E. J. Hale, Jr., Business Manager. L. B. Hale, City Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET For President of the United States WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President: JOHN W. KERN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor-W. W. Kitchin. For Lieut.-Governor-W. C. New

For Secretary of State-J. Bryan Fort State Treasurer-B. R Lacy. For State Auditor-B. F. Dixon.

For Attorney-General-T. W. Bick For Commissioner of Agriculture-W. A. Graham.

For Corporation Commissioner-1 F. Aycock. For Superintendent of Education-

J. Y. Joyner.

Toung. Wor Labor Commissioner - M Shipman.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For the Senate-Q. K. Nimocks

For the House-J. H. Currie, Jehn _nderwood. For Sheriff-N. A. Watson.

Register of Deeds-W. M. Walker. Treasurer-David Gaster. Surveyor-Charles Jessup. Coroner-J. V. McGougan. Board of County Commissioners

H. Lutterloh, J. J. Bullard, W. J. Olive. J. A. Keith, R. R. Bell.

THE TOTAL POPULAR VOTE-ONE REASON WHY IT SHOWS NO MA-TERIAL INCREASE.

The following quotation from a recent editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch is interesting. It should be noted however, that the reason why the vote of 1900 was only 56 thousand more than in 1896, notwithstanding the increase of population in those four years should have added 200 thousand voters, is to be found in the fact, often alluded to by us, that a large part of the vote of 13,903,102 reported as cast in 1896 consisted of padded returns in favor of McKinley. made by the election officers in the Middle West who had been purchased by the huge Republican corruption fund of that campaign.

The country's popular vote runs a curious course. It was 13,903,102 in 1896, the year of the free sliver excitement. Four years later, despite large increases of population, the in-crement brought the total only to

ran against Parker, it dropped to 13, 510,708. Since Mr. Bryan's first candidacy the population of the country has grown by some \$15,000,000. If it be accurate to count one adult male in every five of population, we should see some 3,000,000 more voters at the lls in 1908 than turned out in 1896 It goes without saying that we shall see nothing of the sort. The figures above show that the 1904 vote was actually smaller than that of 1896 Though Mr. Bryan's candidacy has figured in, and indeed been chiefly sible for, the two heaviest vote that the country has yet polled, it is certain that the figures this year will reflect no similar excitement in the

A CRAFTY DEVICE-DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1896 AND 1908.

One of those "syndicated" letters which are sent out from Washington to country newspapers contains the following:

"If financial reports from Republi can and Democratic national head quarters are to be relied upon, there isn't going to be any opportunity to charge that anybody bought next month's election. Cash is represented to be scarcer than in any presidential campaign since the civil war."

Now that seems at first glance to be a very innocent proposition. It is in reality, we think, an adroit cover for the truth-which is that the conditions of the two parties, respectively, in this matter are as wide apart as the poles. The statement which we have quoted was given out the next day after the total of \$248,000 was published by the Democratic national mittee as its receipts for campaign purposes. This honest expo re of their "hand" to the public by the Democrats naturally turned its atadopted by the Republicans. The innocent-looking and apparently impartial statement above was therefore sent out to the press in order to ar rest this disposition on the part of the public and to turn its thoughts in her direction, the words quoted being followed by a very interesting on of the future of campaign

The worst of the case under consid-

The difference in favor of the

wign funds has become now the chief issue of the campaign. Roosevelt's sistake in entering into controversy with Mr. Bryan gave the latter the the President's exalted position concould, to the Democratic purpose to expose to the public the difference beween the two parties in this very respect. If the reader will observe. Mr. Bryan is following up his advantage, and, in every speech he makes, he hammers away on this point.

"Shall the People Rule?" is declar ed to be the paramount issue; but pub licity of campaign funds is the key to the solution of that question, and the people, now wide awake, will see to it that if Bryan gets the votes on the 3d of November he will be the Pres ident, no matter how large the secret corruption fund of the Republicans

Chairman Mack on the Alert. In one direction the Republicans employ secrecy, as above—the accumulation of a campaign fund with which to bribe the election officials to pad the returns, as in 1896. But. another, they seek publicity-for the purpose of frightening the business interests. To head off this movement Chairman Mack has given out

this letter: Chicago, October 13, 1908. My Dear Sir: The Republicans in their desper ation have turned to the contempti ble methods of 1896 in order to try to save the ticket. I notice that the Republican Campaign Committee has called upon its steadfast friends who will always be found in business circles 'who will lend themselves

most vicious methods in order to frighten the public into the support of their candidate. I do not suppose that they realise that their methods are as reprehensible as common brib

I notice in the papers of October 12th that the following persons have loaned themselves and their business standing to the Republican commit

John V. Parwell, of J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago. Enos M. Barton, president of the Western Electric Co. James B. Forgan, president First National bank. George M. Reynolds, president Con

tinental-bank. George E. Roberts, president Com nercial bank. Clyde M. Carr, vice-president, T Rverson & Sons. P. M. Sharpless, president Sharp

less Separator Company, of Westcher Chas. A. Stevens, president Chas. A

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co. All these men give the old story o lepression in case of Mr. Bryan's ele tion. By reason of their eminen place in business, the Republican com nittee thinks that the people of the country will be stampeded by these stories. But the people of this coun-try cannot be frightened as they were in 1836; the laborers cannot erced or bought; nor can the smalle siness men be used as tools to aid

in the election of Mr. Taft.
It is surprising that these me should assume this attitude of "Prophets of Prosperity" at a time when the nation is still suffering from the pag e which was brought about under th

Republican rule.

I have set forth the names of the parties, and will continue to furnish other names from time to time, be cause I want the people of the coun-try to see the kind of men that the are dealing with. I want the farm stand that the men to whom they pa-their money in every day busines transactions are small enough to use the prominence which has been con ferred upon them by a liberal pub-lic to attempt to buildoze and club them into submitting to their views of this election. I hope you will give due publicity to these men and to their methods. The people ought to know the men who are so partisar that they will set forth the cry which cannot help but disturb business mor-

It is these tactics that are disturbing business, not the politics of this

than the election of any one man

I have been informed that in many localities the farmers and business men are organizing and adopting the nost radical resolutions conde these methods and in some cases the have gone so far as to pledge them selves not to patronize these men no not go so far but I can understand naturally arouse

Please send in the names of an person or corporation resorting to these methods. They seem to seek publicity and we ought to help them o get before their Democratic friends

THAT SUSPICIOUS PANAMA CA-NAL DEAL-A SENSATION.

The Observer, as our readers know has had a great deal to say about the suspicious circumstances connec ed with the unloading of the almost worthless DeLesseps Canal stock on the United States Government. We have always believed that officials of the United States government profited by the reversal of the settled policy of this country to proceed by the Nicaragua route. The late Senator Morgan evidently believed so, and the 'opportune revolution" in the State of Panams, apparently fomented by Roosevelt and his Secretary of War, Taft (the present Republican nominee), lent additional force to the pre valent suspicion. It appears that the New York World has taken up this matter, with the result described in the appended cablegram from

Paris correspondent, which "puts it up" clearly to Roosevelt and Taft to explain what became of the forty mil lions of dollars which this govern paid to the purchasers of the almos Says the World's correspo

from letters appearing in Democratic papers. We would suggest that our prothron be on the alert.

It is probable that the Republicans have a very large corruption fund at their command—if they can use it. They are undoubtedly prepared to repeat the tactics of 1896, when they bought the election officers in the Middle West and counted McKinley in. The difference in favor of the last fund our conduct an investigation. He came here armed with exceptional credentials.

Says the World's correspondent:

Paris, Oct. 15.—In an effort to solve the mystery of the identity of those who got the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States Government for the Panama Canal, the World petalened one of the foremost English corporation lawyers to come here from London and conduct an investigation. He is a member of Parliament, a distinguished member of the Liberal party and thoroughly versed in the procedure of the French courts, with which he has land long exaperience. He came here armed with exceptional credentials.

of the United States 'to and delivery of the mails and also the movement of troops without necessity of obtaining the consent the several States, and it, the appearing that it would be a proassist in the construction and malitenance of public highways, and
"Whereas, the rural delivery sy
tem has now been established, th
government has spent and is spen

of President Rossevelt and Charles P. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, the candidate for President of the Re-

publican party and who was Secretary of War in 1904, at the time of the sale of the canal to the United States.

According to this report the American syndicate, confident that William Nelson Cromwell, the New York law-

yer and friend of President Roosevelt, and Mr. Taft would be successful in

ed States, bought up the securities of the Canal Company at a ridiculously

low price compared with the price paid by the United States govern-

ment. Though the form was gon-through of sending the \$40,000,00 here through the banking house of

J. P. Morgan & Co., instead of Frenc

stockholders getting the money most of it was distributed to representa-

ives of the American syndicate men

The report made by The World's lawyer makes clear the fact that full information of the identity of those who got the \$40,000,000 is in posses-

Washington, all records of the

the United States government, In his report the English lawye

Company Has Vanished.

"I have never known in my lengthy

experience of company matters, any

uch vast importance, having so com

pletely disappeared and removed all traces of its existence as the new Pan-

"This company having purchase

he assets of the Compagnie Univer

selle de Panama (the old or De Les

brought off the deal with the Ameri

can government. So thorough has

been its obliteration that only the United States government can now

give information respecting the new company's transactions and the iden-

tity of the individuals who created it to effectuate this deal, and who, for

reasons best known to themselves, wiped it off the face of the earth

hen the deal was carried through.

"Under the terms of the agree ent between the United States and

he new Panama Canal Company the

Inited States not only took over all

he rights of that company on the isthmus of Panama, but, to quote from the contract, 'the plans and

"M. Lamarquis, the official liqui

tator of the Compagnie Universelle de

Panama, which sold its interests to

he now vanished company, was seen

"I know nothing of the books o

nal Company. I can give no informa

fon concerning them, nor do I know

"Leading French lawyers were als

onsulted and they declared there was

no machinery, legal or otherwise, b

Mysterious From the Outset.

"A brief account of this company

roves how mysterious is its history

and how effectual were the precau

ions taken from its very inception to

all the rights of the old company, was formed December 21, 1894, with

apital of \$5.000,000 francs, divided nto \$50,000 shares. Of these \$00,000

hares were subscribed for in cash

md the remaining 50,000 shares, full

overnment, of which the Panami strius was then a territorial part. "This stock of the new company

vas originally registered, so transa

ions in it could be traced, but nowe

form it into 'bearer' stock, which

passed from hand to hand without any

"The only list available is of the

original stockholders, lodged with the Pribunal of Commerce in Paris, but

he names of the owners of the stock

company, and who actually received

noney paid by the United States.

The Opportune Revolution.

"The extremely opportune Panam

evolution relieved the new company

of its obligations to Columbia, it being

held that the sovereignty having pass

titled to compensation for property now possessed by another sovereign

"The money was duly paid over by

the United States to the new com-pany, but no record exists here of a

tingle person who received the mone

or the proportions in which it was

oany was finally closed on June 30

ast, and the offices of the liquidators

were shut. No one is there to give the slightest information concerning

ceived the purchase money paid by

"It lies, therefore, in the hands of

close the names of the persons who

profited by this gigantic and most suspicious deal."

ROAD IMPROVEMENT, STATE

AND NATIONAL.

At the joint meeting of the Good

Roads Congress and the North Caro-

ners held in Greensboro on Thurs

lina Association of County Commis

day last, the committee on resolu

tions-which consisted of Messrs. Jo-

seph Hyde Pratt. P. H. Hanes, W. A.

Graham, J. S. Kuykendall, John Pat-

terson, George Rountree and Michael

Columbia, she

state-Panama

his is worthless, as it fails to

subsequently obtained to trans

ald, were given to the Cole

The new company which acquire

ut in answer to inquiries said:

archives at Paris."

anybody who can

cover up its tracks.

ight.

etained by the World says:

ma Canal Company.

ing immense sums for the improve ment of rivers and harbors, providing better and more efficient means o transportation in the various States

acts, the principal of aiding States for agricultura' colleges and experimen stations (though not as yet by direct appropriations) without an attempt of suggestion of Federal control, but such funds being given over to the States upon certain conditions complied with, there, be it

the United States be urged to m this vital need of the country by mak ing a substantial appropriation for establishment of such highways, funds being apportioned among States and turned over to State thorities upon the compliance of the several States with such terms and conditions as the Congress of United States in its wisdom may

rect.
"Resolved, further, That a topy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, with a of Congress to this matter, which cultural interests of the United States The Congress heard, read and discus sed at length a bill to be presented to the next Legislature of North Carolina creating a State highway commission. The proposed bill provides that the commission is to be composed of the State geologist as chairman, the Commis of civil engineering in the University lina College of Agriculture and Me constituting the geological survey board. The highway commission is to appoint a competent civil enginee

and such assistants as the service

The commission shall instruct, as sist and co-operate in the building and improvement of public roads in such as shall comply with the provisions of the act. Bulletins and reports on he subject of road improvement are to be prepared and circulated. In order to obtain the benefitfis of the act, the commissioners of any county may at any time, by resolution request the highway commission to ove any road or section of ro the highway engineer shall, upon receipt of such application, investigate and determine whether the road in come within the purpose of the act. All highways improved shall conform to the standard of construction estat lished by the commission, and no highway shall be less than eight nor m

there are special reasons should be of greater width. The work is to be done by contract all contracts to be awarded to the low est bidders, subject to the appr of the county commissioners and so figure than the sum estimated by the

han sixteen feet in width unles

lighway engineer.
An apportionment of the expense o be made between the State and the county in which the road may be sitnated, at the ratio of one-fourth the State and three-fourths for the inty. All contracts are to by the State, signed by the engine and attested by the chairman of the highway commission and shall be ap-proved by the county commissioners. . The county commissioners, shall have the authority to select the kind

of materials to be used, and the State highway engineer shall furnish infor-The bill provides for the appropria-tion of \$100,000 annually for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

Mr. Bryan keeps hammering away t what, as we said when Roosevelt ished into print, has come to be the leading issue of the campaign—the concealment by the Republican managers of the source of their campaign funds. In the last analysis this the reason why the people do not rule. But not alone does he demand light on this subject, but he points out, in it, although questions are still arising necessitating information. ringing sentences, the dark ways of the Republicans in respect to the elec-"The American Ambassador here was entitled by the agreement to all the archives of the company for his government, and those archives should include a list of the persons who retion of senators, the tariff, the trusts labor, the Philippines, and the security of bank depositors. In his speech at Denver on Friday night, delivered to cheering thousands in the vast Auditorium where his nomination took Washington authorities to displace three months ago, he said:

"The Republican policies are without form and void. Darkness conceals their plans. The awakened con clence of an aroused people calls out "What evils are marshaled behind the Republican ticket? What debts are being contracted? What mort-gages are being given? Let there be light.'

DEMOCRATS SET EXAMPLE. "The Democratic committee has set the example. For the first time in our national history a national com-mittee has taken the nation into its confidence and given forth a list of its contributions. This is in the in-terest of honest policies and honest government. It opens a new era. Will the Republicans dare to defy a universal demand?

"The Republican national conven-

Schenck-submitted a report, which

entitled to know.
"What is the Republican party going to do on the labor question? Here again there is need of light. The Republican party pretends to be the friend of labor. Let it define the friendship that it pretends to show.

If it is going to oppose needed labor legislation let it boldly declare it and tot betray the toller with a kiss

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION. "What is it going to do on the Philippines question? It has enorm-ously increased the appropriations for the army and the navy for wars that ought never to come. It has boasted of possessions in the Orient while the Filipinos clamor for an announcement of the nation's policy. Let there be light.' Let the national purpo proclaimed, that the world may know that we have not surrendered our ideals or abandoned the principles of government that have given us our pre-eminence among the nations. "What is the Republican party go-ing to do for the restoration of confi-

assurance is it going to give that the savings of our people will be protect

*On every question the Democratic party announces its plan and sets forth in detail the remedies which it proposes. The Democratic part takes the people into its confidence and submits its policies to their judg-ment. Let the Republican party be equally candid and open its and its plans, "Let there be light."

AFT'S VISIT TO NORTH CARO LINA.

lis Statement of its Purpose as Muci a Reflection on the State as His Greensboro Speech Was on

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14.—The reason iven by Mr. Taft for his visit to North Caroliva and other Southern States s as much of a reflection on the State oro to the Republican State Coaven tion in 1896 was to his party in this State. He is reported in the New York Tribune of last Sunday as fol-

"I am going South to make a fer peeches—one in Kentucky, one in Fennessee, one in North Carolina, one not so much with a view to carrying those States as to show the people down there that, no matter down there that, no matt part of the union, and, being a part of the Union, they ought to vote which will make them a part of the nation, and give to them ence which people of their intelligence and energy and progress and enter

prise ought to enjoy."

This is nothing less than a charge that while the South is bodily a part of the Union that its thought is not loyal to the Union and that the means by which the South can estab lish its loyalty and become part of the nation is by allying itself with the Republican party, of which Mr. Taft said in speaking to the representatives of that party, assembled in convention in Greensboro just two years ago:

"In my judgment the Republican party in North Carolina would be much stronger as a voting party if all the Federal offices were filled by ocrats." (All the State offices ocrats." long, however, as the Republican party in the Southern States shall represent little save a factional chase men and men of substance in the community have no desire to enter, and in the result of which they have no interest, we may expect the pres-

Mr. Taft's surprising statement can be accounted for on no other theory than his propensity for making breaks. North Carolina's loyalty to he Union, in thought and sentime as well as in fact, will not be question ed by any one but Judge Taft or Judge Montgomery, and for the sim ple sake of convincing them it will no more ally itself with Judge Taft's "unfit North Carolina Federal Office Taft in his and his party's alliance with the trusts and protected interests upon which he relies to purchase his lection to the Presidency.

WHERE IS SENATOR SIMMONS.T

Correspondence of the Observer I The anonymous Raleigh Reports for the Washington Herald of Oct 6th in his utterly false and ridlen lously absurd argument that Senator immons is inactive and out of ac cord with his party, asks the ques-tion, "where is Senator Simmons?" Had this scribbler been desirous of printing facts, or giving out the truth mons in Raleigh more days than one calling at Democratic headquarters and giving his council and assistance to the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. He could have seen in the public utterances of Chairman Eller widely printed in the State papers that the Senator would make an active and able campaign for his party this year; he could have seen a list of advantagence for Senator Sim. list of appointments for Senator Sim-mons running from Oct. 9th to the election.

But since he has been deaf and blind, it is doubtful if he can read the following extracts from Senator Sim mons' great speech at Shelby, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1903, on the subject of "Bry-an and Kitchin."

Simmons on Kitchin and Bryan in His Speech at Shelby, Oct. 14th.

terson. George Rountree and Michael Schenck—submitted a report, which was upanimously adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, a majority of the 58 counties of the State have given their suproval to good roads, it is hereby, "Received. The the submitted is report, which was upanimously adopted, as follows:

"Received. That this congress end dorse for the measure proposed by the committee for the entablishment of a highway commission in the State and of Stale aid is focunities in the state and of Stale aid is focunities in the scale construction of roads.

"Whereas, topographic maps of the various counties of North Carolina will be of very great analysiance in the State and of Stale aid is focunities in the accusate of the State and of Stale aid is focunities in the accusate of the state of the st

Ayeock and Robert

And now what shall I say about Mr Bryan? If I should undertake to tell you who Mr. Bryan is, you would tell tell you who Mr. Bryan is, than to tell you who Zeb Vance was. If I should attempt to tell you who Mr. Bryan stands for, the is the Republican party go-do on the labor question? Here you would tell me there was no more need for me to tell you what Mr. Bryan stands for than there was for to tell you what Jefferson stood for If I should attempt to eulogize Bryan, you would tell me there no more need for me to eulogize Mr. Bryan than there was for me to eu logize Webster or Washington. If I should attempt to defend Mr. Bryan

his political adversaries, you, would

life and record, which is known to all Standing as he does the foremos rivate citizen in the world, the great est orator that has appeared since the eloquence of Demosthenes shook the Arsenal and thundered over Greece to Macedon and Artaxerxes hrone, his name is on every man' lips throughout this broad land, and no man names it to ask who is or what he stands for, but only to inpopular government will triumph of will be elected or not I cannot tell. I can only say that unless they buy victory from him again as they did in 1896, I believe he will win. I can only say that I do not believe there is anything to-day between Mr. Bryan and the White House except bribery, coercion and intimidation. I do not know, we will not know until the balots are cast and counted what the result will be, but those of us who be lieve in the immortal principles and all we can do is discharge that duty with an abiding confidence that the faith of the fathers in the right and capacity of the people to rule

SALIENT POINTS IN MR. BRYAN'S TARIFF SPEECHES.

themselves has not and will not per

sh from the earth.

Baltimore Speech 1 "We hear no more of the 'infant in dustries' that must be tenderly care until they can stand upon their feet;' there is no suggestion that the foreigner pay the tariff,' and nothing about the 'home market.' These catch phrases have had their day—they are worn out and cast aside. The Repul ican leaders are no longer arrogan and insolent; they cannot longer defy tariff reform. Their plan now is to "Are we not justified in saying that to yield without really yielding. the people cannot safely intrust the execution of this important work to party which is so deeply obligated highly protected interests as is the Republican party? The 'fat-frying' process has become familiar to he American people

"If the farmer and the wage-ear er are really the chief beneficiaries of the protective system, will the Re onblican candidate explain why farmer and the wage-earner have con tributed so little to the Republica campaign fund?

"Are the present leaders more hon-est than the ones who framed the existing tariff. Are they not, in fact, he same men who are responsible for ariff extortion during the last dec-

ade? "Tariff measures which embody the principles of protection are not drawn by legislators, although as a matter of courtesy they generally bear the names of legislators; they are really interests which demand protection.

justice to the defendant if it was composed entirely of the relatives of the plaintiff; neither can we expect a Congress to do justice to the masses if it is composed of men who are in sympathy with, and obligated to, the corporations which have for a generation been enjoying special privileges.
"As all taxes must come out of one's income, no matter through what system levied or collected, they are, in effect, income taxes, and taxes on consumption are really graduated income taxes, the largest per cent. being collected from those with the smallest income and the smallest per cent, from those with the largest in-

"The whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legisla-tion; it should stand upon its own merit, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall not only purer politics, but we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the

oceeds of toll "Protection does not make good wag-Our better wages are due to the greater intelligence and skill of our workmen, to the greater hope which free institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them, and to the organizations which have been formed among the wage-earners."

RALEIGH LETTER.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1908. "I have just finished a preliminary poll of the counties of North Caro lina and I feel that I can safely state that the majorities for Bryan and Kitchin will be approximately fifty thousand in this State." This declaration came from State Chairman, A. H. Eller, at the close of his week's labors to-night.

Two more weeks of splendid work like the last two in the western counties insures Crawford and Hackett and a solid delegation of ten Demorats in the next Congress.

Mr. Taft's visit to the State means two things: First: He knows that the West !s

against him, that the solid north is broken this time, and that he is lost

through its platform promised to people reduced rates and endeavors to prevent these unjust discriminations. They forget that the Democratic party's position was endors by the people overwhelmingly at it polls. They forget that the Democratic party fulfills its promises and for ingly at the filled this one. They forgot that time would vindicate the position of our would the position of an honest and farsighted man. They see to-day the greatest railway systems of the State. naking more money than they

just prior to the new law.

But the Republicans have tried to deceive the people as to railroad legislation by spreading abroad two reports. The first was that the Demo crats had put all their attention on passenger rates and none on the question of freight rates. This was wholly and most maliciously false, as every well-informed person knows.

The legislature not only passed a bill reducing freight rates, making the rate in this State the sum of the locals, less 25 per cent., instead of the sum of the locals less 10 per cent., as under the old law, but also passed a bill appropriating money to fight the matter of discrimination gainst North Carolina towns, and the administration is now doing all, in its power, to break up this ruin-

The second great falsehood the Republicans told was that this rate legislation forced the railroads to reduce the number of freight and passenger trains. It is astonishing how many railroad employes believed this. Some rairoad employes believed this. Some Democratic railroad men hastily said "I'll desert my party." It did not oc-cur to them that ten thousand men were dismissed from the Baldwin Lomonth before this North Carolina bill went into effect; that 8,000 men were laid off the Illinois Central and tens of thousands had joined the armies of the unemployed; and it did not occur to them that the nanic, now fustthe quantity of freight hanled. It did not seem to occur to railroad ployes that the cheaper rates the nore people will ride and the more freight will be hauled and more certainly he will have his job. No, it tures that brought on this panic and everybody with a spoonful of brains knows it.

I quote from the Annual Report of President Finley of the Southern Rail-way Company, just issued:

The financial panic of October, 1907. had its effect in an immediate busi ness depression which was startling in its sudden contrast to the condi tions which had crowded upon all American industry for several years This was felt as keenly in the indus trial south as in any part of the Unit ed States. The operating revenues of this company had steadily increased for ten years, until they had their culnination in earnings of \$5,547,203, 35 for the month of October, 1907, which was the largest month of gross revenue in the history of the company But with Nov. the recession began The average daily earnings ith week of Oct. had been \$199.393 ber they were \$184,522, \$176,263, \$172, 704, and \$161,140, respectively . Sworn railroad reports show the

Southern passenger receipts for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1906, at old high rate, were \$957,564. For 6 months, ending Dec. 31, 1907, 2 1-2c., rate, \$1,047,586.

Shall passenger rates be increased Shall freight discrimination go on to please Mr. Cox? Will the Republication and the second states of the old high microscopies.

cans restore the old high rates and stop the fight for just freight rates We accept the issue.
Under the Democratic law the rail

roads are making more money and there is left in the pockets of the people of North Carolina, under the 2 1-2c. rate a saving of \$100,000 a month more than a million a year On this record we appeal to the people.

Senator Simmons stopped over to he spoke to a most enthusiastic audi-ence last night, going to Elizabeth City, where he speaks on Monday. The Senator has been speaking dur-ing the past week in Randolph, Rich-mond, Cleveland and Mecklenburg counties, and expresses himself as being more than pleased with the politition of the State through which he has just traveled. He expresses the opinion that the majority both for the State and Legislative tickets will be fully up to the standard of the last few years. He found but very little found wherever there was trouble. ter and rapidly disappearing. He be lieves that while we will not get out a full vote this year, as we never in North Carolina, the vote will be fuller than it was in the last two elections. Everywhere, he said, there was great confidence among the Demo-crats in the election of Mr. Bryan, and proused unusual enthusiasm, which promised to rapidly increase as the election approached. And he express-ed the opinion that Democrats generally were taking an unusual amount of interest and that every effort was being made and would continue to be made to poll as full a vote as possi-

Speaking about Chairman Eller, he said he found evidences of his work everywhere, and heard many very complimentary things of his vigorous and efficient management. He said that Chairman Eller's appeal for the full vote, in order that each county might have its rightful representa tion in the convention of the party. had had a fine effect and that he found Democrats in where we have large majorities effectively using this argument to secure a full vote. Speaking of the Republicans, he said that outside of Federal office-holders, postmasters, revenue officers, etc., he failed to discover much interest among Republican voters. In one county in which he spoke guns" was advertised to speak in a Republican stronghold, at a pic-nic oc-

of less than 50. The Senator after speaking a few lays in eastern Carolina, will return to the West the latter part of next week and devote most of the time between then and election, to the Eighth and Tenth districts.

casion, and that his entire crowd

men, women and children, consisted

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