

LOOKS LIKE DR. THOMPSON

HARMONY IN REPUBLICAN CAMP

The delegates attending the State Republican Convention are very enthusiastic and hopeful. They are determined to swallow the division which has been the bane of the party since the death of Mr. A. H. Price.

It is all over but the shouting. The Republicans are ready to name a ticket and adopt a platform. It looks now as if Dr. Cyrus Thompson will be nominated for Governor and that the platform will declare for local self-government without making any special reference to liquor.

The convention was called to order at noon yesterday and a digest of the day's work is about as follows: Chairman Adams made his speech, the credentials committee was appointed, most of the committee members were elected, permanent chairman and he addressed the delegates; a committee on platforms and resolutions was appointed. The feature of the day was the unique and enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Mr. Taft, caused by a happy reference in Mr. Price's speech to the fact that forty-three minutes. The name of Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow, evoked boisterous applause when read out on the platform committee.

There are more than 1,000 delegates here and several hundred hung up on the way. The enthusiasm shown is genuine. The Republicans are very hopeful of carrying the State. They want to do whatever they can to attract voters in every county. This is the spirit that one feels everywhere. The delegates have been orderly and have made a splendid impression on this Democratic community.

THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES

The hall was in readiness when the appointed hour arrived. A large picture of Mr. William H. Taft adorned the background of the stage and a big brown teddy bear greeted the delegates with a solemn countenance from the footlights. The decorations were tastefully arranged.

Some familiar noise greeted the ears of those who attended the recent Democratic convention, among them the metallic voice of River Bend Rally Abernethy, who occupied a seat on the front row.

At 12 o'clock Chairman Adams entered the Auditorium through the rear door and marched down the center aisle and was escorted to the rostrum by Col. Jake F. Newell. There was an outburst of applause when Mr. Adams appeared.

Soon after the chairman took his seat Col. W. S. Pearson arrived, bearing a new tin cup full of water. Some one asked: "Is that the best you can do for the Republicans?"

"We favor a tin cup," said Col. Pearson, "and we are not too proud to drink out of a pint cup."

The Bull of the Brushies, with shining shirt front and beaming face, came in and took a seat among the Alexander, of the stage and a big brown teddy bear greeted the delegates with a solemn countenance from the footlights.

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he resumed his seat and put on his hat. At 12:30 Col. Walter R. Henry arrived. He was a little tardy owing to the fact that he had to release his part in Dr. Warren Vines Hall's umbrella parade. He was seen, by a neighbor, marching up and down in the back yard, clad in an Uncle Sam costume, red, white and blue, and singing: "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night."

CONVENTION CALL READ

Col. W. S. Pearson read the call of the convention. This was followed by Chairman Adams' speech, which was well-received by the delegates. In the beginning Mr. Adams declared that he believed the Republicans would win in November in the State and the nation. This expression of hope caused a very enthusiastic outburst.

At the mention of the name of Mr. Taft, who was described as the greatest man in America, the convention responded vigorously.

Mr. Adams made a good partisan speech—the best he ever made. He had prepared it well and embodied in liberal remarks on the important issues before the people at this time.

JUDGE ADAMS' SPEECH

Chairman Adams said: Gentlemen of the Convention: I congratulate you on the personnel of this splendid convention of loyal Republicans. The party has had many great conventions in this State. However, I am sure it has never had a better one in its history, so far as the personnel is concerned. We came to Charlotte, and we are glad we came. The welcome, the patriotic citizens have extended to us is a guarantee that we will be well provided for while here.

We will elect our ticket because we will nominate a man for Governor who will not find it necessary to proclaim himself a dynamite man. We will elect our ticket because we will nominate a man for Governor who will not find it necessary to proclaim himself a dynamite man.

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justice, as I regard him as a wonderful man. However, I do not agree with my Democratic friends that there is no harm in him.

In 1892, he was a candidate for reelection. Mr. Cleveland was the candidate of the Democratic party for President. They were elected that year.

First, for government ownership of railroads; Second, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; Third, inflation of the greenback currency;

Fourth, government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines; Fifth, initiative and referendum. This platform also said that the nation had been brought to the verge of moral, political, and national disaster by the corrupt Congresses and courts were corrupt, that the press was subsidized, and there were only two classes in the country, the rich and the poor.

These are the principles that Mr. Bryan voted for in 1892, and these are the principles that he has advocated since that time. There has been nothing original with him since then, except possibly imperialism, and he has succeeded in committing the Democratic party to all these principles.

I believe he served two terms in Congress, and while there he was one of the most eloquent champions of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, the enactment of which brought ruin and destruction to the American people—this law, which brought on during Mr. Cleveland's second term such a panic in this country. Business became stagnant, values shrank and during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and under the operations of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, which Mr. Bryan helped to pass, our bank clearings fell off ten billions of dollars, our exports fell two hundred and twenty-nine million dollars, and our imports increased twenty million dollars. Many factories were running on half time, and the greater number were absolutely idle, wreck and ruin abounded everywhere, fortunes were swept away in a night-time, men of capital hoarded their money, while the masses were thrown out of employment and reduced to poverty. The product of the farm was reduced in price, corn bringing 30 and 40 cents per bushel, wheat 40 and 50 cents per bushel, cotton 5 cents per pound and so on.

After the expiration of Mr. Bryan's second term in Congress we hear but little of him. I presume he took to the woods, as did other Democratic leaders who were responsible for the conditions then existing, to escape the indignation of an outraged and impoverished people.

The next we hear of Mr. Bryan is in 1896, when he appeared at the national Democratic convention at Chicago, at the head of a contingent delegation. Business was stagnant, people out of employment, the price of the agitator, and the national Democratic convention was his natural mecca.

The sound money delegation from the State of Nebraska was unseated, in his recollection, in that convention, and Mr. Bryan was elected as a delegate from that State were seated. When the platform was read in the convention, Mr. Bryan made a speech, and in closing he said: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

It is commonly known that this speech gave Mr. Bryan the nomination for the presidency in 1896. From that hour the Democracy of twenty years ago has passed away, and you have nothing left now except a party of Bryan and a party of Bryanism. Since that convention, the only exception of the national convention in 1904, he has written the platform, he has said what should go in and what should be left out, he has been his candidate and has dictated its policies with an iron hand and with absolute certainty. He has denounced those who would not subscribe to his theories as traitors, he has gone into State delegations and denounced members of the national committee as hirelings, and dictated as to who should be elected; he has denounced the only President of the Democratic party who had since the war as a bunco-steerer, and when, at the last national convention, a resolution was proposed by Judge Parker, the candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1904, offering condolences and sympathy to the bereaved wife and the fatherless children of the only President the Democratic party has elected since the war, this resolution had to be sent to Mr. Bryan to be blue-penciled by him before it could be introduced in the national convention to-day, and yet Mr. Bryan exclaims: "Shall the people rule?"

He to-day declares in favor of publicity of contributions for campaign purposes, when the books of his national committee, I am informed, show that there are \$188,000 contributed by the silver-mine owners of this country to his campaign fund in 1896. I have never heard of Mr. Bryan making this public.

As I said before, the Democratic party has departed from the principles of Jackson and Jefferson, and has degenerated into a party of Bryan and Bryanism. They always have what they call a "paramount" issue, and should be called "paramounters."

mount issue. They elected their President again. They declared that protection is robbery, and in the Wilson-Gorman tariff law there was ample protection for Brown and steel, and for a score of other articles therein enumerated. We were told that our protective tariff laws, under which this country and all of its interests had grown and blossomed as the rose, was robbery; that the American people were being taxed from the cradle to the grave, by reason of the fact that there was a tariff upon tombstones.

In 1896 the paramount issue was free silver. They declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. That was when this Moses appeared upon the scene, who proposed to lead the Democracy out from the wilderness of the old into the promised land. You will remember that campaign. They told you that the money of your fathers had been murdered, John Sherman was denounced as a traitor to his country, and they talked about the awful crime of '73. This was the time that Coin's Financial School appeared on the scene, where it was argued that wheat and silver rose and fell together; that you would never get better prices for your cotton, your wheat or your corn, until the passage of a bill authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

You were told that if Mr. McKinley was elected there would not be sufficient money in the country to educate your children, or to supply the wants of your life. Mr. McKinley, however, was elected, confidence was restored, and we became once more a happy and prosperous people.

In 1900 they discovered another paramount issue, and this time it was imperialism. They told you that the great and good McKinley was elected President, you would have a King '13 in this country, and they actually attempted to make Aguinaldo, a very small Filipino insurrectionist, a bluer man than Jefferson. Mr. McKinley was elected and Mr. Bryan and his theories again repudiated, the country continued to grow and prosper under a Republican administration.

In 1904, their paramount issue was trusts and monopolies. They declared themselves trust-busters, and denounced the Republican party as being in favor of trusts that were grinding the life out of the American people.

JUDGE PARKER'S NOMINATION. They nominated Judge Parker this time, and they were running as smoothly until some one discovered that the only statute ever introduced, and the only statute ever passed to prevent unlawful combinations in this country, and to punish violations of the same, was the Sherman anti-trust law, which was introduced in Congress by a Republican, passed by a Republican Congress, and signed by a Republican President, and the only prosecution ever instituted under the law was against the director of Republican Attorney General, and under a Republican national administration.

It was discovered farther that this law, which is known as the Sherman anti-trust law, was a dead letter, during the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, and was declared unconstitutional by his Attorney General, Mr. Olney, and that this statute went finally to the Supreme Court of the United States for a construction. It is constitutional, and every Republican member of the court declared the law constitutional, and every Democratic member of the court joined in a dissenting opinion, declaring it unconstitutional.

The American people realizing that the professions of the Democratic party were false, again defeated them, and elected Mr. Roosevelt by an almost unprecedented majority—the country continued to grow and prosper, and the old-time Republican party was the policy of the Republican party.

In 1908 their modern Moses again appears on the scene, denouncing every one who opposes him, and again writes the platform and dictates the program of the party. This time it is "No harm in Bryan," and they again incidentally touch upon trusts and combinations.

When they say there is no harm in Mr. Bryan, they mean that he repudiated the socialist doctrine he has been advocating all these years, government ownership of railroads, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, inflation of greenback currency, government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, initiative and referendum, imperialism, and denouncing the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor and American brain. Has he given up the socialist doctrine for the advocacy of these "isms"? Not at all, but contends that he was right then and is right now.

They say for now has a good platform to reply to what does Mr. Bryan call for platform? He is for Mr. Bryan as in 1892, 1896 and 1900. His efforts have been in keeping with the wild doctrines he has advocated and the people of this country never elect a man as President who has advocated the socialist doctrines he has and gives no evidence of repentance.

THE DEMOCRATS AND TRUSTS. When they talk about trusts, ask them what the Democratic party has ever done to break them in this country, except to denounce trusts in their platform. They may say they have had no opportunity. If they do, point out to them the fact that the anti-trust law was on the statute books during Mr. Cleveland's second administration. Have them point out to you the prosecutions they have instituted under this law. They can show you none, while the Republican party has enacted an anti-trust law, preventing a large number of suits and indictments have been instituted under this law by a Republican administration, such as the suit brought by the government to prevent the combination of the Chicago and the Atlantic coast from forming themselves into an association to control competitive traffic and to control the price of dressed meats.



Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States.

ENERGY of character—this is the first essential of all Human Greatness, and General Jackson, one of the most picturesque figures in history, possessed it in plenty. Of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a fighting man to his finger tips, the strategy of "Horse Shoe Bend" proved that he understood the art of war, but it was the battle of New Orleans that made him president. He was a great lawyer, a bold statesman; had a clear head for business, and nothing could daunt him nor break his purpose. All his life he drank the generous creative juices of the malt. And who will dare say that it weakened his will power or detracted from his success, his fame, his glory, and his might.

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Every rich and foaming glass of this famous barley and hop brew is literally alive with natural force and nutriment. It is glowing and sparkling with creative might and power. It is "liquid bread"—nay, it is more, it is "liquid life."

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to break up the various trusts in existence in this country, and indictments had which are obtaining the results sought for.

While these great reform movements are going on, inaugurated and consummated by a Republican administration, that administration is met by the most stubborn opposition on the part of our Democratic friends to the very things they denounce.

THE DEMOCRATS SHOULD NOT SUCCEED. The Democratic party should not succeed and will not succeed because it has no fixed set of principles, because it is for one thing to-day and for a totally different thing to-morrow, because it adopts a platform which they call principles, and violates every promise made in those platforms, because when they are in power destruction and ruin come upon the American people as a pestilence, and because they have been wrong on every important governmental question that has confronted the American people within the last forty years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD SUCCEED. The Republican party will succeed and should succeed because it has a fixed set of principles, and the American people know those principles will be enacted into law, and every promise made the people will be redeemed by a strict fulfillment thereof.

WHY WE SHOULD SUCCEED. The Republican party should succeed and will succeed because it has been right on every important public question since the foundation of this government, whether as the old Federal party, under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, when it declared that the government should be strong enough to protect every American citizen; whether in the days of the old Whig party, under the leadership of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, when it declared that protection to American industries was the corner stone of American greatness; or whether in the days of Abraham Lincoln, when it declared that this republic could not endure half slave, half free; or in the days of U. S. Grant, when it dealt a staggering blow to the doctrine of Democratic repudiation, by declaring that every government bond should be as sacred as a tomb, or whether in the days of William McKinley, when it declared that every honest laborer was worthy of his hire, and should receive an honest dollar for an honest day's work; or whether in the days of Theodore Roosevelt, when it declared that labor and capital should receive absolute justice, and when it declares for the protection of American homes, American industries, American labor and American brain.

CREDS. THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED. The following named were appointed on the committee on credentials: First District—F. G. Paul, of Beaufort. Second District—James R. Gaskill, of Edgewood. Third District—Thomas E. Owens, of Sampson. Fourth District—O. D. Barber, of Chatham. Fifth District—E. S. W. Dameron, of Alamance. Sixth District—C. Ed Taylor, of Brunswick. Seventh District—A. T. Grant, of Davie. Eighth District—H. T. Campbell, of Alexander. Ninth District—Charles A. Jones, of Lincoln. Tenth District—Charles F. Toms, of Henderson.

CONVENTION ADJOURNS. Col. Harry Skinner, of Pitt, moved that the convention adjourn until 1:30 p. m. in order to give belated delegates an opportunity to arrive and participate in the proceedings of the convention. He said: MR. PRICE'S SPEECH. Mr. Price spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: It is extremely appropriate that this convention of true and tried

the convention. He argued that it would be unfair to go on without them. The motion carried and adjournment was taken.

INTERESTING RUMORS AFLOAT. Before the morning session closed Mr. Clarence Carl, of Wilkes, desirous of "hearing some good old-time Republican speeches," made a motion that the convention convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but Mr. Settle asked him to withdraw his motion, promising that the "old-time Republican speaker" would come in due time. This made the delegates laugh, for it had been whispered that Mr. Settle had in his pocket a platform that he would offer as a substitute for the one prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose. After the delegates got out a considerable hubbub started. It was rumored that a big fight would wage on the floor over the "local self-government" plank. This sort of talk grew more general. "We are going to have some fun to-night," said the devil-may-care fellow. This made everybody expectant. Therefore, when the gavel tapped for the evening session the hall was fairly well filled.

BELEATED DELEGATES ARRIVE. During the afternoon a number of beleated trains had arrived and brought several hundred delegates. While the crowd was assembling Professor Keesler and his musicians were busy rendering lively tunes which were well-received. It was evident from the lung-power in the half that the mountain delegations had arrived and were in fine form. It was demonstrated here at the Democratic convention that the North Carolina mountaineer could yell often as loudly as any other Anglo-Saxon in this country.

THE NIGHT SESSION. At 8:45 Judge Adams called the meeting to order and announced that he would appoint Mr. Daniel A. Kanipe, of Marion, sergeant-at-arms. This had a quieting effect upon the boys. Mr. Kanipe is a formidable citizen and able to throw out an ordinary citizen. He looks like Chimney Rock mountain.

The report of the committee on credentials was made by Mr. Charles Francis Toms, of Hendersonville. The following counties were not represented: Anson, Ashe, Graham, Hyde, Macon, Northampton and Yadkin. There were no contests.

Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, put in nomination for permanent chairman of the convention Mr. A. H. Price, of Salisbury, in a brief speech. He said that Mr. Price was eminently fit for the position. Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, of Asheville, seconded the nomination of Mr. Price in a characteristic speech. He declared that he had been voting the Republican ticket in Buncombe county for 43 years. The first speech made for the cause was to three white men and 500 negroes. In the coming election, he said, Buncombe Republicans would cast 3,000 votes. A prediction of victory was made.

Mr. Price was escorted to the chair by George W. DePriest, of Gaston, and Mr. Lusk and Mr. Adams introduced him. MR. PRICE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN. Mr. Price, a most delightful speaker, with a striking personality, a clear, strong, soft voice, and an easy flow of elegant language, presented himself and made an excellent speech. He said: MR. PRICE'S SPEECH. Mr. Price spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: It is extremely appropriate that this convention of true and tried

patriots should assemble in the Queen City of North Carolina, in the historic County of Mecklenburg, for upon this hallowed and ground first flamed the fire of national freedom; first blazed the light of national glory.

Therefore, it is well that upon this most auspicious occasion we should firmly resolve that on November 3d, 1908, the governmental affairs of this great Commonwealth be committed to the care and custody of the Republican party; that party of patriotism eternal as the stars.

The people of North Carolina are to be congratulated upon the fact that the day of political intolerance, partisan prejudice and sectional bitterness is past, and that every citizen is permitted to freely advocate and follow his honest, conscientious political convictions.

There was a time in this good State when politics was a matter of sentiment, and then it was fashionable for the political "spell-binders" to preach the doctrine of hatred, bitterness, meanness and sectional narrowness. Such methods are now deplorable to our intelligent electorate, and appeals must be made to the

Democratic Appointments. The following gentlemen will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the times and places stated:

- HON. W. W. KITCHIN. Dobson, Tuesday, September 1st. Sparta, Wednesday, September 2d. Jefferson, Thursday, September 3d. Boone, Friday, September 4th. Bakersville, Saturday, September 5th. Burnsville, Monday, September 7th. Marshall, Tuesday, September 8th. Hillsboro, Saturday, August 29th. Lenoir, Tuesday, September 1st. Dobson, Saturday, September 12th. Norwood, Saturday, September 5th. HON. C. B. AYCOCK. Greensboro, Saturday, September 12th. HON. A. L. BROOKS. Dobson, Tuesday, September 1st. HON. E. Y. WEBB. Rutherfordton, Tuesday, September 26th. HON. W. T. CRAWFORD AND HON. T. W. BICKETT. Columbia, Saturday, August 29th. Hendersonville, Monday, August 31st. Brevard, Tuesday, September 1st. Asheville, Wednesday, September 3d. Weaverville, Thursday, September 3d. Waynesville, Friday, September 4th. Webster, Saturday, September 5th. Robbinsville, Monday, September 7th. Andrews (night) Monday, September 7th. Hayesville, Tuesday, September 8th. Murphy, Wednesday, September 9th. Bryson City, Thursday, September 10th. Franklin, Saturday, September 12th. Old Fort, Monday, September 14th. Marion, Tuesday, September 15th. Forest City (night) Tuesday, September 15th. All citizens are invited to be present at the above appointments and hear the issues discussed. A. H. ELLER, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee. ALEX. J. FEILD, Secretary.