

TWO BIG ISSUES, SAYS COLLIER'S

The Tariff and the Proper Treatment of Monopolies.

WON'T TIE TO ROOSEVELT

"Actively Disagree" With His Views About Trusts and "Wastes of Competition" and Supports the Candidacy of Wilson and Marshall.

Collier's is out for Wilson and Marshall. It refuses to support Theodore Roosevelt, plus George W. Perkins, Elbridge H. Gary and the rest of the steel trust-barometer trust magnates.

Its open opposition to the third term ticket was indicated in the issue of Sept. 14. In the issue of Sept. 21 its reasons for espousing the Democratic cause are clear and forceful.

The leading editorial, "The Wastes of Competition," says:

"More and more the campaign is coming down to two pressing issues, the tariff and the proper treatment of monopolies. Collier's actively disagrees with the view of monopoly being urged by Messrs. Roosevelt, Perkins and Gary.

"They talk a great deal about the wastes of competition. The necessary wastes of competition are relatively insignificant, and the wastes of unfair and destructive competition are wholly unnecessary. They will be largely eliminated when competition is regulated.

"The La Follette-Lensroot and the Stanley bills to protect the Sherman law and the Newlands-Cummins proposals for an interstate trade commission are all directed in part to that end. The remaining wastes of competition may be likened to the wastes of democracy. These are obvious, but we know also that democracy has compensations which render it more efficient than absolutism. So it is in industry. The margin between what men naturally do and what they can do is so great that the system which urges men on to effort is the best system.

"The necessary wastes of monopoly, on the other hand, are enormous. Some of these can, of course, be eliminated by regulation. An efficient interstate trade commission, acting under appropriate legislation, could put an end to much of the oppression of which trusts have been guilty. It could prevent unjust discrimination. It could prevent ruthless and unfair use of power; but a government commission would be powerless to secure for the people the low prices commonly attendant upon competition.

"As no means exist for determining whether greater net earnings are due to greater efficiency in management or to excessive profits, large net earnings would be followed by compulsory reduction of prices, which in turn would create a series of injustices suffered, paralyze enterprise and produce unemployment, slipshod management. The attempt to secure low prices through price fixing would prove as futile as the statutes which have sought to protect the public in railroad rates by limiting the dividends.

"The interstate commerce commission has been involved in an argument in favor of increasing monopoly. That commission has stopped many abuses; it has practically put an end to corrupt and discriminatory practices in rates; it has protected the shipper from oppression and arrogance and injustice; it has prevented unreasonable advances in rates; but it has secured comparatively few notable reductions in rates, except those involved in stopping discrimination between persons, places or articles. It has been powerless to reduce operating costs, and greater reductions in rates can come only with reductions in the cost of producing transportation. The injustice and oppression attending the earlier railroad period were extremely serious. But we must not forget that the operating conditions in American operating rates and rates belong to the earlier period of competition among railroads. In the ten years from 1869 to 1878, while competition among the railroads was active, the freight rate per ton per mile was gradually reduced from 20 to 10. The years 1878-1900 marked the great movement for combination or 'consolidation of interest' in the railroad world as well as in the business world. The freight rate per ton per mile began to rise. In 1900 it was 12.5 cents, in 1905 it was 15 cents, and in 1910 it was 17.5 cents.

"The dominating effect of monopoly is illustrated by the case of the Panama Canal. The canal, which was opened in 1914, provided in its charter, directly and indirectly, more than 100 million dollars worth of monopoly. It required approximately 75 percent of all the canal's net earnings to be paid in tolls to the United States and the rest to the canal zone. It is believed that more than 100 million dollars had been paid in tolls to the United States and the canal zone in the first year of its operation. It is believed that the tolls paid to the United States in the first year of its operation were more than 100 million dollars.

Here's Your Chance to Help Democrats Win

Send One Dollar to Contributors' Wilson and Marshall League and Get Certificate For Framing.

The Contributors' National Wilson and Marshall League has been organized with W. G. McAdoo, vice chairman of the national Democratic committee, as president, Charles R. Crane, vice chairman of the finance committee of the national Democratic committee, as treasurer and Stuart G. Gibbons as secretary for the purpose of aiding in raising funds for the national campaign by popular subscription.

In furtherance of this purpose lithographed certificates have been prepared, suitable for framing, on which are engraved portraits of Governors Wilson and Marshall and their autographs and which certify that the holders have contributed to the national Democratic campaign. The denominations of these certificates are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$100.

The league supplies these certificates to clubs in large numbers, so they may be issued when contributions are made. It is believed the solicitation of funds will be greatly aided by this method.

The name and address of each contributor should be forwarded to the Contributors' National Wilson and Marshall League, room 1308, 17th Avenue Building, New York City, where a complete record of all contributors will be kept.

CONTRIBUTORS' NATIONAL WILSON-MARSHALL LEAGUE
No. 1912 \$100

Woodrow Wilson
Thomas R. Marshall

Contributed to the National Campaign of 1912
in support of Woodrow Wilson for President and Thomas R. Marshall for Vice President, nominees of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, July 24, 1912. All money collected will be turned over to the Democratic National Committee.

Charles R. Crane
Secretary

Dated Sept. 3, 1912

substantially complete system of shoe machinery which many good judges declared to be superior to that of the trust.

"George W. Perkins, apostle of the economic and social efficiency of monopoly, quoted to the senate committee on interstate commerce the statement that:

"The corporations that Mr. Edison's business inventions had made possible were today capitalized at \$7,000,000,000."

"The Inventors' guild, an association in which Mr. Edison is naturally prominent, said in a memorial addressed to the president:

"It is a well known fact that modern trade combinations tend strongly toward constancy of processes and products and by their very nature are opposed to new processes and products originated by independent inventors and hence tend to restrain competition in the development and sale of patents and patent rights and consequently tend to discourage independent inventive thought, to the great detriment of the nation."

WHY CRIMMINS IS FOR WILSON

Philanthropist Calls Taft and Roosevelt Protectors of Trusts.

TIME RIFE FOR CHANGE

Says No One Can Safely Challenge the Soundness of the Views or Leadership of Wilson and Marshall, Who Have Been Before the People.

By JOHN CRIMMINS,
[Noted Philanthropist and Irish American Leader.]

At the outset of an argument in relation to the approaching election for

president and vice president we must view what has caused the great uprising in the country in connection with our economic affairs and the administration of our government in so far as it relates to that subject.

There is no defense offered for the extensive privileges created by the tariff preferences through the Republican party and the favors to the privileged classes and corporations.

While wealth has accumulated under these preferences, a fair field and no favor has been denied to the masses.

We cannot expect remedies from men high in office who in their entire life work have been associates and participants with the favored class. Mr. Roosevelt during his entire career in politics and as the head of his party has been the protector of many trusts that the tariff has nourished and fostered nor have we found him in the seven and one-half years of his official life as president strenuous in removing tariff inequities and inequalities. Mr. Taft in his acts and utterances is a party man, believing in a protective tariff, and would, if elected, defend what to many minds is the supreme cause of unrest.

Free From Evil Associations.

In Mr. Wilson and his associate, the candidate for vice president, we have two men who have had no associations with the privileged class, who have never been in a position to grant or accept favors or to participate in any measure that could possibly relate to their personal welfare or increase their incomes. In the respective professions that these two gentlemen have occupied they have been day laborers, working at their desks as many hours as the workman who is industrious and faithful to his task.

The very fact that they have been selected as candidates for the office of president and vice president of these United States is an illustration of one of the great boasts of the American people that the man who is faithful to his trust, honest in his work, fearless and courageous in his opinions, will in time be noticed and receive a reward. They have watched with concern every side of our political life that enters into the government of our people, voicing their approval or disapproval of situations as they arose.

Are Typical Americans.

No one can safely challenge the soundness of their views or their leadership where economic questions enter into our governmental affairs. They are typical Americans.

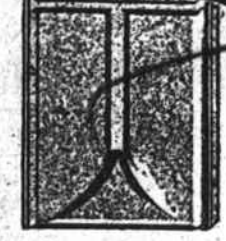
Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall have both been before the people when they received the approval of a majority of the citizens of their respective states for the high office of governor. If it be the good fortune of the country to have these two gentlemen occupy the presidency and vice presidency of these United States we have the assurance that in their deeds and acts they will labor to remove the unrest that has been created in the administration of our governmental affairs and that there will be equal laws for all the people and not special laws and special protection, and that the highest ideal of a government of the people, by the people and for the people will be brought into actual realization.

"The choice which the voters have to make is simply this: Shall they have a government free to serve them, free to serve ALL of them, or shall they continue to have a government which dispenses SPECIAL favors and which is always controlled by those to whom the SPECIAL favors are dispensed?"

WOODROW WILSON.

THEY are Good Enough for Me.

CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES



HOW TO KNOW THE GENUINE

LOOK FOR THE STAMP "CORTRIGHT" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

and accept no substitute, if you want a roof that will last as long as the building, and never need repairs—never need attention of any kind, except an occasional coat of paint.

3. Fire-proof—Storm-proof—Lightning-proof

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NEW Clover Seed Seed Rye Turnip Seed

BRANTLEY G. NICKS

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NOTICE

All accounts due the firm of A. W. Perry Jr. & Co. will be due on October 1st. Tobacco is higher than ever before, cotton is a good price, bring it on and pay us. We mean it.

Sept. 24-12 A. W. Perry, Jr., & Company

FIRE LIFE TORNADO HEALTH ACCIDENT

FIRE FIRE FIRE

INSURANCE!

I will write you fire insurance on anything you have

On residence, barns, stables, furniture, horses, mules, merchandise and anything that will burn

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T. W. WATSON, Agent

Perfect lines for the woman of stout



figure are most easily secured by wearing a Kabo form-reducing corset.

This new idea known as KABO

"THE LIVE MODEL CORSET"

applies especially to the corsets for women of full figure. The model used for fashioning these corsets has quite a full figure.

These corsets are fashioned in such a way as to give a reduction in hip measurement of from three to four inches and at the same time are wonderfully graceful and comfortable. The material is very strong and the boning is guaranteed unbreakable and it will never rust.

Style 7044. The stout women will find this is the corset she has been looking for. It is made of a fine quality of muslin with front clasp and shoulder straps. Size 28 to 36. \$3.50

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