

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MOTTO:—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1. Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1908.

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EDWARDS TREED.

Under Hot Fire From Col. Matthews
He is Forced to Confess that
He Had Refused to Sign
Powers' Petition
For Pardon.

GIVES EXCUSE FOR REFUSING.

In a series of joint debates in the western end of the district last week, Col. Matthews forced Mr. Edwards to admit that he had refused to sign the petition to the Governor asking that Caleb Powers be pardoned, and the excuse that he gave for refusing was one that is amusing if not interesting, and which as given to us by one who was present and heard the statement, is as follows:

Mr. Edwards said that a man named Smith, and claimed to be a brother-in-law of D. Will Clark, had presented the petition to him in Washington, and asked him to sign it, but he did not know Smith and that as he had found it best to always oppose anything that Clark wanted he refused to sign the petition, and beside Mr. Powers had not written to him to sign it, he therefore preferred to wait and deal direct with Mr. Powers.

Now what do you think of such an excuse? Did Mr. Powers have to write a letter to every man, woman and child who signed his pardon petition asking them to sign it?

Was not Mr. Edwards acquainted with the circumstances, and did he not know his duty without having to receive a letter from Mr. Powers, telling him to sign the petition?

What did it matter if Mr. Smith did happen to be a brother-in-law of D. Will Clark, what did that have to do with Mr. Edwards signing the petition?

If it had been presented by the most humble colored citizen in the county would the fact that was presented by one man more than another have any weight in securing his signature and his approval?

The truth is, everyone in the district knows that this statement of Mr. Edwards was not his reason for not signing the pardon petition, and knows that he lied when he made the statement. Every one knows that his real reason for refusing to sign the petition was that he did not want Mr. Powers pardoned because he was afraid that if he should be pardoned and return to his home in this district that the people would take him up and elect him as the member of Congress from the Eleventh District, and leave Mr. Edwards without a job. This was his real reason, but he did not have the manhood to come out and admit it. Edwards has no use for any one he can not use to further his own ambitions and make tools to do his bidding, and the people of the district are beginning to find him out and will vote for him to stay at home until he learns to appreciate what has been done for him in the past.

We knew in advance that Mr. Edwards had no deep affection for us, we also knew that while his home county, Laurel, was instructed for us in the last State convention, and he could not control the vote of his county, that he did go out among the other delegates from counties in this district and influenced them to vote against us and also against Chairman Byrley, of Knox county.

Mr. Byrley and D. Will Clark are both well aware of these facts, and we know that this influence used against us after Mr. Edwards had

stated that he would be for a mountain man in preference to any one else, but we were able to stand the defeat and still be true and loyal to the mountain boys, and both of us signed the petition and did not wait to have a personal letter telling us what he wished in the matter.

Will the Mountain people vote for a man who oppose the mountain men, who cares nothing for anyone save himself and who will vote and work against a man because he happens to be a citizen of the mountains? We think not. Col. Matthews is a mountain man, bred and born here, and loves the mountain people and will be mindful of their interests.

He is worthy of every vote in the Eleventh District and he will receive such a majority at the polls on June 6th that Mr. Edwards will wonder where they came from.

CHAIRMAN BYRLEY

Attacked by Harlan Enterprise and Un-Republican Methods Charged.

The Harlan Enterprise has tried to make an attack upon Chairman Byrley and charges him with supporting Vice-President Fairbanks and also with putting John G. Matthews in the race to defeat Mr. Edwards, and brands such conduct as "nasty politics."

We would like to know where there is any "nasty politics" in such a move as that?

Has not Chairman Byrley as much right to say who he favors as any other man in the District, and has not his conduct, his rulings and his politics been above reproach? We think so and the majority of the District thinks the same way.

The Enterprise makes this admission which shows that it thinks the same way, it says: "Chairman Byrley & Co., have organized and put out John G. Matthews as a Fairbanks candidate for Congress against D. C. Edward, and from their present moves it seems that they intend to land Matthews and carry the district for Fairbanks."

The above is true, that is the wish of Chairman Byrley & Co., and no attempt has been to conceal the fact. The people want that done and it will be done.

Has Mr. Edwards any more right to say who the Eleventh district shall support for President than any other voter in the district? He began to say that the Eleventh must support Taft and Edwards, but the people said no. We are not for either Taft or Edward, and demanded a candidate against Edwards and got one, and one that will defeat him at the polls on June 6. Don't forget that Bro. Enterprise, Harlan county will help to do it too.

Excursion to Cumberland Gap

The Botany and Physical Geography classes of Union College will have an excursion to Cumberland Gap May 2.

BRADLEY'S GREAT PLEA

For Fairbanks and a Free Peoples' Right to Choose for Themselves Their Own President.

A magnificent plea did Senator elect Bradley make at Bowling Green on Saturday last saying:

There is something nobler and grander in politics than a place at the pie counter. Republicans who are hunting alone for office are entitled to no consideration. So far as any control of patronage I may have is concerned, it will not be used for the advancement of those who have no higher motive than to pick out soft places to fall in before announcing their preferences. Let us fight the battle first and win it before we even think about official patronage. Less energy in hunting for office and more performance of party duty is what we need. More principle and less pie, more principle and less subserving to selfish greed is demanded by every liberty loving Republican. You have been told that I have denounced the Federal officeholders for being for Mr. Taft. The charge is false. But I have denounced concerted action and conspiracy by the officeholders to dominate the rank and file of the party.

"There are more persons not holding office than persons who hold offices, and if those out of office exercise the freedom from office holding domination and such a course should result in some men who are in office going out and some who are out going in there can be no just cause for complaint. Our critics are able to point to two prominent Federal officers, George W. Long and E. T. Franks, as being for Mr. Fairbanks, in answer to the charge that Federal office holders, with substantial unanimity, are for Mr. Taft. They talk about state officers. They claim that a majority of the state officers are for Taft and mention my good friends Breathitt, Farley, Crabbe and James, but they should remember that Willson, Bruner, Rankin, Scott and Milward are on the other side. However this may be is immaterial. The majority of the rank and file of the party in this state is for Fairbanks, and this is of more consequence than the position of a few persons elected to office. Some of the Taft people think that the best way to defeat Fairbanks is for so-called Republican newspapers to traduce me, and anonymous letters replete with falsehoods are given circulation with that view. If I were to stop to throw a rock at every little dog that barks at my heels, especially every little anonymous dog, I would not be able to travel any distance. The man who is ashamed to make public his name is not entitled to decent respect.

FEDERAL OFFICERS FOUGHT HIM.

"It is not my purpose to discuss whether my election was a calamity to the party or a calamity to some of the office holders who have fattened at the public crib for eleven years and who may probably no longer continue the feast and who cry "calamity," notwithstanding the hearty congratulations to me after the election. It is entirely unnecessary to refer to those Republicans who did all in their power to prevent that election and who even yet cannot be reconciled. The Republican who regrets the election of a Republican United States Senator and who makes false charges concerning its accomplishment will, in 99 instances out of 100 be found to be a Federal office holder who would rather hold his job than see the party succeed and who is wildly

struggling to get into what he thinks is the band wagon. What a terrible calamity it would be should he get into the wrong wagon, or even if he should get into the right one and find that his candidate is not a mere dispenser of patronage.

FAIRBANKS AS A NEIGHBOR.

"I favor him because he never wore any man's collar, but has always been independent, self-reliant and brave. I favor him because he is our close and sympathetic neighbor, kind, generous and of tender heart. I favor him because he has always shown himself to be the friend of Kentucky, because he came among us in the last state campaign and freely contributed his labor and his means to enable us to win our great victory. Kentucky by repudiating him, would show herself an ingrate, and of all the sins flesh is heir to, I hold this to be the most detestable. I favor him because I believe he can carry Kentucky. This is a most potent reason. Now that we have emerged from the gloom of Democratic rule, now that our feet have been taken from the mire and clay and placed on the solid rock, I would keep them there for the good of the state and its people. I am for him because the Democratic press is against him, and I am opposed to Mr. Taft because the Democratic press is for him. I do not think it wise to seek or take their advice in this matter, for they are prone to advise us according to their own interest."

"BOLTERS"

The Cry of the Edwards Echo of London

Who are the Bolters, Pray?

The Edwards Echo has raised the cry of "Bolters" and "Renegades" and are charging every one who is now opposing Mr. Edwards with being bolters and renegades.

Who are the bolters, pray tell us? Did not Mr. Edwards bolt the Republican convention just a few years ago and make the race as an Independent and upon being defeated contest the election of Dr. Hunter?

Does Mr. Edwards think that the people of this district have so soon forgotten these facts!

Does he not know that the people remember that when the Middlesboro convention nominated Dr. Hunter that a "rump" convention was made up of bolters from the Middlesboro convention and led by Mr. Edwards was called to meet at London at his instance, and he claimed the nomination from that said "rump" convention? How then can he charge those who now oppose him with being "bolters" because they stood by the nominee of the convention and refused to bolt with him?

Those who are opposing Mr. Edwards are men of the strongest type and men who have always been loyal to the party nominees and vote the straight Republican ticket and have voted for Mr. Edwards when his name appeared upon the ballot under the Log Cabin, but now that they prefer another to represent them in Congress he raises the cry of "bolters" and hopes by that means to hold them to him.

Mr. Edwards has forgotten that he is not the nominee yet and every man is free to vote against him in the primary who wants to and he will not be a bolter by doing so but will be lining up on the big side and helping to name the man who will be the successor to Mr. Edwards.

COLLECTORS RECEIVE A WARNING

Capers Wants His Men to Keep Out of Politics Sends Letter of Civil Service Commissioner to Kentucky

AN-TI TAFT MEN ARE BUSY.

Collectors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky, all of whom are for Secretary Taft for President except Collector E. T. Franks, at Owensboro, have received the following from Commissioner of Internal Revenues, John G. Capers:

United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1908—The President: The Commission in recommending punishments for violations of subdivision I of Civil Service Rule I has heretofore been guided by the fact that the rule was one only adopted in June, 1907, and that while the President's instructions prohibiting political activity on the part of competitive classified employes have been public ever since 1902, yet in actual practice the effective and thorough going enforcement of the President's instructions in this connection has only dated from the adoption of the rule in June last, which gave the Civil Service Commission the right to investigate and report on charges of improper political activity on the part of those in the competitive classified service. For this reason the commission has heretofore been lenient in recommending punishments. But a sufficient time has now elapsed for us to assume that the civil service rules are understood throughout the service, and we believe, therefore, that the time has also come for a somewhat greater degree of severity for the penalty inflicted, at least in aggravated cases. We recommend, therefore, that the several departments be requested to their employes in their competitive classified service the fact that any man violating the provisions of the rule in question renders himself liable to punishment by removal. We desire that the subordinates in the several departments be acquainted with this recommendation so that in the event of any misconduct by them in the future the commission may feel at liberty to recommend their removal.

We have the honor to be very respectfully,
JOHN C. BLACK,
HENRY F. GREEN,
JOHN A. McILHENRY, Commissioners.

The date shows that the recent political activity of Federal officeholders in Kentucky has reached the ears of the members of the Civil Service Commissioners, and it so happens that Senator-elect Bradley and Mr. Capers are warm personal friends.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Views of President Roosevelt on the political activity of Federal officeholders are being given currency in Kentucky by Fairbanks' lieutenants. Among the excerpts from the President's letters and executive instructions that are being used are:

"Officeholders must not use their offices to control political movements, must not neglect

their public duties, must not cause public scandal by their activity."—[Letter of President of President June 13, 1902. Twentieth Report, p. 125.

"The influence of the Federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meeting and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns."—[Extracts from Executive instructions of July 14, 1886. This instruction was written by Roosevelt in 1886, while he was a member of the Civil Service Commission and was promulgated by President Cleveland."

TAFT IN THE REAR

The Figures Stand 223 to 176 Against the War Secretary

Read and Reflect.

From Washington comes the following authorized statement:

"Of the 186 delegate chosen during the past week 27 were instructed for Taft, 12 for Cannon, 40 for Hughes, 25 for LaFollette, 64 for Knox, 16 are uninstructed and two are contested. Four of the delegates accredited to Taft were elected by the State convention of the Lily-white faction in Virginia, and, it is said, will be contested; one was elected in Wisconsin and two in New York in pursuance of the policy of breaking in on the so-called favorite son States wherever possible; two in West Virginia, four in two Virginia districts, four in Massachusetts, eight in South Dakota and two in Minnesota. One delegate now instructed for Hughes in New York has declared himself for Taft publicly, but privately expresses himself in favor of another.

"Cannon gained 12 in his own State, Hughes 40 in New York, LaFollette 25 in his own State, after a struggle with the Taft forces. Eight delegates from New York, six from Delaware and the four at large from Massachusetts are uninstructed. The third Alabama delegates are contested. Despite confident predictions and a strong organized effort to the contrary, the Massachusetts State convention refused to instruct the delegates. The Virginia Lily-white convention two efforts to bring before the meeting a resolution requiring the 10 uninstructed Virginia delegates to vote for Taft met such disapproval that the resolutions were withdrawn.

"Of the instructed delegates elected up to this time Secretary Taft has 176 and the field 223. Giving to Secretary Taft credit for all uninstructed and contested delegates who may vote for him, the opposition has a majority of 84 over him at this time. The number of delegates instructed for other candidates, but with leanings toward Secretary Taft concerning which much is being said, is more than offset by the number of delegates instructed for Secretary Taft, who have leanings toward other candidates. The situation is more satisfactory to the opposition at this time than at any time for some weeks, and justifies the prediction that Secretary Taft can not be nominated on the first or any other ballot."