

LUMBERMEN WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN.

Producers of Southern Pine Are Not Benefited by the Small Tariff on Lumber—Answer by Chas. Ross—A Complete and Effective Refutation of the Argument of the Republicans.

The manufacture of lumber is one of the most important industries in North Carolina. The almost complete paralysis of this business for the last eighteen months has contributed more than any other one thing to make North Carolina feel the depressing effects of the Roosevelt panic, which really hit the lumber business six months before it broke in full force in Wall street. The manufacture of lumber is one of the great industries of the South, and one which would for this reason appeal with especial force to the best wishes and protection of the Democratic party. It is true that the Democratic party, in responding to the universal demand from the whole country for relief from the exactions of the wood pulp paper manufacturers included lumber in its demand that wood pulp, timber and logs be placed on the free list, and the Republicans of North Carolina have acted upon this policy to produce the lumber people away from the Democratic nations ticket. On the face of it there may appear to be some force in the appeal which they make. But the lumber manufacturers are a people who are accustomed to go beyond the mere surface of questions and get at the essential facts, and when they do this they will find no reason for supporting the administration which has brought upon them the most disastrous period of their business, or for apprehending any danger from the Democratic position.

The following article, written by a practical lumberman, Mr. Charles Ross, of the Ross McAlister Bros. Lumber Co., of Harnett county, in addition to being a very instructive discussion of the question, shows that the lumber people have some practical ideas of their own about these matters, and that they are not being fooled by Republican misrepresentations.

A Lumberman's Views on the Tariff as Affecting North Carolina.

"To Lumbermen:—The protective tariff is capable of some exceedingly ingenious arguments. One of the latest is an appeal to Southern Lumbermen that the price of their lumber is affected by the tariff tax of \$2 per thousand. Southern Democrats have never based their political judgment upon a monetary standard, as our Republican friends have been accustomed to do. Nevertheless some have been disposed to say that if we have been robbed by the protective tariff in the interest of the North, for half a century and the lumber tariff does really help our section, that we should not hesitate to take advantage of it. But does it help us? All of the surplus lumber manufactured through this section finds a market in the Eastern States. The only foreign lumber that can compete with us in this territory is lumber from Canada. Canada has no lumber that comes in competition with our yellow pine. The Canadian lumber does in some instances come in competition with our second growth pine. The second pine is manufactured principally into box boards and "roofers." Six-inch "roofers" are worth in Baltimore today \$14.50 per thousand; in New York they are worth \$1 per thousand more. Why? Simply because it costs \$1 per thousand more freight to ship them from the South to New York than it does to ship to Baltimore. In Buffalo, N. Y., almost in sight of the Canadian line, this same lumber is worth \$1 per thousand more than it is in New York, the difference being exactly the difference in the freight rate from the South. If the cost of Canadian lumber regulated or influenced the price as we approach the Canadian line, we would find the cost of lumber reduced as the cost of transportation grew less.

"But I have sold this year in North Tonawanda, right on the Canadian line, a number of car loads of lumber and the price paid was more than enough to pay extra freight to North Tonawanda over what the same lumber would have brought in New York city. This makes it plain that the Southern lumber and not the Canadian lumber fixes the price that our lumber brings in the territory that furnishes our customers. Then why any

tariff on lumber? I will tell you why. Back in the Northwestern States, along the Canadian line, there is the same kind of lumber that Canada produces. These forests are controlled almost entirely by three or four large companies. Now, in all these Northwestern States, it is to the interest of these large companies to keep out the Canadian lumber in order that they may monopolize their local trade. These States cannot ship lumber from the South on account of the high tariff, and the local companies are protected by the result.

"But, there are ways that the Southern lumberman feels the effect of the protective tariff. When he buys a saw for \$70, he pays \$14 of that price by reason of the tariff tax. When he buys \$100 worth of belting, \$35 of that amount is added by the tariff. When he buys a boiler and engine for \$1,500, about \$300 of it is his tribute to our tariff policy. To every mile of railway from his mill to market the tariff has added an extra cost of \$1,000, and his freight rates must bear the burden.

"The truth is the South's two chief products, cotton and lumber, cannot be protected by the tariff since we produce a surplus of both. Every piece of machinery that we use in manufacturing the one and cultivating the other is added a cost of 25 to 50 per cent., as a result of the tariff schedule.

"CHAS. ROSS,
"of the McAlister-Ross Lumber Co."
Mr. Ross is a son of R. R. Ross, of Asheboro.

RALLY AT MT. GILEAD.

Mr. Kitchin Speaker at Democratic Gathering Monday.

Hon. W. W. Kitchin will speak at Mt. Gilead Monday, October 26th, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The people of Mt. Gilead are making every effort to make this really and truly a "Big" day. A big parade will follow the arrival of the speaker, accompanying him to the speaker's stand. One of the largest crowds ever seen in Mt. Gilead is expected on that day. Two brass bands have been engaged.

A WARNING.

Postmaster Charged With Withholding Paper From Mails.

Observer Bureau,
The Hulleman Building,
Raleigh, Oct. 16.

Affidavits were to-day filed with the postmaster at Benson had withheld from the mails copies of The North Carolinian, a weekly paper published here by National Democratic Committeeman Josephus Daniels and had sold three issues of this paper sent to Benson, about fifty copies each, to a negro woman.

Vade Mecum Co. In Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed last week in Federal court, the Crawford Plumbing and Mill Supply Company, Brown, Rogers & Co. and the People's National Bank, all of Winston, against the Vade Mecum Springs Company. Judge Boyd signed an order directing the Vade Mecum company to appear before him October 24th to show why it should not be adjudged bankrupt.

Broke into Hearst's State Room.

Governor Chas. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, has begun a suit in the Douglas county, Nebraska, District court, against Wm. R. Hearst for \$600,000 for slander and libel. The sheriff broke into the state room of the millionaire editor to serve the summons after he had been refused admission. The papers were served while Mr. Hearst was touring Nebraska last week.

Will Memorialize Legislature.

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Confederate Veterans' Association in Raleigh this week, Maj. Wm. A. Graham was elected president, succeeding General Julian S. Carr. Capt. S. A. Ashe was made secretary. It was decided to memorialize the legislature to increase the pensions of veterans who have reached the age of 80 years.

TOO LATE.

Deficit Millions a Day—Receipts are Falling Off—President Anxious to Strike a Fair Balance.

In going over with his cabinet preliminary work to his last annual message, the President has discovered that the strictest economy is necessary to make the reduction in the deficit which is now piling up at the rate of two to three millions a day.

The receipts are falling way behind the expenditures and the President is anxious to strike a fair balance before he retires from office.

MICHIGAN TOWN DESTROYED.

Forest Fires Beyond Control—Train Burned—Fifteen Fatalities.

Fifteen people lost their lives Friday night in the burning of the Detroit and Macinao railway train, which was carrying the inhabitants of the village of Metz to safety from the forest fires which were sweeping away their homes. The fires are beyond control. The Michigan towns reported to have been destroyed by forest fires are Metz, a town of 100, Millersburg, with a population of 850, Polaska and Ahamblet.

Misrepresentations of Republican Campaigners Answered by a Page of School History.

As certain Republican speakers are claiming for the Republican Party the credit of inaugurating the present school system in North Carolina, in the interest of truth it is well to partly review the history of education in North Carolina.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for free schools and for a University, and it has been the constant aim of all patriotic North Carolinians since that time to build up and develop them. The school laws have been amended and improved continuously since the foundation of the State Government, as wisdom and experience suggested needed changes. The most notable school acts prior to the war were those of 1820, 1835, 1840, 1851 and 1852.

After the abolition of property qualification and the establishment of "Free Sulfage" or "Manhood Sulfage" in North Carolina by the Democratic Party every energy of the State was bent on the securing of an educated electorate. So great was the success of the party in this respect that at the beginning of the war North Carolina had the best system of common schools in the South, and was making greater educational progress than any other Southern State. At that time the State held in trust for the public school fund more than two millions of dollars. The State University, in 1869, with an enrollment of nearly five hundred students, was the leading University in the South.

When Sherman entered Raleigh in 1865 the Superintendent of Public Instruction was in his office, and schools were regularly in operation.

In 1868 and 1869 the Republican Party passed a new law, and that provided that the Board of Education might "securely invest" the public school fund in bonds and securities of the State or United States. At that time about one-half of the two million dollars of the school fund had been lost by the destruction of values by the war, and of the balance six hundred thousand dollars or more was represented by shares in the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Companies. These shares were sold to W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, for \$158,000, which was invested in fraudulent "special tax bonds" which were worse than worthless. The cash received by the State, \$158,000, was divided among the members of the Legislature as "per diem" at seven dollars per day and twenty cents mileage. In 1868 and 1869 the Legislature was in session three hundred and four (304) days, at \$7.00 per day and 20 cents mileage, and cost the State \$430,958.06. In the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, there was spent out of the educational fund \$167,158.18, not one dollar of which great sum was spent on teaching the poor children of the State, white or black, to read or write. For the year ending September 30, 1870, \$2,341,011 was spent out of the educational fund and only \$37,981.86 was spent on the public schools. In the year 1870 to 1871 the Legislature was in session one hundred and ninety days and paid themselves five dollars per day and twenty cents mileage, and cost the State \$212,593.25.

During the Republican management Rev. S. S. Asheley, a non-resident New England Carpet bagger, and his negro assistants, were in charge of the public schools in North Carolina, and the President of the State Board of Education was the Grand President of the Union League of America, for North Carolina. Both were preaching and teaching the doctrine of "Union—Liberty—Equality." At that time the mismanagement of the University was so great that they only had thirty five students, and as Asheley and his assistants recommended the establishment of a negro department at the University, it was soon compelled to close its doors for want of patronage.

In 1871, under Republican administration, the amount collected for public schools was \$115,042. In 1872, under laws passed by the Democratic General Assembly, the school fund was increased to \$211,259.22, and from that time the school fund has continued to increase and the schools have flourished.

In 1876, when the Democrats came back into power in all the branches of the State Government, the educational interests of the State were revived; the University was reopened, the public schools took on new life and the school fund greatly increased until, in 1894, it amounted to \$777,079.29.

In 1881, under the leadership of Capt. J. C. Scarborough and Maj. S. C. Finger, a new school law was passed. This, with some amendments, will be found in the Code of 1883.

An examination of the Code of 1883 will show that chapter 15 was taken almost entirely from the Laws of 1881 and the Revised Code of 1854, and the Laws of 1869 were almost entirely ignored.

In 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 the Democrats taught 50 46-100 weeks, at a cost of \$3,019,103.30, and had 235,486 white children enrolling. In 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 the Fusionists taught 50 56-100 weeks at a cost of \$3,461,393.12, and had in 1897 only 222,253 white children enrolled. Under the Fusionist school law, which had negro school committeemen over white children, it appears that the white enrollment decreased 13,234, and it will be seen that the Fusionists lengthened the school term in four years only one day, which one day cost the State \$442,289.82, although there were 13,234 less white children in school.

The record since the return of the white people to power is ably set out in the Democratic handbooks, and will be partly shown in the following table:

A Deadly Parallel, Showing Comparative Condition of Public Schools Under Fusion and Democratic Administration.

	Rep., 1897	Dem., 1907
Total value of public school property....	\$878,632.73	\$4,250,429.00
Total number of rural libraries.....	0	1,922
Number school houses erected.....	No report	375
Average length white rural school term....	11.73 weeks	17.68 weeks
Average monthly salary white rural teachers	23.81	31.40
Number white rural teachers employed....	4,819	6,477
Total number of rural local-tax districts....	0	600
Number of rural high schools.....	0	156
School fund from local taxation.....	No report	\$540,131.53
Enrollment of children (white).....	222,252	289,053
Average daily attendance (white).....	106,234	253,137
Average salary of County Superintendent....	No record	\$644.56
Number schoolhouses erected from 1902-'07		1,830

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OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER OF HEROES.

Judge R. H. Sutton Declares That the Leaders of the South in the Civil War Were Only Traitors—Abominable Slander of the Names of Lee, Jackson, Davis, Gordon, Vance and Those Who Fought With Them.

GOLD IN MONTGOMERY.

The Yellow Metal Appears Rich on the Surface.

Montgomery County is recognized one of the best gold producing counties in the South and a recent discovery of a vein on the surface, on the land of Calvin Sedberry, near Onville, has excited the people even more than former discoveries. The vein discovered was seen on the top of the ground and was about 12 inches across, broadening below the surface. It has been found to be the richest vein ever opened in the county and the surface around the vein pure gold.

It is said that a man can make over a hundred dollars a day panning on the property. U. A. Armstrong has secured a bond on the property and it is probable that development will begin at once.

The claim is being guarded day and night.

THE MONTGOMERY SPEECH.

Democratic State Chairman Gives It to the People.

State Chairman A. H. Eller is sending through the mails to the voters of North Carolina the speech of ex-Associate Justice W. A. Montgomery praising the Reconstructionists of the North and denouncing the Ku Klux Klan.

The speech is being sent as a circular, with the following head and introductory remarks:

JUDGE MONTGOMERY Defends Reconstruction and Denounces Ku Klux.

"In a Speech Introductory of Republican Candidate for Governor, J. Elliott Col. He Praises the Magnanimity of the North in the Reconstruction Government Inflicted on the South, and Denounces the Ku Klux as a 'Gang of Ineffable Menace.'"

The people of North Carolina have been taught for a generation that the darkest period in its history was that period when the Confederate soldier returned from defeat, and, while engaged in the hard struggle of rebuilding neglected and destroyed homes and fortunes, the carpet-baggers, under encouragement of the National Government, organized and enfranchised the negroes, disfranchised the best white citizenship of the State and made of our government such a mixture of farce and tragedy, of rascality and sleight of dishonor and disorder, that few Republicans have dared openly to defend it.

But in this campaign there has been found in North Carolina one Republican, of enough prominence to have been made a Supreme Court Judge in the one interesting black period when that party was in power in the State, to defend it and to denounce the men and the means which put a stop to that nightmare of horror and restored peace and safety to the State.

Precious Stones Produced in United States.

The total value of precious stones produced in the United States during 1907 is placed by the geological survey at \$471,800, as compared with \$208,000 in 1906. This great increase is due chiefly to a large output of sapphire in Montana, of both the blue and the variegated variety. A new gem mineral has been added to the list of known precious stones. It is called "benitoite," has a blue color and a high reflective index, and is found in Alexander county, North Carolina.

Without Work He Committed Suicide.

Despondent because of his being out of employment and unable to supply the necessities for his family Wm. H. Blank, committed suicide at Salisbury Monday. He was 50 years old and a native of Ohio.

New County Wanted.

The citizens of La Grange are urging the establishment of a new county with that town as county seat, and formed from parts of Lee, Blair and Wayne counties.

Judge W. A. Montgomery's insult to the white people of North Carolina and the South has been matched in the utterance of another Radical stump speaker with the "Judge" handle to his name, but he is not a North Carolinian. He "blew in" a couple of years ago from New Mexico. He is "Judge" R. H. Sutton. He has been speaking in Cabarrus county under the direction of the Republican County Executive Committee.

The story of his outrageous slander of the names of our Southern heroes, names that are sacred to every Southern white man, is published in the current issue of the Concord Times, as follows:

"Judge R. H. Sutton, who came here about two years ago from New Mexico and bought a place just down town, is taking a very active interest in the Republican campaign, and has made several speeches by the appointment and authority of the Republican executive committee of the county.

"From reliable reports of a speech he made at a school house in No. 4 township near Kannapolis last Monday night, he has made at least one speech to many. Mr. John L. Miller, Mr. Dave Earnhardt, Mr. Lee Earnhardt and a number of Democrats were present and heard the speech, much of which was taken down. These gentlemen say he uttered sentiments which are an insult to Southern white people, and will be resented by them in no uncertain way.

Judge Sutton stated in opening his speech that he came by the authority of the executive committee and under their direction. He proceeded to give what he termed was a history of the two parties, beginning with 1860. He made the statement that North Carolina at first refused to secede in the war between the States and that she only did so when she was whipped into line by the bones. He then made the outrageous statement that the leaders of the South in the Civil War were traitors. When it is remembered that in the leaders were included such illustrious men as Lee, Jackson, Davis, Gordon, Vance and scores of others whose names will ever be held in reverend remembrance by all true Southerners, the abominable slander is enough to make a Southern man's blood not with indignation.

"If these great and good men, whom the South loved and honored, were traitors, those who followed them through the war were also traitors, and their sons and grandsons forever are the sons and grandsons of traitors. It is inconceivable that any man can be found in this day who would utter such a sentiment anywhere much less among the people who are traduced.

"The fact that Judge Sutton made these remarks is clearly substantiated by these present, and no one has denied that he made them. Mr. John L. Miller asked the speaker if he meant to say that his father and uncles and kinsmen who fought in the war were traitors, but to this question Judge Sutton would give no answer.

"North Carolina and the South will welcome with open hands and hearts the citizens of any section who come and cast their lot with us in developing our resources, but they have had enough of carpet-baggers, and no man who utters such sentiments as the above will ever be welcomed among them.

"We are reliably informed that Judge Sutton in a speech recently at Georgeville, said that only land should be taxed, in other words that the farmers and land-holders should bear all the burdens of taxation. If Judge Sutton thinks this, he has a perfect right to his opinion, but we want to show the people of the county what manner of man the Republican executive committee is sending out to instruct the voters."

Parker-Petty Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Petty, of Greensboro, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rachel James Petty, to Horace Waldo Parker, the wedding to take place early in November at the Moravian church, Greensboro.