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THE SUN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

OUR GOVERNMENT NOT OF THE PEOPLE

The Forsyth Democracy Opens Its Campaign.

SENATOR OVERMAN HEARD.

He Delivers A Powerful Address To An Audience That Overflows The Court House—The Senator Reviews His- tory Of The Country And Shows That It Has Drifted From Its Moorings.

(Special to News and Observer.)
WINSTON-SALEM, Sept. 15.—
Amid cheers from an audience that
overflowed the court house, and the
music of bands, the Forsyth Democ-
racy opened its campaign to-night with
unbounded enthusiasm. At 7:30 o'clock
the Winston Cornet Band opened the
exercises by a serenade of the speaker,
United States Senator Lee S. Over-
man, at the Zinzendorf, and at 8
o'clock the march was made to the
spacious court-room. Chairman G.
H. Hastings called the assembly to or-
der by announcing that on next Friday
night a Democratic club would be
formed. He then presented Mr. Wm.
T. Wilson, an able and promising
young attorney, who in introducing
the speaker, reviewed the great
achievements of the Democracy of the
State and nation, spoke of the great
men it had given our country and
wound up with a magnificent tribute to
the public services of our distinguished
Senator.

As Senator Overman arose he was
greeted by a storm of applause. After
speaking of his natural attachment
for Winston-Salem, it being the place
where he began his life's work as a
teacher, the Senator opened his speech
by a brief review of the history of our
country, leading up to the formation
of the two political parties. "Alexander
Hamilton formed a party," said he,
"that believes that the people are
unable to govern themselves. I trem-
ble when I see the tendency to a strong
centralized government. Mr. Taft him-
self said, 'I believe in the teachings of
Alexander Hamilton.' I call to mind
the assertions of Senator Beveridge
that 'I am a nationalist.' I call to mind
the warning of that grand old
man, Senator Tiller, who left the Re-
publican party, who in the closing
days of Congress warned us that the
encroachments upon the rights of the
States would ultimately destroy this
republic."

The speaker reviewed the efforts of
the Republican party to tear down the
rights of the States. "They attempt,"
said he, "to make a law that on every
bale of cotton goods shall be a stamp
saying that no child under fourteen
years of age worked in the factory that
manufactured it. If they can do that,
why can't they require the stamp to
also say that no child under fourteen
picked the cotton. There is no end to
this."

"Where did the government get any
such police power?" The government
of this country is no government of the
people, by the people or for the people,
but a government of the office-
holders, by the office-holders and for
the office-holders. Mr. Roosevelt is
trying to name his heir to the Presi-
dency. He forced his subordinate of-
fice-holders to name Taft. You Re-
publicans wanted Cannon or Fair-
banks, but his office-holders forced
Taft upon you. Now suppose Taft is
elected and he names his successor, are
we not on dangerous ground?"

DESCRIPTION OF THE PANIC.

The most effective part of the great
speech was the Senator's description
of the panic. "The country was pros-
perous, crops were bountiful, corn was
bursting from the swollen cribs and
suddenly a panic came. Hundreds of
thousands out of employment, children
in the Northern cities crying for bread,
five hundred thousand idle men going
back to the old country taking with
them over five hundred million dollars."
Here he paid a great tribute to
Mr. Cleveland, recalling how he had
been so badly abused by the Republi-
can papers on account of the panic
that occurred during his administra-
tion, and how when he was dead, these
same Republican papers vied with each
other in praise of him. "Fellow citi-
zens, did you know that two banks in

New York control the money of the
country and control the government. I
quote from Senator LaFollette to the
effect that the Standard Oil bank and
Morgan's bank control the great rail-
roads of the country, fourteen direc-
tors of one of these banks controlled
38 per cent of all the industries of the
country. My friends, they control
about everything and if they could
they would control the sunshine and
sell it to us at so much per quart. And
these men have the Republican party
by the throat." Here the speaker con-
trasted the two parties in the present
battle. He paid a great tribute to
Bryan, saying that he did not favor
him when he started to the convention,
but when he got beyond the Mississ-
ippi, he saw that the whole country
was clamoring for him and he was
proud when he got there to vote for
him. He predicted his election while
the crowd went wild. For several min-
utes cheer after cheer went up. The
Senator scored the Republicans for
the rottenness of the financial system.
The Aldrich bill was passed as Mor-
gan sat in the gallery, rotten to the
core, and put the finances of this coun-
try in the hands of the Wall Street
bankers for at least six years. The
two greatest Republican papers in this
country denounced it.

THE TARIFF.

The Senator plunged into the tariff,
assailing the hypocrisy and deception
of the Republican position like a rap-
id fire gun, arousing the audience to
intense interest. He showed how the
goods of American steel industries
were being sold abroad for less than
at home, how great fortunes were be-
ing built up by taking the money from
the consumer and putting it in the
pocket of the manufacturer.

"These millions are not made hon-
estly, they are made by the help of the
government. It is impossible in this
day and time to build up fortunes of
such size by honest toil. Do you know
what a million dollars is? Had Judas
Ischariot saved \$150 every year since
the time of Christ and put it out to
compound interest, he would not now
have been as rich as Rockefeller. Had
Adam done similarly with \$50 he would
not now have had enough to pay the
dividends of the steel trust."

"This knife is an English knife and
when it comes into this country the
fellow with blue clothes and brass but-
tons on the wharves at New York tells
the importer he cannot have it unless
he pays 50 cents duty. The importer
pays it and he charges it to the jobber,
and he in turn charges it to the whole-
saler and the wholesaler includes it in
his price to the retailer and the con-
sumer pays it to the retailer. Now
who is the consumer going to get it
out of? He gets it out of nobody. He
is simply paying it out to give to the
American manufacturer increased pro-
fits on his knives he sells in America,
or it is tax that is going into the treas-
ury at Washington."

THE TRUSTS.

The trusts, fostered by the tariff,
came in for a good roast at the hands
of the eloquent Senator. He described
the trust methods and showed how they
controlled the Republican party by
their contributions to campaign funds.
Judge Parker had accused President
Roosevelt of having put Cortelyou at
the head of the Department of Com-
merce and Labor in order to fry the
fat out of the corporations and Presi-
dent Roosevelt denounced it as a false-
hood, but time had shown the accu-
sation to be true. The New York insur-
ance companies developed in the in-
vestigation by the present Governor
Hughes had contributed large amounts
of surplus that belonged to the widows
and orphans of the country.

STATE ISSUES.

The Senator then came down to State
issues. He regretted that he had to
recount the history of the past, but,
said he: "The only way to judge the
future is by the past." In beautiful
and touching sentences he depicted the
poverty and gloom and suffering of
the people of the South during Recon-
struction, recalled how the great Democ-
ratic party had stretched forth its
hand and under the leadership of the
immortal Vance had snatched this
great State from its awful bondage to
carpet-baggers' reviewed the second
advent of the Republican party under
Russell and the negro rule and the
reign of crime and disorder he gave
us. Then he magnificently presented
the history of the upbuilding of the
State by the great Democratic party
and plead with his audience to sustain
it in power. "I used to want to see a
battlefield," he said, "and one day I
went out to Gettysburg with a Union
General. He took me up Culp's Hill.
There stood the same cannon that had
belched forth in that great fight. There
was the same rock wall, the same
chestnut nails. There are the great



HON. W. W. KITCHIN.

Hon. W. W. Kitchin, The Democratic candidate for Gov-
ernor, accompanied by Hons. B. F. Aycock, candidate for Cor-
poration Commissioner, and M. L. Shipman, candidate for Com-
missioner of Labor and Printing, will address the people of
Rutherford county here on Saturday next. This will be the
greatest event of the campaign and all should come out and hear
these distinguished speakers.

The Cliffside Band has been engaged and will be on hand
to furnish music for the occasion. The band will arrive at 10
o'clock and will give an open air concert until the hour of 11,
when the speaking will begin.

Arrangements will be made to have the speaking on the
porch of the graded school building and ample seats will be pro-
vided for the large crowd on the lawn in front of the building.

Undoubtedly Mr Kitchin will draw a great crowd, as all are
anxious to hear him. The reports brought from the Charlotte
convention of his great ability as an orator has aroused the in-
terest of all who did not attend, and they will take advantage of
this occasion to hear North Carolina's next Governor.

Every citizen of Rutherford should come out and hear Mr.
Kitchin as he will only make two speeches in our county this
year—one here and the other at Henrietta Saturday night, the
26th.

and beautiful monuments marking the
Union lines. The Union general ex-
claimed, "Right here I saw the grand-
est sight of my life; here's where Hoke's
North Carolina brigade and the Louisi-
ana Tigers charged us on that fatal
day. Ours was a Michigan brigade.
As they charged up that slope we made
great gaps in their front, color-bearer
after color-bearer was shot down, yet
they closed up on dress parade, and
came never to falter, till in the smoke
the long thin gray line was forced back
by the determination of overpowering
numbers."

"Senator Daniel told me that dur-
ing that day he carried a message
from General Early to General Hoke,
ordering the charge. He was told by
a mere boy in the saddle that General
Hoke was wounded and he was in com-
mand, so he handed the message to the
boy and he went away. The charge
came, this young boy leading, and
amidst the dim he went down to death.
There was found on his person a slip
of paper with the following written
thereon: 'Tell father I died with my
face to the enemy, doing my duty to
my country.'"

"Old men, young men, that's the
kind of stuff your ancestors were made
of, be up and doing, see that the great
party which has been the great friend
of the South wins a great victory this
year. Elect your county ticket and
elect your gallant standard bearer, W.
W. Kitchin. I knew him in Congress;
I never knew one more competent or
worthy to carry your standard to vic-
tory."

The Senator received a great de-
monstration on his honor at the close.
His speech thrilled the large audience.
It was perfectly magnificent and did
the cause of Democracy great good.

MISREPRESENTATIONS. Strange Repetition Of Statements That Are Known To Be False.

(Charlotte Observer, the 20th.)

Great and honorable men are some-
times found with words on their lips
which it is very discreditable of them to
utter. Thus Mr. Taft has said that Mr.
Bryan has no right to appeal for support
to workingmen because he supported
the Wilson-Gorman tariff act which
brought on the panic of 1893. It is a
matter of common knowledge that this
act was not passed until August, 1894,
and it is now generally conceded that
the '93 panic was the result of the oper-
ation of the Sherman silver purchase
act which was passed by the Republi-
can party. Certainly the tariff act of
the year following could have had no
relation to it. Strangely, Secretary Root
in his speech as permanent chairman of
the New York State Republican con-
vention last week committed the same inac-
curacy, and with him The New York
Journal of Commerce, a non-political
paper, deals with some impudence. "It
is one of the strange effects of the pro-
tection obsession," it says, "that men of
unquestioned ability and generally high
character will demean themselves by a
persistent repetition of statements which
must be known to them to be false in
substance and deceptive in intent. In
his speech as presiding officer of the
convention at Saratoga, Secretary Root
made but scanty reference to the tariff
issue of the national campaign, but in
that he stooped to one of the stock mis-
representations of protectionists." His
argument, because ignoring the real
cause of the panic of fifteen years ago—
the silver question—and referring it to
the Wilson-Gorman act, is character-
ized by The Journal of Commerce as a
"hoary and threadbare misrepresentation."
"This disconnection," it continues,
"of the crisis of 1893 from its real
cause and its connection with a tariff
act passed, not in 1893, but at 1894, a
year after the panic, has been a trick
of protection platform-makers and orators
through two campaigns and is being
over-worked in a third. It is unworthy
of men of ability and standing, and it
would be impossible to high-minded men
who really gave attention and thought
to the matter instead of repeating the
shibboleths of the party without consid-
eration of their meaning or the truth or
falsity of their implications."

We prefer to believe with our New
York contemporary that gentlemen like
Judge Taft and Secretary Root in re-
peating "arguments" such as this are
merely taking the words of others, with-
out thought or investigation. It is im-
possible to think that they are pervert-
ing the facts consciously; yet they ought
not make statements about serious mat-
ters without information as to their
truth, and as to the truth concerning
this matter of such recent history they
needed only to have requisitioned their
own memories. In discussion the Wil-
son-Gorman act they were talking like
spell-binders; not like statesmen.

DEATH OF MR STONECYPHER.

The Remains Taken To His Old Home In Toccoa, Ga.

(Charlotte News, the 19th.)

Mr. John Stonecypher died yesterday
afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at his home on
East Third street. Mr. Stonecypher had
been ill for about four weeks with
nervous prostration.

Mr. Stonecypher was about 60 years
of age, and is survived by his wife and
several brothers and sisters, who live at
Toccoa, Ga., from which place Mr.
Stonecypher came to Charlotte about 15
years ago with his wife, who was a Miss
Lucy Looney. Mr. Stonecypher for a
time after coming to this city, was en-
gaged in farming, but for the past few
years he has lived in retirement, having
accumulated considerable property. He
was for a long time superintendent of
streets, and made a good official.

The funeral services were held this
morning at the home by Revs. W. J.
and J. A. Smith, and the remains were
taken to Toccoa, Ga., where the inter-
ment will take place.

At Three Points In This State.

Mr. John W. Kern, Democratic nom-
inee for Vice President, will make three
speeches in North Carolina next month.
He will speak at Asheville October 6th,
at Greensboro on the 6th and at Win-
ston on the 7th.

of Clubs on September 23d. There is
the threat that all-alliances with For-
aker shall be openly and brutally repud-
iated. The Taft men are in an ugly
mood, and they make no attempt to dis-
guise it." Senator Foraker relieved this
situation last evening, as will be seen by
this morning's dispatches, by a letter to
Judge Taft, withdrawing his acceptance
of an invitation to appear with him on
the occasion above referred to, and there
the matter rests for the present. But it
looks bad for Foraker.

MR. J. ELWOOD COX GIVES HIS VIEWS

The Republican Nominee Issues Formal Statement.

STATE AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.

His Position On Labor And Capital Out- lined—Is Opposed To Rebates And Has Never Received One From A Railroad—Education The Most Im- portant Question Now Confronting Us

To the People of North Carolina:

It will be recalled that when I ac-
cepted the nomination for Governor
at the recent Republican State con-
vention in Charlotte I stated that later
I should, in a more formal way,
make known my views upon the issues
between the two great political parties
of North Carolina. I now make the
attempt and hope every man who reads
this will do so as if it were a personal
communication to him.

My life's work has been outside of
politics. I have never for a moment
entertained any political ambitions.
It was with great reluctance I yielded
to the earnest entreaties of friends,
who persuaded me that I owed a duty
to the State, and many of these friends
are Democrats who feel as I feel—that
business men of North Carolina
are entitled to more voice in the busi-
ness affairs of the State, and in the
legislation affecting the business in-
terests of the State.

Being a business man and not a
politician I take it that it is not ex-
pected I should enter into any elabo-
rate discussion of the political issues
of the day.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

As to national affairs, I desire first
to say that I am in thorough accord
with the principles and policies of the
party as enunciated in the Republican
national platform adopted at Chicago,
and firmly believe if North Carolina
would break away from the solid South
and cast her electoral vote for that
great statesman, William H. Taft, it
would bring millions of dollars here
to aid in developing our untold re-
sources. Business men know that
dollars, like people, need encourage-
ment; they will go where there is an
inducement, but they are not likely to
stay where there is indifference; they
will live where they see light ahead
for profit. But if the sentiment of a
community, or State, is hostile to
them, such community, or State, is
not likely to grow rich.

In view of the untold resources of
this Commonwealth, about which we
hear and read so much, I may say
there never was a more propitious op-
portunity for the adoption of a policy
which will induce, attract and encour-
age the investment of outside capital
in our State.

There are certain matters to which I
desire to refer: first, that of labor.

LABOR.

I trust I may be pardoned for stat-
ing that what ever I have accumulated
of this world's goods has been the
fruit of my own effort. The work of
my life and the environments of the
field of activity in which I have
wrought, with some measure of success
have been such as to make it impossi-
ble for me to be in any way unfriendly
to labor. The most loyal friends and
supporters I have are men who have
been in my employ for ten or twenty
years and I am willing that the testi-
mony of these men, irrespective of po-
litical or other affiliations, shall be
accepted as to my attitude on this ques-
tion. I may state further that I have
never discriminated against any la-
boring man on account of his connec-
tion with any organization, and in the
course of my business life of more
than twenty-five years, devoted to the
upbuilding of the industrial and man-
ufacturing interests of the community
in which I live, and while employing
a great many men, never have I had
any trouble of any kind, at any time,
with my employes.

CAPITAL.

I must be equally frank and empha-
tic in stating that my attitude to-
wards capital is that of justice and
fairness.

I am in favor of dealing wisely and
justly with all classes of our citizens
in the enactment and enforcement of
laws affecting their interests.

I believe also in the proper and

(Continued on Secon page)