

# Daily Concord Standard.

PRICE: \$4.00 per year.

CONCORD, N. C. SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1902.

SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

## MR. KLUTTZ SPEAKS.

The Philippine Policies, Expenditure, the Protective Tariff and Trusts the Issues—State Matters Treated—Wants Joint Discussion and Can't Get It—Mr. Blackburn not Consistent.

Hon. Theodore F Kluttz addressed almost a full court house on Friday night. It was one of the finest, most eloquent and masterly speeches ever delivered to our people. It was an effort of which his friends are proud and which must command the respect and admiration of his political enemies. No effort of ours can do justice to such splendid oratory or throw into a synopsis a fair measure of the grandeur of his presentation of the issues of the day.

He was introduced briefly by Mr. H S Puryear, who said he had noted Mr. Kluttz' political career even by almost a month's stay in Washington, where he observed him in his official duties and he could assure the people that no mistake was made in choosing him to represent us and none could be made in electing him again in November for the third time.

Mr. Kluttz said he was glad to meet with our people again and thank them for past honors. He recalled the days of his boyhood when he came to Concord in a wagon with produce to exchange for yarn at the factory. Behold what a change in Concord!

He said that he came to us with a message of good cheer. He had been through many of the counties of the district and there is a splendid prospect for a Democratic majority of 2,000 votes though he bore in mind the injunction, "Let not him that putteth on the armour boast as he that putteth it off."

He said he had no words of harshness or offensiveness for his opponent but it was but just for him to present his record.

He said he had now challenged Mr. Blackburn three times for a joint canvass and had failed to have the privilege of the well established custom of joint discussion. Such discussions meet and points out errors and wrong statements and impressions and are necessary. He said he would not vote for a man that would not engage in a joint discussion with his opponent and he would not belong to a party that would allow its nominee to decline a joint canvass. The people are entitled to the advantages to be gained by hearing both sides in debate.

He was intensely strong in presenting the Democratic contentions with regard to the Philippines. He said that they should be treated as we did Cuba. Let them know that they should be free under a protectorate of the

United States as soon as they are prepared for freedom. This it is believed can be done by 1911. He depicted the horrors of that war in which we have lost 7,000 soldiers and have destroyed from 10,000 to 20,000 of the natives.

It was brought out on the investigation, and General Jacob Smith admitted that he had issued the order to kill and burn and make the island of Samar a howling wilderness. When the Democrats charged it they were denounced as traitors and when they proved it the President had to retire Gen. Smith and take off of him the uniform he had disgraced with deeds of barbarity.

He said the islands had cost us \$500,000,000, \$200,000,000 of which we still owe. Our trade has amounted to \$36,000, which has been largely in coffins in which to bring home our dead.

The Republican policy is to keep these islands. He said war for defense is necessary, and good but war for conquest and for slaying the natives was a grievous wrong.

He spoke of Andrew Carnegie's offer to pay back the \$20,000,000 we paid out for these islands and his anxiety to educate them and try the experiment of self-government, but was denied the privilege. He said we should retrace our steps from the Philippines as soon as their interests will allow it.

Mr. Kluttz arraigned the Republican party for extravagance in national affairs. In this one late Congress there were appropriations made of over one billion dollars. This makes \$36.36 for each male citizen of the United States to pay for this one session of Congress and there is yet another session of the 57th Congress.

For the last four years there have been appropriations exceeding those of the previous four years amounting to \$1,067,000,000.

This would have built the Isthmian canal, 100 first-class battleships, would have given us the Appalachian park, good roads, internal waterways and have had a neat sum left. North Carolina's part of this immense sum is \$25,000,000. We pay every dollar of it, too, \$36.36 for each male of 21 years, just as surely as if we paid a direct tax. The importer of goods does not pay this tax for he adds the duty to his price and the increased cost is paid by the man who buys and consumes the goods.

The government, said Mr. Kluttz, has no way of making money. It can only get money by collecting it from the people.

Mr. Kluttz spoke with peculiar forcefulness on the tariff. He

said he was not a free trader and never had been. He would protect the American mechanic against the competition of European labor by a tariff sufficient for the purpose but lower every tariff which enables the American manufacturer to sell his goods in foreign markets cheaper than he sells them in the home market.

He read a list of articles that are so protected that the American manufacturers sell in foreign markets for 40 per cent, and even 100 per cent less than they sell them at home. In one instance steel railing that was priced here at \$32 per ton was bought at \$18 a ton in Liverpool and shipped back and the duty paid on it and money was saved from the trust price. It was the very same steel rails, made by the same firm and sold in Liverpool so that it could be bought there at \$18 per ton while the American trust sells it to Americans at \$32 per ton.

If this great difference went into the United States treasury he said there would be reason to tolerate it but it goes into the hands of the American trusts.

Right here in Concord he said that every time these great manufacturers pay \$100,000 for machinery they are paying \$40,000 into the pockets of protected manufacturers of mill machinery.

The lower house of Congress had made repeated efforts to modify this evil but every bill or measure of the kind died in the pigeon holes of Senate committees.

The President, said, he is now speaking against trusts. If he is sincere he needs a Democratic Congress to help him.

Under this protective tariff one hundred and sixty-three trusts have grown up.

He said there is a law to prosecute as a criminal those who combine in trusts to crush out competition but it is not executed. Removal of the protection he said would be effective, but Republicans will not allow this.

He indulged in some ridicule at the claim that times are good and prosperous under Republican rule as if the droughts and famines in parts of the world and abundant crops in other parts did not effect all this. In view of the immense burdens laid on us by Republican legislation, he said, we enjoy a fair degree of prosperity in spite of and not by virtue of such legislation.

We had 4 cent and 10 cent cotton under Mr. McKinley and we had 5 cent and 9 cent cotton under Mr. Cleveland. He said the claim that the administration made the prices of cotton, wheat, corn, etc., were little less than

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

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