DEMOCRATS ANSWER WITH ACTION

2 4 4

President Wilson, when he signed the Glass-Owen Bill, said:
"I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic party, was criticised as mowing how to serve the business interests of the country that there was se of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in ac We have written the first chapter of that reply."

LET THE REPUBLICA PARTY ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

What is your program if you are returned to power?
What Democratic laws would you repeal?
Would you repeal the income tax?
Would you restore Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot Tariff?
Would you restore Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot Tariff?
Would you restore the panic breeding currency laws that made possible great industrial and financial disaster of 1907?
Would you repeal the Agricultural Extension Bill?
Would you restore the tax of \$120,000,000 a year on sugar?
Would you gut down the pipe lines connecting the special interests with sat of government that Woodrow Wilson has taken up?
Would you turn to Conneciam in the House of Representatives?
Would you establish the old partnership between rotten politics and rotbusiness?

THINK THIS OVER MR. VOTER

Some of the things that Woodrow Wilson has done for the American people during his administration, which has yet to reach the first year and a half of its existence, to-wit:

1.—A firm foreign policy—one of Watchful Waiting—which prevented a war with Mexico, and MADE IMPOSSIBLE UNTOLD LOSS OF LIVES, THE DEMORALIZATION OF BUSINESS AND A STAGGERING WAR DEBT.

II.—A Revision of the rules of Business without the usual and heretofore inevitable panic—as the result of the efforts of the President the laws have been made the same for everybody—big and little—not by wholesale denunciation and litigation, but by peaceable and judicial means.

III.—Refutation of the off repeated taunts that the Democratic party had not the capacity for solving questions requiring constructive treatment. Witness the Currency, Tariff, Income Tax, the nearly completed Trust Bills and other wise legislation that not only received the votes of Democrats, but the votes of Republicans and Bull Moosers as well in both Senate and House.

IV.—A Tariff that compels the Trusts to sell as cheaply to you as to the people of foreign lands. Framed without concessions to Special Interests.

V.—A Currency Law under which you get your money when you need it—one that prevents panics and insures stable financial conditions.

VI.—An Income Tax that places upon the rich a just proportion of the \$1,000,000,000 a year, which is now the cost of mantaining the Federal Government.

VII.—An Arbitration Act providing for conciliation and arbitration in controversies between capital and labor, which has already been successfully employed in preventing great strikes that would have tied up the entire railway business of the nation.

VIII.—Enlargement of the scope of the Parcel Post, which has reduced the cost of transportation, and become a lasting and convenient instrument of beenefit to the consumer and producer.

IX.—Trust laws based on the Golden Rule. "The Trusts must do unto others as they would have others do unto them," i. e.:

Obey Court Decrees!

Abandon Unfair Cutthroat Competition!

Gense Discriminating Between Purchasers of their Goods!

Disgorge Control of Competitors Asquired Under the "Holding Company" system!

Surrender of the Enormous Power Wielded through Interlocking Direct ates!

(Note.—This gives you and your son a better chance in life.)

X.—Legislation providing for co-operative extension work.

XI.—The fostering and development of commerce at home and abroad

Your President has worked untiringly and with a sincerity entirely new to our political life for what he considered the best interests of mankind. He has worked unceasingly and without vacation—day in and day out—for the rank and file of the public and not for any clique or group. He has worked for peace—peace at home as well as peace abroad.

The record made by Woodrow Wilson is without parallel in the entire history of the nation.

SCHOOLS FOR DEMOCRACY

Commissioner Claxton, of the United States department of education, has aketched in outline that ideal of a system of education for a democracy which has been slowly ripening for years. To it he invites the attention of the people of America, and he is a man that will receive attention. His ideas may be criticised, but they will be studied.

criticised, but they will be studied.

Commissioner Claxton has no doubt presented the same suggestions elsewhere, as shadowy reflections of them have appeared in the press. He has been quoted by grave newspapers as predicting that there will not be a woman teacher in the United States in ten or twenty or thirty years. This, he avers, he has not said, but he has said and does say that, in a country school where boys up to eighteen years of age are taught, there should be a man teacher, and he believes that this should preferably be the principal.

and he believes that this should preferably be the principal.

But that is taking up the thread of this argument in the middle and there is a beginning, far back. Commissioner Claxton begins with the home. It may not seem to be his business, but he thnks it is; anyway, he has taken means of discovering facts about homes in typical cities and has found connections between them and school facts. He has knowledge of a city, for example, in which an amazing percentage of parents never eat a meal with their children. The head of the United States Bereau of Education thinks we are paying too dearly for good living, good homes, good furniture and automobiles and the like, if we have to pay for these things in the disorganization of the home. He has some ideas about the home that are far enough away from average realities, but that is not saying that they are beyond realization. For example, the Frick Coal and Coke Company seems on its own account to have been putting into practice some of the suggestions of Mr. Claxton. It has promoted home gardening so successfully that several hundred families of its employee raise a n average of \$400 worth of food products a year on small plots.

Failing the ideal home, the commissioner demands the kindergarten for the 3,700,000 American children of kindergarten age which are now without this training. There are now 300,000 American children in kindergarten some time of the year. Possibly not always at the right time. Mr. Claxton, for example, thinks that the kindergarten ought to be held mostly out of doors, and of course, in out of doors weather. He thinks it possible also to make the kindergarten more American and less German than it has remained until now.

But the real theme of the talk was equality of educational opportunity. It is hardly necessary to argue that a child deserves no credit for being born in a city of good schools rather than in a country where a teacher sometimes comes for two or three months of the year, and that the national democratic ideal is that every child, born in whatever state or county or city, shall receive the education which is most apt to make of that child the most useful citizen and the best possible man or woman. Otherwise the nation and the community loses something for it is men that make the state.

But unless one is prepared to go all the way with Mr. Claston it is better not to accept this. He is carried by this premises on a long uphill journey, that it may take thirty years to make, though he thinks it might be done in ten years. In brief, though not quite in the order of presentation:

Consolidated rural schools, with a farmer teacher living in his farm house, engaged for life or while he makes good; and serving as the channel of communication between the department of agriculture and all other farm improvement agencies, farming plot of twelve acres or more for his own profit.

of communication between the department of agriculture are or more for his own profit.

All teachers of all schools to have a professional education and to be retained as long as they are competent and to be paid fair living salaries.

Teachers to keep the same classes through primary grades.

State aid to weaker counties, so that there shall be equal opportunity for education all over the State.

National aid to weaker States, so that there shall be equality of education all over the United States.

Opportunity for high school education or vocational education for every child over twelve years of age.

Here we may pause and consider. Is the State ready to guarantee to every child in every county, and is the nation ready to guarantee to every child in every county, and is the nation ready to guarantee to every child in every county, and is the nation protunity?

Well, if they are, they will have to show it by paying for the training of teachers, for the erection of schools, for the transportation of some children to school, for equipment to teach agriculture and gardening, etc.; and Mr. Claxton says that if the United States were to show as much generosity toward the schools as it did in the first half century of its national life, in proportion to expenditures for other purposes, if would now distribute annually not less than 40,000,000,000,000 for school purposes. It used to give lands; now it merely supports the bureau of education.

Nor will there be only a slight increase of school funds. Take the training of teachers alone. There are now five normal schools in Tennessee, capable of graduating, when operated at their utmost capacity, 400 teachers appear, and there are 2,000 school vacancies to fill annually.

Of course it may be argued that school funds are an investment and a profitable investment. For example, suppose Mr. Claxton should really succeed in getting all the cities and counties of the United States to engage, possibly with federal aid, a practical gardener to supervise the home garden work of

INGERSOLIZE VISION OF WAR

Greensboro Daily News.

The following is an extract from The Vision of War," forming a part of a speech delivered by the late Col. Robt. G. Ingersoil at Indianapolia, Ind., to the veteran soldiers of the Civil War. It is such a beautiful, clearcut word picture of war preparation and so full of many touching scenes that I submit it just at this time to atrengthen our imagination of scenes now en our imagination of scenes now transpiring across the sea. It is a follows:

sommit it just at this time to strengthen our imagination of scenes now transpiring across the sea. It is as follows:

The past rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation; the music of belaterous drums, the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see thousands of asemblages and hear the appeals of orators. We see pale cheeks of women and flushed faces of men, and in those saemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. 5-me are walking for the last time in c.jiet, woody places with the maidens they addre. We hear the whispering and the aweet vows of eternal love at they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles, kissing bables that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and sagain and say nothing. Kisses and tears, tears and kisses—divine mingling of agony and love! And some are talking with wives and endeavoring with brave words, spoken in the old tones, to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door with her babe in her arms—standing in the rounding away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the grean of orever.

"We see them as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the grand, wild music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities, through the towns and across the prairies, down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right.

"We go with them, one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields, in all the hospitials of pain, on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storms and under the quiet stars. We are with them in the ravines running with blood, in the furrows of old fields. We are with them in the ravines running with blood, in the fu

in the ravines running with blood, in the furrows of old fields. We are with

in the ravines running with blood, in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches, by the forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron with nerves of steel.

"We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine, but human speech can never tell what they endured.

"We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

"They sleep under the solemn pines, the sad hemlock, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm, each in the Windowless Palace of Rest. Earth may run red with other wars; they are at peace. They are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death.

"A vision of the future arises!

'A vision of the future arises! "I see our country filled with happ; omes, with firesides of content.

"I see a world where thrones have crumbled and kings are dust. The aris-tocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

"I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toil-

ers for the human race. "I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art; with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisworld in which no exile sighs, no pris-oner mourns; a world on which the biggot's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has ben called the 'asp' for the breast of the poor—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death of suicide or shame.

"I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heart-less, stony state, the piteous wall of want, the livid-lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

eyes of scorn.

"I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair—the married harmony of form and function—and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope."

LAUDS PEACE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

"I am glad we have in the White House one who will not permit Amer-ica to be drawn into the warfare now raging," said Secretary of State Bry-an at Baltimore Saturday night at the banquet of the Maryland Society of the War of 1812.

Mr. Bryan then went on and highly Mr. Bryan then went on and nighty lauded the peace policy of Wilson saying, among other things, "For awhile there was a good deal of watchful waiting," but you hear nobody speak of it now except in terms of respect. The peaceful methods of the New World stand out in striking contrast to the methods of the Old World."

He also said that it is not because

to the methods of the Old Wolrd."

He also said that it is not because Wilson doubts the patrictism of the people of the country, for that he knows if he should call for volunteers he would get one million the first day. "But the President believes that when a mother has raised a boy and poured out her affections on him he is worth something more than to be stood up and shot at by another mother's son." Last noon behold them full of lusty

CANCER, ITS BEGINNING

Cancer is almost invariably at first

treatment.

its later stages.

THE DANGER SIGNS
The disease usually begins in some unhealthy spot or some point of local irritation.

In external cancer there is some-thing to be seen or felt, such as a wart, a mole, a lump or scab, or an unhealed wound or sore. Pain is rare-

ly present. Cancer inside the body is often recognized by symptoms before a lump can be seen or felt. Persistent indi-gestion, with loss of weight and change of color, is always especially suspicious.

Furnishment abnormal discharge from any part of the body should arouse the suspicion of cancer, particularly if the discharge is bloody.

The early and hopeful stages of cancer are usually painless.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO.

Part the basinging of cancer.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO.
Fear the beginning of cancer.
Never be afraid to know the truth.
Any painlesss lump or sore appearing on your body should be examined by your physician.
By the time a cancer has become painful the best chance for its cure

as passed. But even a painful cancer can be removed permanently if it has not ex-cended too far beyond the place where

tended too far beyond the place where it began.

SEEK EARLY EXEMINATION

If you notice that a wart, mole or other "mark" begins to change in appearance or to show signs of irritation go to a physician and have it completely removed. Do not wait until you are sure it is cancerous.

All lumps in the breast should be examined. In women the normal creased flowing, which is always suspicious, as is the return of flowing after it has stopped.

MEDICINE USELESS

Medicine which relieves pain does not have any effect upon the disease itself; it simply produces a period of freedom from discomfort and therefore delays the proper treatment.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE

The only cure for cancer is to remove every vestige of the disease.

The only sure way to do this is by a surgical operation.

surgical operation.

If taken at the beginning, the maority of cases of cancer are curable.

All cases will end in death if let

Records of our best hospitals prov that the chances of cure are very high with early operation, and that these chances decrease with every day of

Early diagnosis is therefore all-im-

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

(Byron's "Childe Harold.") There was a sound of revelry by night And Belgium's capital had gathered

then Beauty, and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and

brave men; thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arcse with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which
spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage

But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye not hear it? No, 'twas but the

wind, Or the car rattling o'er the stony

street, with the dance! let joy be uncon nned; sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet chase the growing hours with fly-

ing feet— But hark!—that heavy sound breaks . in once more As if the clouds its echo would re-

peat; And nearer, clearer, deadlier than be-

And nearer, clearer, deadler than before
Arm! arm! it is— it is—the cannon's
opening roar!
Within a window's niche of that high
hall

Sat Brunswick's fated chieftain; he That sound the first among the festi-

val, . And caught its tone with death's proval. phetic ear;
And when they smiled because he deem'd it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal

the steed

The mustering squadron, and the clat-tering car Went pouring forth with impetuous speed, And quickly forming in the ranks of

war; And the deep thunder peal on peal

OF INTEREST TO THOSE WHO

(The following is taken from the report of the chemical investigation into the Effect of Wrapping Bread, authorized by the National Association of Master Bakers. It is reprinted from the official report of the National Convention in Buffalo, Sept. 23 to 26, 1913.)

in ton of Master Bakers. It is reprinted from the official report of the National Convention in Buffalo, Sept. 23 to 26, 1913.)

It is a question, moreover, if the beginning of the stale taste of bread is due so much to the loss of water as to a the so-called fixation of moisture, a physical change, which is recognized in our analysis by the drop in the soluble extract figure within 48 hours of keeping, and observed both in wrapped and unwrapped bread. That this beginning of the stale change is not due to the simple loss of moisture is made evident by the well known fact that a short heating in the oven will restore a seeming freshness to such became excessive (say 30 per cent.) A recent note issued within the past month or so by the Office of Information of the United States Department of Agriculture, takes up this same practice and applies it to the question of furnishing warm bread for the table. The statement is as follows: Many persons who are fond of freshly baked and even warm baker's bread have, it seems, been opposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped and sealed cold and not handled by clerks or exposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped and sealed cold and not handled by clerks or exposed to Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture regards the wrapping of bread as so important that it has cold the proposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped of the proposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped of the proposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped and sealed cold and not handled by clerks or exposed to the modern sanitary method of having all bread wrapped loss in the wrapped of having all bread wrapped loss in the wrapped of having all bread wrapped loss in the wrapped while a cold wrapped loss in the wrapped while lawarm, becomes moist and clammy and of unpleasant flavor. Loaves th

Boys and girls, if you try each day to do your best at school; if you strive to help as well as to obey the teacher, you become a hero in the noble company of which your teacher is captain, and your superintendent the general. You will benefit for life by so doing. But if you do otherwise, you injure both your present and your future.

MR. WEBB ON THE LEGALIZED PRIMARY

MR. WEBB ON THE LEGALIZED PRIMARY

Ex-Chairman Webb, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, gave out the following statement recently which defines his views as to the legalized primary:

"I am now and have been for years an advocate of the primary system. When a member of the State Senate in 1995, I prepared and secured the enactment of a primary law for Buncombe county, which was either the second or third county primary law enacted in the state. I believe it the fairest and best method inaugurated up to this time for the nomination of candidates to be voted for. It, of course, has many weak points, but in time they will be eliminated.

"I am and have also been since the question was first agitated in favor of a state wide primary and have used my influence to that end. I am absolutely confident that the next legislature will pass a real primary law as required by the last state Democratic convention. I do not think that there is any reason whatver why there should be any fear, alarm or suspicion that the legislature will not do what the party has pledged itself to do. The platform is clear, distinct, and emphatic on that point. It declares for a primary for the nomination of all national, state, and district, officers, and pledges the party for the enactment of such a law. Any intimation or suggestion that the party is insincere or will be faise to this pledge is a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the great Democratic party in North Carolina.

"There are already more than 60

And when they smiled because he deem'd it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretch'd his father on a bloody bier,
And aroused the vengeance blood alone could quell;
He rush'd into the field, and, foremost, fighting feil.
Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears and trembling of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their own lov-liness:
And there were sudden partings such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes.
Since upon night so sweet, such awful morn should rise!
And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed
The mustering squadron, and the clat-

life. Last eve in Beauty's circle prouldly

The midnight brought the signal sound of strife.

The morn the marshaling in arms—the day

Battle's magnificently stern arrary! The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent The earth is covered thick with other clay. Which her own clay shall cover heap'd

ay. her own clay shall cover heap'd and pent,
Rider and horse—friend, or foe—in
one red burial blent!

WHY THE ARMIES MUST CAPT-FORTIFICATIONS

Why not go around the fort instead of trying to storm it? Why not circle the ramparts and proceed swiftly onward with the army intact, leaving the soldiers in the fort, after a manner of speaking, holding the sack as well as the fort?

An officer in the cavalry of the United States army in Kansas City, explained to the Kansas City Times why such veranda strategy inn't used and why it cannot be used. The officer, mindful of certain sections of the army code, speaks anonymously:

"If it be a mountainous country the fort would be placed in the pass, the only road through which an invading army could travel," he explained. "There would be no fortifications on either side, but it would be impossible to move an army with its guns and supplies over the mountains. A single man would have a hard time making the trip.

"Suppose the country were level."

supplies over the mountains. A single man would have a hard time making the trip.

"Suppose the country were level and the forts were 40 or 50 miles apart. In that case it apparently would be easy for the army to pass between the strongholds. The army tries it. The defenders of the country throw up field fortifications between the forts. Behind every rock and roll in the ground a man with a gun is hidden. Rifle pits are dug hastily. The invaders encounter opposition, but perhaps they sweep on.

"Then this would happen; The forces from the forts would sweep out across the rear and cut off the base of suplies. The invaders would be without food and the men would have no time for sleep.

piles. The invaders would be without food and the men would have no time for sleep.

"In two days the organization would be destroyed and the enemy's cavalry approaching from the rear would cut the invaders to bits. Soldiers without food and denied sleep can't fight. Men remember their discipline best on full stomachs. An army cut off from its base of supplies would fall apart and be an easy prey for a much smaller force.

"It is better to take the fort if possible. The communication with the rear, where the supplies are, is thus uninterrupted and most of the opposing force is driven ahead. It's good war policy to take a fort, but it is epitome of folly to attack as the Germans did at Liege.

"Siege guns were made to reduce

mans did at Liege.

"Siege guns were made to reduce fortifications, yet the Germans tried it with infantry and cavalry sweeping across an open space in the face of a terrific fire. The German artillery was unable to cover the advance of the other forces because the Belgians had the field mapped like a checkerboard and smashed the opposing guns. The Germans, on the other hand, were trying to find the range with The Germans, on the other hand, were trying to find the range with shells dropping in their midst.

"Lances and sabers were smashed against artillery with disastrous re-sults. The field in front of the forta was covered with barbed entangle-ments that delayed the Germans as effectively as gun fire."

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina, grand old state! Thy glories linger with us yet, Brave daughter of the dear old South We'll ne'er forget, we'll ne'er forget.

Above thee now the "Stars and Stripes" Are floating on the balmy air. And in thy heart so brave and true "The Stars and Bars" are treasured there.

But forward! forward! comes the cry, From oceans' coast to mountains' From oceans' coast to mount brow, Live thou no longer in the past For Progress is thy slogan now.

See, Nature with a lavish hand Has scattered plenty everywhere. Go forth and claim thy legacy— It comes to the through blood and prayer.

Stand strong and firm for what is right.
Nor let oppresion stain thy soil
But give to every loyal son
A rich reward for all his toil.

And when perplexing problems rise Pray God that He will guide thy fate And still ring true to every trust! Thou ever faithful "Tar Heel State."

Wherever commerce holds its swa just— Remember on thy dollar's face Engraven is: "In God We Trust."

And in the days that are to come

And in the days that are to come
Let mem'ries sleep beneath the sod
But keep thy standard true and
strong.
Defending liberty and God.
—Mary Russell Holeman.
Durham, N. C.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

If the people of North Carolina wanted whiskey sold in the state they would license the saloons and make the open sale of itlegal. When the people of the state decided that the sale of whiskey would no longer be made openly and legally they said so. They voted on the question after a long time had been given to study of the question and the issue had been fully discussed. Then they voted out the saloons, more than forty thousand the saloons, more than forty

.3

the saloons, more than forty thousand majority.

Once the people voted they spoke their opinion and issued their decree. And it never was intended that a few men should continue to sell whiskey regardless of the law, and the people's wishes. It never was intended that there should be a secret sale of intovicants. Not in one section of that there should be a secret sale of intoxicants. Not in any section of the state nor by any men or set of men. The prohibition law prohibits every one, white and black, old and young, big and little, rich and poor, in every section of the state, on any right to suppose that he can sell intoxicants in any section of the state and any man who does puts himself in a very undesirable class of violators of the law.—Salisbury Post.