

WORKERS

ch that will reach you... greatest battle for hum... used a political revolution... actually taken place... Progressive Party... New hope and im... on November 5th we... fighting leaders, The... will have sufficient... to the American people... received this morning... Progressive Party... a veritable landslide ne... Pennsylvania are comin... thousand... Democratic Newspapers... our cause, prints the... York City, which show... Taft and Debs running... observers, who had... York, Michigan, Minn... na, Washington, Maine... lutely between Roosevel... favoring the success o... re coming of the dawn... nessee, Florida and Ken... rogressive ticket... November 5th will assur... Johnson... that great Sea Captain... fleet, "England expect... man behind the gun di... changed that day... Pressive Army of the... ty from now on until the... our Progressive banner... on March 4th, 1913... an Motorcycle... machine. There is no "bot... this spring device. The... machine is greatly im... Engineering Department... endee Mfg. Co. devoted... of exhaustive test... le Spring Frame before... ciding on its adoption... models of the 1913 Indian... tion to the Cradle Spring... the 1913 Indian embodie... important improvement... will be appreciated by... ic riders in general... remain the same as las... style, single clink rims... dres, wider mud guard... rear with larger splash... g for upper stretch... sion chain and curve o... t: larger luggage carrie... fitted to all models; too... as well as pedals, fitted... 4 h. p. and 7 h. p. models... ke lever fitted on left si... rates hand brake as we... edal action; larger siz... disc clutch now fitted... ls alike; improved India... 13 Indians will be chait... nd finished in Indian re... DIDATES... s for the purpose of re... will attend these appoint... Thursday, Oct. 17, noon... Friday, Oct. 18, noon... Saturday, Oct. 19, noon... Monday, Oct. 21, noon... Tuesday, Oct. 22, noon... Wednesday, Oct. 23, noon... Thursday, Oct. 24, noon... Friday, Oct. 25, noon... Saturday, Oct. 26, noon... Sunday, Oct. 27, noon... Monday, Oct. 28, noon... Tuesday, Oct. 29, noon... Wednesday, Oct. 30, noon... red to settle your taxes... erifi,

Governor Wilson's Words About Trusts and His Deeds - His New Jersey Record

Governor Wilson is now making his campaign chiefly upon the issue, or rather upon his own misrepresentation of one phase of the trust issue. He distorts the Progressive programme regarding trusts and then assails that programme as mistated by him. What his own policy is the public does not know. If he has a definite policy, his speeches have not disclosed its details. One he has made clear, and that is his insistence upon the theory that the trust question must be dealt with by the States. He has said: "Of necessity, the States are the chief battlegrounds of economic reform. It is the States that incorporate the great business undertakings that threaten to bulk larger than the States themselves in the power which they exercise. The big corporations owe their license to the inadequacy of State laws or their non-enforcement."

Holding this conviction, how has he lived up to it? He has been Governor of New Jersey for nearly two years—chief executive of the State responsible for the creation of more trusts than all others combined. Colonel Roosevelt has cited Governor Wilson's record as the trust problem in that office.

In pursuance of his advocacy of States' rights, he officially assumed the task of correcting trust evils within his reach; that he had power to accomplish the object; that he deliberately ignored his duty and obligation; and that by his refusal to act he has extended protection to trusts legally convicted of crimes.

Mr. Wilson apply the parable of the talents to our several States in office on the trust question," says Colonel Roosevelt. "President, I had ten talents intrusted to me, and I used them all. As Governor, Mr. Wilson had at least one talent intrusted to him. He buried it in a napkin, and as yet has not even dug it out."

Governor Wilson's responsibility faced him from the very moment he took office, in the fact that the most odious, the most flagrant, the most critical of the trusts—whether formed before or during Governor Wilson's term—have had their birth in the Governor's own State and operate to-day under protection of the laws of New Jersey.

This is a mild statement of the case. New Jersey has been in fact a breeding ground for trusts. Its laws have been deliberately framed and doctored so as to invite incorporation under them of predatory interests operating in every part of the country. It is Governor Wilson's State which has won a shabby notoriety by lawfully entreating these freebooters of commerce, giving them safe harbor, and sending the piratical craft forth to prey upon the people under the flag of New Jersey.

Among the most notorious may be mentioned—

- The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey \$98,000,000 of stock, found guilty by the Supreme Court of the United States of flagrant violations of the law.
- The shoe machinery trust, \$38,000,000, the heinousness of whose practices Mr. Wilson may learn from one of his chief supporters, Louis D. Brandeis.
- The glucose trust, \$88,000,000, some officers of which are also officers of the oil trust.
- The sugar trust, \$90,000,000, convicted of cheating the United States government.
- The powder trust, \$61,000,000, under prosecution by the Federal authorities, and significantly incorporated in New Jersey by interests which saw there better opportunities than they could find even in their property, the State of Delaware.
- The tobacco trust, \$100,000,000, found guilty by the United States Supreme Court of criminal acts.
- The distillery trust, \$48,000,000.

Not to carry iteration too far, we shall summarize the situation by citing the fact that the laws of New Jersey, now administered by Governor Wilson have created during the last few years 7,900 trusts and combinations, with a total authorized capitalization of nearly seven billion dollars. "Fast and numerous," indeed, has been the production of his State.

Governor Wilson will not raise the objection that this scandalous and menacing condition is outside the bounds of his official province. He himself has barred such a plea. He himself officially and formally assumed the obligation of meeting the emergency not only the evil, but his duty to combat it, and pledged the authority of his office to that cause. The greater part of his inaugural address on January 17, 1911, consisted of an exposition of the public wrongs due to New Jersey's trust-stimulating laws and to his demand that prompt measures be taken to eradicate the abuses.

Among other things he said:

"We are much too free with grants of charters to corporations in New Jersey. A corporation exists only by license of law, and the law is responsible for what it creates. It can never rightly authorize any kind of fraud or imposition. The law cannot give its license to things of that kind. It thereby authenticates what it ought of right to forbid.

"I would urge, thereby, the imperative obligation we are under to effect such changes in the law of the State as will henceforth effectually prevent the abuse of the privilege of incorporation, which has in recent years brought so much discredit upon our State."

Governor Wilson recognized his "imperative obligation" to invoke the power of the State, not only as regards new trusts but the old ones; for, specifying the kind of changes he demanded, he said:

"And such scrutiny and regulation ought not to be confined to corporations seeking charters. They ought also to be extended to corporations already operating under the license and authority of the State. For the right to undertake such regulation is susceptible of easy justification."

There was a great deal more to his statement than we have quoted all of it admirable, almost Rooseveltian in energy. But the mere presentation of the case exhausted his zeal, even his interest.

As the year 1911 passed the resounding call of duty fell on ears that grew steadily duller. Not a paragraph, not a sentence, and trust evils appeared in Governor Wilson's first annual message, and neither before time nor since has any further recommendation on the subject come from him, nor has any bill whatsoever aiming at the enforcement of his stirring demands been presented in the Legislature or outlined by the Executive.

On May 15, four months after the Governor had committed himself to fighting trust evils under States' rights the Supreme Court of the United States found New Jersey's premier trust guilty of flagrant crimes. It was of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that the decree held.

The acts and dealings established by the proof operated to destroy the potentiality of completion. The control which resulted was a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the first section of the act, but also an attempt to monopolize, and a monopolization bringing about a perennial violation of the second section. "The acts and dealings necessarily involved the intent to drive others from the field and to exclude them from their right to trade, and thus accomplish the mastery which was the end in view."

Two weeks later the same court convicted another combination created by the laws of Governor Wilson's State. It was of the Tobacco Trust that the formal ruling said:

The history of the combination is replete with the doing of acts which it was the obvious purpose of the statute to forbid, demonstrative of the existence of a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business, which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible. "We decree the combination to be a restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization, within the first

and second sections of the act."

Here, as a result of prosecutions instituted by Theodore Roosevelt were two peculiarly odious trusts certified to Governor Wilson as proven and convicted violations of the law, as guilty of that kind of "imposition" and "abuse of the privilege of incorporation" which he had pledged himself to eradicate. He was not called upon to undertake long and costly litigation; that had been done for him upon the initiative of Roosevelt.

Governor Wilson fears the "extension of federal power" over such combinations. The States, he holds have the rights and duty to deal with them. Yet as Governor of a State, with two of the most dangerous combinations delivered to his authority, indicated prosecuted and convicted by the nation's highest tribunal, he did not lift a finger to indicate the law, to punish the criminal combines or to protect the public.

Was it his duty to act? He proclaimed his sense of the "imperative obligation." Had he the power to act? Beyond question or doubt. The laws of New Jersey, bad as they are, explicitly provide for the most drastic and effective action in such case.

These trusts depend upon the government of New Jersey for their powers, for their very life and both may be cut off for proved defiance of law. If the Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust have been guilty of monopolization or have worked unwholesome mergers or stock issues—and they have been convicted of these crimes—their charters can be readily amended, altered or repealed. Governor Wilson had at his command Section 4 of the Corporation Act, as follows:

"The charter of every corporation or any supplement thereto or amendment thereof, shall be subject to alteration, suspensive and appeal in the discretion of the Legislature, and the Legislature may at pleasure dissolve any corporation."

Moreover there is a criminal statute in New Jersey which put into Governor Wilson's grasp a remedy which he has repealed, stated would be the most effective that could be devised. Chapter 287 of the laws of 1895 provides:

"Any person or persons who shall organize or incorporate, or procure to be organized or incorporated, any corporation or body corporate under the laws of this State, with intent thereby to further, promote or conduct any fraudulent or unlawful object, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Any person or persons who, being officers, directors, managers or employees of any corporation or body incorporated under the laws of the State, shall willfully use, operate or control said corporation or body corporate for the furtherance or promotion of any fraudulent or unlawful object, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The fate of two trusts was in Governor Wilson's hands. They were guilty of flagrant crimes. They had been convicted of "conspiracy in restraint of trade," of "attempt to monopolize" and of "monopolization," their offenses being characterized in the act as misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. He was committed to regulation by the State which created these trusts, under the laws he was sworn to administer. And he has ready to be invoked statutes which would destroy the evil power by canceling the trusts' license to prey.

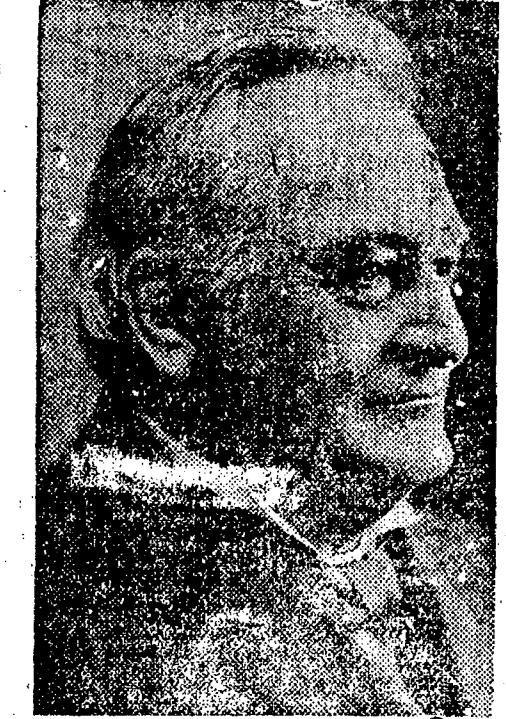
Governor Wilson met his duty by doing exactly nothing at all. The trusts legally condemned through prosecution begun by Theodore Roosevelt have had not the slightest interference from Woodrow Wilson. They still operate from behind the shelter of the laws which created them, and in defiance of the criminal statutes which Governor Wilson is supposed to enforce.

Editorial from the Philadelphia Record.

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Serious Kidney Disease Treated By an Old-Fashioned Doctor



S. B. HARTMAN, M. D. In 1880 I was practicing medicine in Millersville, Pennsylvania, a thriving farming community. A prominent citizen of that locality called at my office one day in a very feeble condition. So much so he had to be assisted in alighting from his wagon. I found on questioning him that he had been afflicted for about two years. He had consulted various doctors, among them a specialist from Philadelphia. They pronounced his disease to be Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was gradually falling in strength, losing flesh rapidly, and altogether presented a very pitiable spectacle, the remnant of a once strong and happy man. I had been treating a neighbor of his successfully. This neighbor had highly recommended me and thus it was he had come to me. He told me that the doctors had practically given up his case as hopeless and he felt free to consult any other physician. I hesitated to take the case, as I felt sure I could not do anything more than the other physicians had done. I told him so, yet he insisted upon my prescribing. I was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical Col-

lege at Philadelphia, and as one of the consulting physicians had been a professor in that college it seemed to me quite unlikely that I would be able to do any more than had been done, but I prescribed what seemed to be the best thing under the circumstances. He went away and in a week he returned saying he was no better, that he was still losing ground. He judged that he had taken the same medicine before. No doubt he had. But he wished me to prescribe again. I did so. This went on for about two months, the patient falling all the time, and I was becoming thoroughly discouraged with the case. One day the patient said to me, "Doctor, why don't you give me the medicine you gave my neighbor? We all thought he would die, but your medicine cured him. This was why I came to you. Why not give me the same medicine you gave him?" "But," I said, "your neighbor did not have kidney disease. It was a bowel complaint that I prescribed for in his case. I remember I gave him the Neutralizing Mixture that I make a great deal of use of in bowel diseases." "Well, I want some of the same medicine you gave him. It worked wonders with him and I believe it will with me." "But," I said, "this is not a medicine for kidney disease." "Well, since you seem to be like the rest of the doctors, you cannot help me, why not try the medicine that helped my neighbor?" After some hesitation I concluded to give him a bottle of it. In ten days he returned. He at once began to berate me in no complimentary words, saying: "You knew very well this medicine would help me. You held it back merely to get more fees for treating me. From the first the medicine has helped me and I have made rapid improvement. If I could have had this medicine a year ago I should have been saved a great deal of expense and loss of time." I replied that I was glad the medicine had helped him. I was somewhat confused by his brusque manner and rough speech. I gave him another bottle of medicine. Did not see him again for about three weeks. Once more he

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A LEADING BOARDING SCHOOL W. T. WHITSETT, PH. D. WHITSETT, NORTH CAROLINA

Why Bosses Hate T. R. Did you ever stop to think that it takes a pretty strong man to inspire such hatred as is bestowed on Colonel Roosevelt? You may ask, why should they hate a strong man? Because he has power which they themselves would have, or which may be directed against them to their disadvantage. Again you ask, Whence comes this power? It arises from the confidence of his fellow-men. Without this no man can succeed in public life. To carry the analysis still further, you may ask what inspires faith and confidence in a public man? and I answer, honest purposes, kept promises, unselfish devotion to a principle, capacity for action, broad understanding, foresight, indomitable courage, ability to understand and sympathize with the people. These and other high qualities Roosevelt possesses, and then, too, he has been tried and proven. So you see, by the simple rules of logic their very hatred proves Roosevelt's greatness. In his case the people not only have confidence in his leadership but they love him, because he is a man, human and understandable, and because he is a fighter. If he lives until election day, the people will express their approval of him in a way that will surprise a lot of folks. An Ex-Republican. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 17.

Roosevelt Magnanimous. "Father forgive; for they know not what they do." That can never have been the utterance of a self-seeking man. A man who is working for selfish advantage must, in the nature of things, resent an injury done directly to himself. Self-preservation is the only logic of selfish ambition. Many are willing to endure heavy trials to attain at last a coveted goal; but it is only that, in the end, they may be there to enjoy the things for which they have striven. A pet terrier of mine once had his foot caught in a steel trap set to catch rats. I tried to release him, but in his pain and terror he turned upon and bit me. No feeling of resentment was excited in me against him on that account; I felt only greater sympathy for the suffering that could so blind him as to the meaning of an act directed only to his own good. When a passion-crazed assassin aimed his murderous shot at the devoted breast of Theodore Roosevelt, it was no merely ambitious demagogue who spoke in him when he instantly said: "The poor creature. Don't hurt the man. Don't let any one hurt him." Recently a man said to me, "Roosevelt will get many votes from people who sympathize with him because he was shot." I replied, "My sympathy goes out to the poor deluded fool who will do himself the inimitable injury of destroying his true benefactor by not voting for him." A Point Of View Philadelphia, Oct. 21.