

settlement.  
No reference to the labor question is complete, that does not include some mention of what is known by government by the injunction. As the main purpose of the writ is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system and ought to arouse a unanimous protest. So long as the means of trial is guaranteed a trial by jury, a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners. However, as the writ is usually invoked in case of a strike the evil of the subject would be very much reduced by the adoption of a system of arbitration, because arbitration would very much reduce, even if it did not entirely remove the probability of a strike.

**Favors Eight Hour Day.**  
Just another word in regard to the laboring man. The struggle for an eight-hour day, is an international struggle and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingmen's contention. The benefits of the labor-saving machine have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity but so far the owner of the machine has received too much of the increase and the laborer too little. Those who oppose the eight-hour day, are convinced of so more because of ignorance of the conditions than of lack of sympathy for those who toil. The removal of the work from the house to the factory has separated the husband from his wife and the father from his children while the growth of our cities has put an increased distance between the home and the workshop. Then, too, more is demanded of the laboring man as well as a laborer, and must have time for the study of public questions, if he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his led to his task and from his task lack to his bed is to deprive the family of his companionship, society of his service and policies of his influence.

Thus far I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partisan, but I am sure that you will pardon me if in this presence I betray my interest in those policies for which the Democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a Democratic speech for almost a year and no one, not even a political enemy, could be so cruel as to forbid me to speak of those policies on this occasion.

**Money Question Settled.**  
Our opponents have derived not only partisan pleasure, but also partisan advantage from the division caused in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, to begrudge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that the unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences and permitted us to present a united front on present issues. The unlooked for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bi-metalism, the former wanted and the latter securing the keeping of the gold standard which they wanted and the latter securing the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bi-metalism are satisfied with our victory if the friends of mono-metalism are satisfied with theirs, and we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.

**Campaign Contributions.**  
The investigations which have been in progress during the past year have disclosed the business methods of those who a few years ago resented any inspection of their schemes and did their rascality under high sounding phrases. These investigations have also disclosed the source of the enormous campaign funds which have been used to debauch elections and corrupt the ballot. The people see now what they should have seen before, namely that no party can exterminate the trust so long as it owes its political success to campaign contributions secured from the trusts. The great corporations do not contribute their money to any party except for immunity expressly promised or clearly implied. The President has recommended legislation on this subject but so far his party has failed to respond. No important advance can be made until this baneful influence is eliminated and I hope that the Democratic party will not only challenge the Republican party to bring forward effective legislation on this subject but will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corporations and by penalizing the books so that every contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. The great majority of corporations are engaged in legitimate business and have nothing to fear from hostile legislation and the officers should not be permitted to use the money of the stockholders to advance their own political opinions. Contributions should be individual, not corporate, and party can afford to receive contributions even from individuals when the acceptance of these contributions secretly pledge the party to a course which it cannot openly avow. In other words, politics should be honest and I mistake political conditions in America if they do not preclude improvement in the conduct of campaigns.

**The Trust Issue.**  
While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the next Congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming Presidential campaign will be fought, I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue. I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform, in every advance he has made. It has been a great embarrassment to him that

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Internal revenue statistics show that SCHNAPPS and others of the Reynolds brands won enough chewers in one fiscal year to make a net gain of six and a quarter million pounds, or one-third of the entire increased consumption in the United States on chewing and smoking tobacco.

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please. The question sometimes asked: "Can I conduct my business to suit myself?" is a plausible one, but when a man in conducting his business, attempts to arbitrarily fix conditions under which hundreds of employees are to live and to determine the future of thousands of human beings I can answer without hesitation that he has no right to conduct his business in such a way as to deprive his employees of their rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. To support this position I need only refer to the laws regulating the safety of the mines, the factory laws fixing the age at which children can be employed, the usury laws establishing the rate of interest. The effort of the employer to settle differences without arbitration has done much to embitter him against those who work for him and to estrange them from him—a condition deplorable from every standpoint. But if it is unwise to make the employer the sole custodian of the rights and interests of the employees it is equally unwise to give to the employees uncontrolled authority over the rights and interests of the employer. The employees are no more to be trusted to act unselfishly and disinterestedly than the employers. In their zeal to secure a present advantage they may not only do an injustice but even forfeit a large future gain. The strike, the only weapon of the employee at present, is a two-edged sword and may injure the workman as much as the employer and when wholly successful, it is apt to leave a ranking in the bosom of the wage earner that should not be there.

Society, moreover, has something at stake as well as the employer and employees for there can be no considerable strike without considerable loss to the public. Society, therefore, is justified in demanding that the differences between capital and labor shall be settled by peaceful means. If a permanent, impartial body is created to which either party of an industrial dispute may appeal, or which of its own motion, institute an inquiry, public opinion may be relied upon to enforce the finding. If there is compulsory admission to investigation, it is not necessary that there shall be compulsory acceptance of the decision for a full and fair investigation will in almost every case bring about a

compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election. Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of that prompt relief through remedial legislation but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session which is now held after the election and when many of the members feel less responsible because of defeat at the polls.

**Election of U. S. Senators.**  
I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. There is noticeable everywhere a distinct movement toward Democracy in its broadest sense. In all the countries which I have visited there is a demand that the government be brought nearer to the people. Throughout Europe the movement manifests itself in various forms. In the United States this trend toward Democracy has taken the form of a growing demand for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. It must be difficult to over estimate the strategic advantage of this reform, for since every bill must receive the sanction of the Senate, as well as the House of Representatives, before it can become a law, no important legislation of a national character is possible until the Senate is brought into harmony with the people. I am with in the limits of the truth when I say that the Senate has been for some years the bulwark of the predatory wealth and that it even now contains some men who owe their elections to favor-seeking corporations and are so subservient to their masters as to prevent needed legislation. The popular branch of congress has four times declared in favor of this reform, for by a two-thirds vote, and more than that, and yet the Senate arrogantly and impudently blocks the way.

**The Income Tax.**  
The income tax which some in our country have denounced as a socialistic attack on wealth has, I am pleased to report, the endorsement of the most conservative countries of the world. It is a permanent part of the fiscal system of most countries of Europe and in many places it is a graded tax, the rate being highest upon the largest incomes. England has long depended upon the income tax for a considerable part of her revenues and an English commission is now investigating the proposition to change from a uniform to a graded tax. I have been absent too long to speak with any authority on the public sentiment of this country at this time, but I am convinced of the justice of the income tax that I feel sure that the people will sooner or later demand an amendment to the constitution which will specifically provide for an income tax and thus make it possible for the burdens of the Federal government to be apportioned among the people in proportion to their ability to bear them. It is little short of a disgrace to our country that while it is able to command the lives of its citizens in time of war, it cannot, even in the most extreme emergency, compel wealth to bear its share of the expense of the government which protects it.

I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital, in fact it was proposed as a means of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies. It is as important that we shall have peace at home as that we shall live peacefully with foreign nations and peace is only possible when it rests upon justice. In advocating arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employees, I believe we are defending the highest interest of the three parties to these disputes, viz. the employers, the employees, and the public. Employee cannot be turned over to the employer to be dealt with as the employer may

Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the two great English speaking nations, and their example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost, if not entirely removed. To take the lead in such a movement would be to establish our position as a world power in the best sense of the term. And what argument can be advanced against such action on the part of the United States? Shall we yield to any other nation in the estimate to be placed upon the value of human life? I confess that my aversion to killing increases with the years. Surely the Creator did not so plan the universe as to make the progress of the race dependent upon wholesale blood letting. I prefer that war instead of being an agency for good is rather an evidence of man's surrender to the passions and that one of the tests of civilization is man's willingness to submit his controversies to the arbitration of reason rather than force.

I venture to suggest that we may not only promote peace but also advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will be used for the collection of private debts. While protecting the lives of our citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, should in my judgment, announce that persons engaging in business and holding property in other lands for business purposes must be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage in business enterprises. Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of smaller nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital will be made an excuse for foreign invasion.

**Our Colonial Policy.**  
Our nation has lost prestige rather than gained it, by our experiment in Colonialism. We have given the monarch a chance to ridicule our declaration of independence, and the score has twitted us with inconsistency. A tour through the Philippine Islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purposes to deal with the Philippines as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration, commercial and political, leads to this conclusion. Such

as we may need for coaling stations or for naval base will be gladly conceded by the Philippines, who simply desire an opportunity to work out their own destiny, inspired by our example and aided by our advice. In so far as our efforts have been directed toward the education of the Filipinos we have rendered them a distinct service but in educating them we must recognize that we are making colonialism impossible. If we intended to hold them as subjects we would not dare educate them, self-government with ultimate independence must be assumed if we contemplate universal education in the Philippines. As soon as opportunity offers I shall discuss the Philippine question at length and I shall also refer to English rule in India for it throws light upon our own problems in the Philippines but these subjects must be reserved until I can speak that in detail.

In several of the nations of Europe, the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our Congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls. While our system is superior in many respects it has one defect, viz. that Congress does not meet in regular session until 13 months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty long drawn out, which to the business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect.

Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional amendment convening the session of Congress within a few months after the election and

## OVER 20,000 PEOPLE HANG BREATHLESS ON BRYAN'S WORDS

Bryan Given a Record Breaking Welcome in New York. Over 20,000 Persons Greet Nebraska Last Night at Madison Square Garden.

Over 20,000 Flags Wave while Multitude Cheer for eight Minutes. Bryan Overcome by Greeting, Weeps. Introductory Speeches.

New York, Aug. 31.—Such a welcome as seldom in this country's history has been accorded to a private citizen was given to William Jennings Bryan at Madison Square Garden last night in the celebration of his return from a year's absence spent in foreign travel.

As the guest of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, Mr. Bryan was greeted by more than 20,000 persons, who filled the great structure from floor to gallery. At the same time the streets and the avenues outside the garden were choked for blocks by other thousands who stood patiently for hours for the privilege of even a fleeting glance of the distinguished visitor. The interior of the garden was a waving sea of color. Every person in the audience had been provided with a miniature American flag and every cheer from 20,000 throats was accentuated by the waving of 20,000 tiny flags. When Mr. Bryan entered the hall the proceedings which had already begun were brought to a temporary pause while for eight minutes volley after volley of thunderous applause rolled through the great building. When Chairman Tom L. Johnson, in his introduction of Mr. Bryan, referred to the guest of the evening as "the first citizen, if not the first official, of the land—not yet the first official," Mr. Bryan rose, the great gathering broke out in unrestrained cheering, while the band played "Hail to the Chief."

So touched was Mr. Bryan by the welcome that as he stood waiting for the cheers to subside his eyes filled with tears and he strode nervously from side to side of the narrow platform.

"How can I thank you for this welcome home?" he said.  
"My heart would be ungrateful if it did not consecrate itself to your service. It was kind to prepare this reception. It was kind of Governor Folk to come here all the way from Missouri. It was kind of Tom Johnson, that example of moral courage we so much need in this country, to lend his presence here."

"It was kind in you to fully recompense me in being absent so long from my native land. I thank you. I return to the land of my birth more proud of my citizenship than ever before."

Preceding Mr. Bryan, Governor Folk, of Missouri and Tom Johnson of Ohio spoke, the latter introducing Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Mr. Bryan's speech.  
Like all travelers who have visited other lands I return with delight to the land of my birth, more proud of its people, with more confidence in its government and grateful to the kind Providence that cast my lot in the United States. My national pride has been increased by abundant evidence I have seen of the altruistic interest taken by American in the people of other countries. I return more deeply impressed than ever before with the responsibility which rests upon our nation as an exemplar among the nations and more solicitous that we avoid the causes which have led other nations to decay, may present a higher ideal than has ever before been embodied in a national life and carry human progress to a higher plane than it has before reached.

Each nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in a position to make the largest contribution, as I believe to the education of the world, it ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil and be ready to profit by the experience of others.

**A Message of Peace.**  
The first message that I bring from the old world is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress in spite of the fact that the nations most prominent in the establishment of The Hague tribunal have themselves been engaged in wars since that court was organized. There is a perceptible growth of the sentiment in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

It was my good fortune to be present at the last session of the Inter-Parliamentary union which convened in London on the 23rd of July. I believe that if our nation would propose to make with every other nation a treaty providing that all questions in dispute between the parties should be submitted to The Hague court or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report before any declaration of war or commencement of hostility, it would find many nations willing to enter into such a compact. I am sure from the public utterances of the present prime minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry

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The undersigned attorneys have formed a partnership for the practice of law in litigation cases only. The office of Mr. Hufham will continue at Hickory as hitherto, and that of Mr. Williams at Newton. Persons desiring to do business with the firm may consult either of the members, as convenience may suggest. May 16, 1905.

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Yorkville	Lv. 9:48 am	5:57 am	
		7:50 am	
Gastonia	Lv. 10:38 am	8:00 am	
Lincolnton	Lv. 11:50 am	9:45 am	
Newton	Lv. 12:28 pm	1:06 pm	
Hickory	Lv. 12:57 pm	2:20 pm	2:20 pm
Lenoir	Ar. 2:12 pm		5:15 pm
Southbound			
Lenoir	Lv. 3:05 pm	9:45 am	
Hickory	Lv. 3:57 pm	5:20 am	11:50 am
Newton	Lv. 4:24 pm	7:00 am	
Lincolnton	Lv. 5:02 pm	9:00 am	
Gastonia	Lv. 6:00 pm	12:10 am	
Yorkville	Lv. 6:50 pm	1:30 pm	
Chester	Ar. 7:45 pm	3:05 pm	4:45 pm

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