbern last Saturday night week stating that he would return either Monday night or Tuesday morning. He has not returned and it is not known where he is.

Killed Fifty Turks.

A special messenger from Monastia reports that the Bulgarian insurgents have dynamited the governor's palace in the town of Krushevo, 22 miles north of Monastir. Fifty Turks were killed.

Two Lads Drowned.

The dead bodies of Ernest and Raymond Connor, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, were found in the creek near their home at Harlow, N. C., Wednesday. It is believed that they had been playing on a raft and fell into the stream.

HE IS A DEMOCRAT.

Bryan Gives a Full History of His Political Career.

WHY HE VOTED FOR WEAVER.

He Has Never Denied His Affiliation With the Democratic Party or Permitted it to be Questioned.

The gold democrats, unable to make a successful attack upon the principles for which Mr. Bryan stood as the nominee of the party, and which he now defends, are attempting to question his right to membership in the democratic party. Three points are urged against him. First, he is quoted as saying at some time (the date is not fixed) prior to 1896, that he was not a democrat, but a bimetalist. Second, he made democratic speeches in 1890, before he was old enough to vote, and has made democratic speeches in every campaign since. He has attended democratic conventions for about twenty years and has never been a delegate to a convention of any other party. He has favored fusion with the populists in Nebraska for the reason that upon the questions immediately before the country the populists and democrats agree, their differences being as to questions not yet reached.

Mr. Bryan was nominated for congress by a democratic convention and was elected, defeating both the republican candidate and the populist candidate. He was renominated for congress in 1892 and again elected, defeating this time also a populist as well as a republican. In 1894 he was the nominee of the democratic state convention for the United States senate, but was not endorsed by the populist state convention. While he would probably have received the votes of populist members of the legislature if their votes could have been counted, just as Senator Allen had received the democratic votes in the legislature two years before, the republicans had a majority in the legislature elected in 1894—the year in which Mr. Cleveland's administration was so overwhelmingly condemned. Nearly all of the populists voted for a member of their own party.

At the close of the 53rd congress, in March, 1895, Mr. Bryan joined with Mr. Hiss and Mr. Gorman and circulated an appeal to the democratic believers in bimetalism to organize and secure control of the democratic organization. From that date on to the meeting of the Chicago convention he visited all parts of the country, attending democratic meetings and conventions and giving whatever assistance he could to the democratic believers in bimetalism. There was never any question raised as to his party relations.

In 1894 a few democrats left the democratic state convention and nominated for congress what they called "a straight, democratic ticket." This ticket received about five thousand votes in the state. The bolting organization was maintained until after the election of 1896. In 1895 the organization secured for this ticket an unfair advantage by collusion with the republican judges. In 1896 both organizations sent delegates to Chicago, and the national committee, by a strict gold and silver vote, gave temporary credentials to the republican delegation in favor of the regular delegation, headed by Mr. Bryan, and the testimony before this committee was so clear and convincing that the minority did not present a report.

During all this period it will be seen that Mr. Bryan was active in party work and gave no excuse for any one to doubt his party connections. Congressman O'Farrell, afterward governor of Virginia, has stated that to speak in favor of the populist candidate for governor in Virginia, but to assume not to do so by Mr. O'Farrell, then the democratic candidate for governor, Mr. O'Farrell may have been so informed, but if so his information was in error, for Mr. Bryan never contemplated any such thing. The criticism, however, comes with poor grace from Mr. O'Farrell, for while asserting that he prevented Mr. Bryan's speaking against him when he was a candidate for governor, he bolted the national ticket when Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the presidency. Certainly his fight against a national committee was a more serious breach than the failure to support a gubernatorial candidate, even if Mr. Bryan had opposed Mr. O'Farrell, which he did not do.

The charge that Mr. Bryan voted for Mr. Weaver has already been explained and the facts have been explained so often that one must confess himself misinformed if he circulates the charge as an evidence of Mr. Bryan's abandonment of the democratic party. As the election of 1892 approached it became evident that it was impossible for the democrats to carry several of the western states, but that it was possible for the democrats to assist the populists in carrying them. This situation having been fully discussed, the democratic national committee, of which Mr. Harritt was chairman and Mr. Whitney the controlling spirit, used the word "split" can properly be used of the Whitney type, instructed to urge the democrats of Kansas, Colorado and a number of other western states, to support the Weaver ticket for the purpose of taking those states out of the republican column and throwing the election into the house of representatives where the democrats had a majority. The evi-

dence of this is conclusive, and has been published time and again. The following letter from James E. Boyd, then the governor of Nebraska and the Nebraska member of the national committee, ought to set this fact at rest:

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 17.—(Personal and confidential.)—Dear Sir: I have just returned from the east where I honored by a consultation with the national committee and leading men of our party, with regard to the best policy to be pursued in Nebraska this fall in dealing with the electoral ticket; and they agreed with me that the wisest course would be for democrats to support the Weaver electors; the object being to take Nebraska out of her accustomed place in the republican column.

Information has reached me that a number of independent voters were formerly republicans contemplate voting for the Harrison electors. We should be very anxious to thus augment it would be impossible for the democrats to carry their own electors' ticket to victory. It is therefore the part of good judgment and wisecracking for democrats to support the Weaver electors in as large numbers as possible. For democrats to do this is no abandonment of principle on the contrary, it is a definite step toward victory, and the ultimate triumph of Cleveland and Stevenson, and the principles they represent.

Mr. Bryan was then a member of congress as well as a candidate for reelection, and announced that if the election was thrown into the house he would vote for Mr. Cleveland, the democratic nominee, as against Mr. Harrison, the republican nominee. Mr. Bryan may be justly criticized for having known so little of Mr. Cleveland as to prefer him to Mr. Harrison, but from the standpoint of democratic regularity he cannot be criticized for obeying the democratic national committee, and voting for General Weaver in order to help elect Mr. Cleveland. In the election of 1896 Mr. Weaver was one of the most active supporters of Mr. Bryan, while Mr. Cleveland turned to republican advantage the influence which the democratic party had given him. When Mr. Bryan became personally acquainted with the two men, he found that Mr. Cleveland was decidedly more democratic than Mr. Cleveland in environment, principles, purpose and method.

As to the policies which Mr. Bryan has followed, no one word need be said. On the tariff question no one will dispute his orthodoxy. He helped to prepare the Wilson bill, which was much more acceptable even to Mr. Cleveland, than the senate bill after Mr. Gorman and Mr. Gorman and Mr. Hill got through with it. The free list of the Wilson bill was practically identical with the free list set forth in the platform upon which Mr. Bryan was elected in 1890, four years before. The democrats of the 52nd and 53rd congress favored the election of Cleveland as president by direct vote of the people, and this was made a part of the democratic platform of 1900. "This demand will be found in the democratic platform upon which Mr. Bryan ran in 1890. The Wilson bill contained and income tax, and this was supported by a large majority of the democrats of the senate and house. The income tax was also demanded in Mr. Bryan's first congressional platform also contained the demand for the free coinage of silver, and during that year the democrats of the house by an overwhelming majority voted to recommit the Sherman law with instructions to the committee to bring in a free coinage bill (16 to 1 being the only ratio then considered). For twenty years the democrats of the senate and house had been voting for bills embodying exactly the coinage provisions that the platform of 1896 contended for. There was not a plank in the Chicago platform that was inconsistent with the record of the party on these questions of silver, and during that year the democrats of the house by an overwhelming majority voted to recommit the Sherman law with instructions to the committee to bring in a free coinage bill (16 to 1 being the only ratio then considered). 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