



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

## WAR CAUSING LOW PRICE OF COTTON

Staple Was Selling At 14 Cents When War Started.

### PLENTY MONEY; NO MARKET

Mr. O. Max Gardner Answers Criticism Made By The Opposition Politicians Against The Wilson Administration—Beware Of Man Who Would Deceive.

(O. Max Gardner, in Cleveland Star.)

It is utterly amazing, to hear Republican politicians, who really know better, attempting to attribute the present price of cotton to the Democratic Administration of Woodrow Wilson. Every intelligent person knows that at least two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the South is exported to Germany, Belgium, France, Japan and England. There is now no market for our cotton in any of these countries except Japan. They are now engaged in an unparalleled and unprecedented war—a war that staggers civilization, and is leaving in its wake misery, poverty, suffering and death, so sad, and dark and awful, that good and pious men wonder why God in His infinite love and mercy permits it to continue.

Wars of Alexander the Great, Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon and our great Civil War, were but skirmishes as compared to the colossal drama of death, being enacted in Europe today. Think of it, every Continent on earth is involved in this campaign of cruel destruction, save and except America. Is it any wonder, then, in view of the situation abroad and this almost complete paralysis of our cotton trade, that the South is a keen sufferer by reason of this war? Last year the South received from England, Germany, France, Belgium and Japan, all of whom are now at war, approximately six hundred million dollars in gold, for its cotton crop. These countries were then at peace, and the ocean was free from the terrible armed fleets of battleships, that now prey upon commerce. This stream of gold that has been yearly pouring into the pockets of the Southern farmer, has almost dwindled to a vanishing point, and every intelligent man, who stops to think, knows why this stream of gold has been intercepted.

### FOREIGN MILLS IDLE

The cotton mills of Europe are largely idle, the male employees are at war, and the hearts and minds of the Nations engaged in this contest for National existence has been transposed from the contemplation of business to the horrors of war. The predominant idea in Europe at this time is not the price or the value of cotton; they are bending every energy, spending over fifty million dollars a day, and devoting the full concentration of mind and body to the cultivation of the art and science of killing men.

During September of this year, the amount of cotton exported was a little in excess of one hundred thousand bales, while during the month of September, 1913, it amounted to a little less than one million bales. These figures indicate the importance of cotton in the economic affairs, not only of this Nation, but of the world; and partly conveys an idea of the disastrous and appalling condition this war has brought about.

### MONEY IS NOT LACKING.

There seems to be an idea prevalent that the reason cotton is not bringing a higher price is attributable to lack of money. This is a mistake. We do not need money with which to handle or finance the crop. The splendid Democratic Administration of Woodrow Wilson has provided five hundred million dollars more currency now than last year. It is not money we need, it is a market. We have the cotton, nobody will buy it, and until this European war is ended and the market is restored, there can be no relief. Of the fifteen million bales produced in the South this year, ten million would now be going abroad but for this war. At the rate the foreign Nations are taking Southern cotton, the total exports of the present crop will not equal one-half million bales. It is clearly apparent to any sensible person that the retention in this country of ten million bales of cotton, which ordinarily would have gone abroad has practically destroyed the local market for the remaining five million bales. The sur-

plus of any product fixes the price of the whole. If there is a surplus of cotton, that is more cotton than the trade will take at a reasonable price, the surplus must first be disposed of before normal conditions can be restored. The size of the present crop is not responsible for the existing conditions of the South. If the world's condition was normal the price of cotton would be normal. On account of this war the largest consumers of raw cotton have practically ceased to buy. HOLD BACK NEXT YEAR IN COTTON.

If this terrible struggle, most destructive of life and property the world has ever known, continues for six months, their supply of food and clothing will be exhausted, and Europe will be entirely bare of cotton and cotton goods. If the South will only hold back and not produce a big cotton crop next year, there appears to be reasonable hope for a good price for all cotton that is now being withheld from the market. But if the South should raise fifteen million bales of cotton in 1915, to which would be added the surplus of 1914, it would result in such an overproduction, as to wreck and financially paralyze the South next year.

How small and insignificant is the economic loss we sustain in the price of our cotton, as compared to the incalculable loss that would follow the frightful destruction if this Nation were to be plunged into the vortex of war.

### WILSON AND HIGH-PRICED COTTON.

Let us examine the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, with respect to the price of cotton. He was inaugurated President, March 4, 1913. The South received more money by many millions of dollars for its cotton crop during the first year of Mr. Wilson's Administration than it received for any crop previously marketed in the entire history of this country. Cotton sold last year for an average of about 13 1/2 cents per pound, and this price prevailed all winter and spring, and cotton was selling at 14 cents in the face of a big crop, July 28, when Europe became a flame with war; therefore, the man who seeks to charge the Democratic Administration as being responsible for the low price of cotton, is either ignorant, or willfully attempting to mislead and insult the intelligence of the Southern farmers. The farmers of the Middle West are receiving unusually high and abnormal prices for their grains, meats and live stocks, and the person in the West who attempts to construe the favorable conditions of that section as attributable to the Democratic party, would be considered as either a fool or a demagogue, more likely both. The West knows that the big high prices it receives for its products are results of the abnormal European demands. Warring Nations must eat, and they must buy our wheat and meat from necessity. They do not eat cotton and with the surplus cotton goods already on hand Europe could live comfortably for many months, without operating a single spindle or loom. If we had enough cotton mills in America to utilize our crop of fifteen million bales, this country, while Europe is at war, would seize the markets of the world, and the price of raw cotton would advance beyond doubt, but without present capacity, the mills of America cannot consume at most, running day and night, over two-fifths of this year's crop. It is perfectly apparent that there is but little hope for an advance in the price of cotton until Europe withdraws the ten million men now on the firing line and returns to the peaceful pursuits of civilization. We know nothing of hard times in this country, and instead of criticizing President Wilson, every loyal citizen of this country ought to be thankful for the Divine inspiration that directed this Nation to elect the man of peace, who now presides over the destiny of the United States. A bigoted, blustering, bluffing, bulldozing attitude by the President of this country could involve our Nation in a war in twenty-four hours. Behold! Woodrow Wilson administering the affairs this Nation. With a vision unclouded, and pursuing a perilous path, he is leading us safely and cautiously through the dangerous intricacies of international diplomacy and is keeping this Government free from the baneful alliances with foreign Nations in a manner that excites the admiration of the whole world.

The man who tries to make political capital out of the present price of cotton, is unquestionably actuated by passion and prejudice, and is too narrow between the eyes for clear, fair, upright and wholesome thinking. He is a dangerous man to follow at any time, and especially is he dangerous in a period of National crisis.

## GOVERNOR CRAIG COMING

Governor Locke Craig, who is making a number of speeches in the Tenth district in the interest of Democracy, will deliver an address to the people of Rutherford county in the court house here tomorrow (Friday, October 30th) and all are cordially invited to come and hear him.

A. Hall Johnston, former solicitor of this district, will address the voters at Caroleen, Friday, October 30th, at 7:30 p. m.; Ellenboro, Saturday, at 3 p. m., and at Hollis, the same date, at 7:30 p. m.

Messrs. Roy R. Blanton and M. L. Edwards will also address the people at the following times and places: Westminster, Friday, October 30th, at 7:30 p. m., Sulphur Springs, Saturday, October 31st, at 1 p. m., and at Bostic, Saturday, October 31st, at 7:30 p. m.

The County Democratic candidates will speak here Monday next, closing their campaign. Don't fail to hear them.

The ladies are also invited to attend all of these meetings.

## MR. BRITT FLAYED BY GOVERNOR CRAIG

Political Record Of Republican Candidate For Congress Is Severely Criticised By The Governor At Asheville.

(Special to Greensboro Daily News.)

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 24.—The Democratic enthusiasm is rapidly reaching the boiling point in Buncombe county over the present campaign was evidenced last night at the county court house here when a rousing Democratic rally was featured with addresses by Gov. Locke Craig and Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., who is seeking re-election in the tenth district to the National House of Representatives on his record in that body and upon the record of the Wilson administration. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, every seat in the court room was filled last night and scores stood in the aisles and doorways. The meeting lasted for something over two hours and the speakers were frequently applauded and cheered as references were made to the administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Locke Craig.

Both speakers dwelt at length on the record of the present Democratic administration, guided by the master hand of Woodrow Wilson; and both speakers took occasion to attack in the strongest terms the campaign of James J. Britt, the Republican-Progressive congressional candidate, in asking for Democratic support. Incidents were sighted in Mr. Britt's career to show that he has stood for negro suffrage and has voted for local option, liquor, and against the aged Confederate veteran, rather than cast his lot on the side of or for representatives of the opposition party. Yet, it was pointed out, he is asking Democrats of the tenth district to vote for him.

"The record of the Republican party in North Carolina," said Governor Craig, "is as black as damnation, and the record of James J. Britt, as a partisan of the Republican party, is the same as that of his party. He is a Republican by birth and instinct and has stood by Republicans in trying to perpetuate negro domination in North Carolina, in plundering the public schools and school children of the State, in standing solidly against a pension for Confederate veterans, and in an attempt to return the State to the liquor ranks. I believe he is a conscientious man but he has sacrificed his principles to stand by his party. He has made his bed. Let him lie in it now and be forgotten."

Chairman J. W. Haynes of the Buncombe county Democratic executive committee preside at the meeting and presented the speakers in a few brief words, stating that neither needed any introduction to a Buncombe county assemblage. Congressman Gudger was the first speaker, and Mr. Haynes introducing him as the Representative of the tenth district in the 163rd Congress and the man who will be the Representative of the district in the 164th.

President Wilson has been invited to come to Charlotte February 16, 1915, and make a speech before a big convention of Presbyterian laymen. The President said he would like to accept the invitation and would give a definite answer later. The invitation was extended by Dr. W. J. Martin, president of Davidson College, of which institute President Wilson was once a student.

## BERLIN NOT BOWED DOWN WITH DREAD

The City Brighter Under The War Cloud Than Is London—Leaning To War-Toned Amusements Is Pronounced.

(By the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—An American, recently arrived from London, was surprised to find that the German capital showed less outward changes due to the war than London. He remarked that there was less nervous anxiety here which was evidenced in the fact that Berlin still shows its usual blaze of electric lamps at night, while London, fearing a Zeppelin visit, has greatly reduced its illumination.

Another cause for comment was the number of men capable of doing military duty still engaged in their customary work here.

As a matter of fact most of the military barracks of the Empire still are well filled with soldiers who are to receive further drilling before going to the front.

Another class of soldiers now frequently seen on the streets are the convalescent wounded. The life of Berlin, in fact, centers just now about the wounded soldiers as well as the soldier still in the field. Social life is dominated by benevolence for him.

The theaters and concert halls are open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war figures largely in the light musical forces and in the productions at the variety theaters and the moving picture places present military films of many kinds.

The theaters and concerts give evidence of the wave of patriotism on which Germany is now riding. Between the acts latest war bulletins are read. There is loud applause over victories and patriotic songs are sung. Concert programs also show a strong leaning to patriotic music.

Some of the people in Germany, however, fail to catch the spirit of deep seriousness in which most Germans are living and a recent experiment of getting out comic war postcards fell flat.

The newspapers have requested their readers to refrain from sending such missives to the front.

The play impulse in Germany, however, has by no means been suppressed. The other day a Berlin football team went to Vienna and played a match game with a team of that city. The German children are waging war with a zeal hardly less intermitting than that shown by the soldiers. Wherever a group of them get together they soon divide into two armies and proceed to enjoy the delights of bloodless battle.

### The Losses Estimated.

German military experts estimate the losses of the French, the British, the Russians and the Belgians in killed, wounded and prisoners at least 750,000 men. A dispatch from Petrograd says that reports reaching military headquarters from the front say that the total losses of the Germans—killed, wounded and prisoners—in their operations in Poland to date number 200,000.

The Presbyterians are considering the formation of a Synod to embrace the Presbyterian churches in the mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

## PRICES HAVE BEEN LOWER

Cotton Was Down To Four Cents During McKinley Administration.

To the Editor of The Sun: FOREST CITY, Oct. 26.—It is amusing to a person who is familiar with the actual facts to hear some of the Republicans attempt to argue that the present low price of cotton is caused by the present Democratic administration. I wonder how many of these persons would admit that the lowest price of cotton on record was reached during a Republican administration and while William McKinley was President. However, such is the case, but we did not then hear of these demagogues going about blaming the McKinley administration with the low price of cotton. They then had another excuse ready.

It is a matter of record that on October 13th, 1897, cotton sold at 4 cents per pound; October 1898, 5.5-16; October 1899, 5.7-8, and, mind you, this was during McKinley's administration.

It was during the latter part of Roosevelt's first administration, viz: December 29th, 1904, that cotton sold for 6 1-2, and again in January 1905 it sold for 6 1-2.

As we all know, cotton was selling at around fourteen cents per pound in July, when that awful war broke out in Europe which wiped out our market for two-thirds of our cotton crop, and the farmers had received a good average price for their cotton all during the Wilson administration up to that time.

I merely wish to call the people's attention to the facts in the case, so they will not allow themselves to be misled by these false leaders.

Respectfully,  
W. W. HICKS.

## SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY.

Sowing Big Crop Of Small Grain—Forest City Rural News.

(Special to The Sun.)

FOREST CITY, R-2, Oct. 26.—The farmers are in a rush just now trying to finish gathering corn and cotton and are preparing for sowing wheat, oats and other small grain. It seems as if there was going to be an unusual amount of small grain sown this time. Owing to the low price of cotton it seems the best thing to do just now, then next spring plant more corn than usual and less cotton. The farmer could be more independent if he would raise less cotton, more corn, wheat, oats and hogs. Too many of us have our smoke house and grainery in the North and Northwest, which is too far from home. Pat back is now selling at 15 cents per pound while cotton is down to only 6 1-2 cents. Farmers, can you raise it at such prices?

The school at Piney Ridge will open next Monday, November 2nd, with Mr. Dudley Brown as teacher.

Mr. John Womick and family visited kinpeople in Polk county the latter part of last week, returning home Monday evening.

Misses May Nanney and Cora Lewis, who are in school at Union Mills, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Lewis, last Saturday and Sunday, returning to Union Mills Sunday night.

Mr. Thomas Geer, of the Gilkey section, visited Mr. Will Callahan last week.

Mr. Luther Hardin, we are sorry to learn, is quite sick at this writing. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Crawford Hardin and Miss Blanche Dobbins were happily married last Sunday evening, Squire J. K. Thomas officiating.

## MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Committee Meets At Boiling Springs High School.

The committee on ministerial education for Boiling Springs high school met at Boiling Springs October 16, and organized by electing Rev. J. M. Goode, Shelby, R-3, chairman; A. J. Jolley, Ellenboro, R-1, secretary and T. M. Holland, Shelby, R-3, treasurer.

Eight fine young men preparing for the ministry were examined and endorsed. Two of the ministerial students were away and will be examined inside two weeks.

Churches or individuals in the Kings Mountain or Sandy Run Associations having made pledges for this work may send their remittance to the treasurer of this board, T. M. Holland, Shelby, R-3, as soon as convenient. Anyone desiring to help in this good work may feel assured that their favors will be highly appreciated by the students and this committee.

A. J. JOLLEY, Secretary.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONGRESSMEN

Expresses Pleasure At Work Carried Out By Congress.

### FULFILLS PARTY PLEDGES

In Letter To Representative Underwood

The President Outlines Work Accomplished, And Says The Nation's Future Depends On The Democratic Party.

President Wilson wrote a letter a few days ago to Majority Leader Underwood, of the House of Representatives, in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration, outlined the program for the next session of Congress, and declared "the Democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

The President wrote the letter as an indorsement of all Democratic members of Congress in lieu of speeches he said he would like to make in every congressional district. He predicted victory for his party in the elections, because "every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties just now would set the clock back, not forward," and because "a practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen, or a party which has not grown to a stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

The legislative program begun during the present Congress was declared by the President to have been begun "to destroy private control and set business free." He said that the people of the country had been served by this Congress as "they have never been served before."

Outlining the work already accomplished, Mr. Wilson mentioned the reform of the tariff, the passage of the currency bill, the anti-trust bills and the handling of foreign problems. He said he doubted if "there has ever been a finer exhibition of team-work or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges."

Raising the new tariff bill, the President asserted that "private control had shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and sometimes very brazenly, in the trusts and in the virtual domination of credit by small groups of men." He said that high prices did not spring directly from the tariff, but out of the suppression of competition which flourished more easily under the protection of a high tariff. He declared that the panic which opponents of the new bill predicted had not come, and that despite the European war, there had been sufficient time to prove the success of the act.

The trade commission bill and the Clayton anti-trust bill were spoken of as designed "to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopoly in the seed." He added that "monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition," which would be eliminated by the new legislation. "Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots," he declared.

"If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience," continued the President, "we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopoly but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law, and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty."

Justice has been done the laborer, declared the President, and his labor is no longer to be treated as if it "were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter."

Of the currency bill, Mr. Wilson said: "We have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in

(Continued on Third page.)