MBER MEN WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN

roducers of Southern Pine Are Not Benefitted by the Small Tariff On Lumber

Complete and Effective Refutation of the Argument of the Republicans by One of North Carolina's Foremost Lumbermen. "The Truth is, the South's Two Chief Products, Cotton and Lumber, Cannot Be Protected by the Tariff, Since We Produce a Surplus of Both. "The Only Foreign Lumber That Can Compete With Us in This Territory is Canada. Canada Has No Lumber That Comes in Competition With Our Yellow Pine." The Protected Trusts Add Immensely to the Cost of Producing Lumber. The Democrats Will Relieve Them of This Burden, While the Tariff on Lumber Will Be Taken Off by Either Party That Wins.

ture of lumber is one important industries in The almost com- this business for the months has contributed other one thing to olina feel the depress- the Roosevelt panic the lumber business it broke in full street. The manufac- is one of the great in- South, and one which reason appeal with the best wishes and Democratic party. It Democratic party, in the universal demand country for relief from the wood pulp paper included lumber in and that wood pulp be placed on the free Republicans of North seized upon this to try lumber people away ocratic national ticket. it there may appear to in the appeal which that the lumber manu- people who are ac- beyond the mere sur- and get at the essen- when they do this they reason for supporting the which has brought most disastrous eriod ness, or for apprehending from the Democratic posi-

Free Lumber and Wood Pulp.

this question may be pre- the Republican party is concerned, it is quite answer to point out the may be taken as a fact, is going to be taken off the party may be the polls on November Republican party as well ocratic party, stands irre- mitted in its platform, and ches of all its leaders to tariff revision of the tariff, successful at the polls, and President, to the car- whose policies Mr. Taft party are thoroughly com- said in two of his last Congress that the tariff off "of all products of The only reason this by the last Congress was Republicans feared to make whatever in the tariff while admitting the abso- or changes and correc- in advance of a general that if the question would have to ral revision. It cannot that if a Republican Con- be elected one of the it would do would be this demand of its Pres- ing out its platform revision of the tariff.

Position of the Two Parties.

difference which lumber- from the two parties is that the Republicans the free list as President, but that could expect little re- of the Republicans of the trusts which go to make the lumber so expensive rest assured that **the would not put lumber on** list, **it being a Southern** unless **there should be coupled** the **placing upon the free list** articles **entering into competi-** trust **controlled articles as** platform **demands**, and which **largely cheapen the ex-** **manufacture of lumber.** should appeal with producers of lumber, **no other line of manufac-** country **more heavily taxed** Tariff taxes are extensive which the head of estimated could be made $15 per ton, and for paid during the last $30 to $40 per ton. practically all the go into the manufac- including the in- labor which **the in- 19 per cent in living ex-** **reason of unreasonable pro-** necessary. The equipment which they manufacture of lumber as a permanent reason of the hard it is subjected has to replaced with new frequent repair, and knows from hard the cost of all such go into the manufac- actually doubled years under the com- protection and trusts. **to Southern Lumber.** the original point. Is of $2 per thousand on real protection to of pine lumber in This writer, after seri- of the question, Certainly it has been their business from fall in prices dur- eighteen months. The lumber, as every manu- knows, has been due to themselves, and with foreign lum-

Lumber Business Not a Trust.

bear in mind that the is not owned by a controlled by a trust. the business could by some buyer, add the the tariff to the price otherwise get for his Every manufacturer of North Carolina or Southern pine sells his product in active competition with every other manufacturer, and it is this condition which has forced the price of lumber down, and which would have forced it down if the tariff on lumber had been ten instead of two dollars per thousand. The great scare-crow held up to the Southern lumberman is the competition with Canadian lumber. It has often been stated that our Southern lumber does not compete with the lumber furnished by Canada, and as a substantiation of that fact, we actually exported to Canada in the last year, 1907, lumber to the value of $4,902,910.

Exports Argue Tariff no Benefit.

It is a well known principle of trade that any article of commerce that is exported to any considerable extent cannot be benefitted in the home market by a protective tariff, unless the natural laws of trade are interfered with in some artificial way, as, for instance, when the home market is controlled by a trust, which is not now and never has been true of the lumber business. It is as clear as that water will seek its level that no producer will ship his product to the foreign market as long as the home market bears a price in excess of what the foreign market will give. And hence the export of any article in considerable quantity is sufficient proof that that article is not benefitted by the tariff against the foreign article unless it is controlled by a trust. According to the government reports lumber was exported from this country last year to the value of $39,861,252.

The following article, written by a practical lumberman, Mr. Charles Ross, of the Ross-McAllister Bros. Lumber Co., of Harnett county, in addition to being a very instructive discussion of the question, shows that the lumber people have some practical ideas of their own about these matters, and that they are not being fooled by Republican misrepresentations:

"A Lumberman's Views on the Tariff as Affecting North Carolina.

"To Lumbermen:—The protective tariff is capable of some exceedingly ingenious arguments. One of the latest is an appeal to Southern Lumbermen that the price of their lumber is affected by the tariff tax of $2 per thousand. Southern Democrats have never based their political judgment upon a monetary standard, as our Republican friends have been accustomed to do. Nevertheless some have been disposed to say that if we have been robbed by the protective tariff in the interest of the North, for half a century and the lumber tariff does really help our section, that we should not hesitate to take advantage of it. But does it help us? All of the surplus lumber manufactured through this section finds a market in the Eastern States. The only foreign lumber that can compete with us in this territory is lumber from Canada. Canada has no lumber that comes in competition with our yellow pine. The Canadian lumber does in some instances come in competition with our second growth pine. The second pine is manufactured principally into box boards and "roofers." Six-inch 'roofers' are worth in Baltimore today $14.50 per thousand; in New York they are worth $1 per thousand more. Why? Simply because it costs $1 per thousand more freight to ship them from the South to New York than it does to ship to Baltimore. In Buffalo, N. Y., almost in sight of the Canadian line, this same lumber is worth $1 per thousand more than it is in New York, the difference being exactly the difference in the freight rate from the South. If the cost of Canadian lumber regulated or influenced the price as we approach the Canadian line, we would find the cost of lumber reduced as the cost of the transportation grew less.

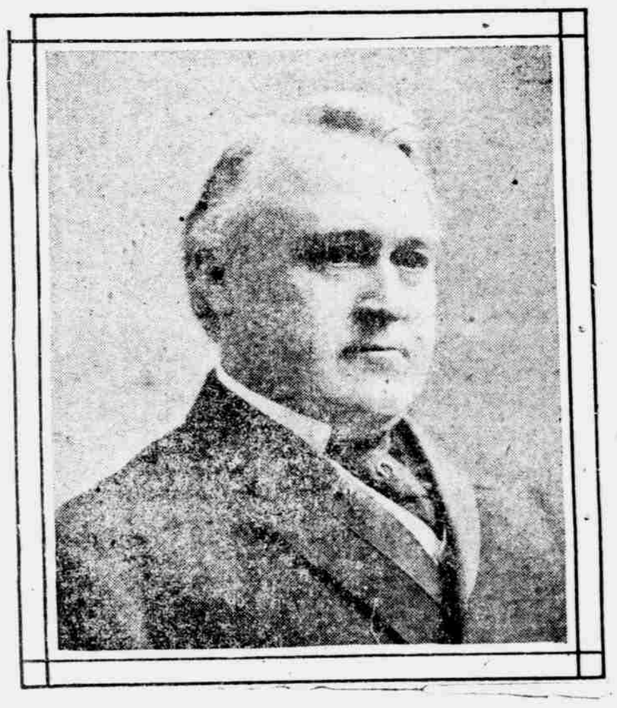
"But I have sold this year in North Tonawanda, right on the Canadian line, a number of car loads of lumber and the price paid was more than enough to pay extra freight to North Tonawanda over what the same lumber would have brought in New York city. This makes it plain that the Southern lumber and not the Canadian lumber fixes the price that our lumber brings in the territory that furnishes our customers. Then why any tariff on lumber? I will tell you why. Back in the Northwestern States, along the Canadian line, there is the same kind of lumber that Canada produces. These forests are controlled almost entirely by three or four large companies. Now, in all these Northwestern States, it is to the interest of these large companies to keep out the Canadian lumber in order that they may monopolize their local trade. These States cannot ship lumber from the South on account of the high tariff, and the local companies are protected by the result.

"But, there are ways that the Southern lumberman feels the effect of the protective tariff. When he buys a saw for $70, he pays $14 of that price by reason of the tariff tax. When he buys $100 worth of belting, $35 of that amount is added by the tariff. When he buys a boiler and engine for $1,500, about $300 of it is his tribute to our tariff policy. To every mile of railway from his mill to market the tariff has added an extra cost of $1,000, and his freight rates must bear the burden.

"The truth is the South's two chief products, cotton and lumber, cannot be protected by the tariff since we produce a surplus of both. Every piece of machinery that we use in manufacturing the one and cultivating the other is added a cost of 25 to 50 per cent., as a result of the tariff schedule.

"CHAS. ROSS,
"of the McAllister-Ross Lmuber Co."

HON. F. M. SIMMONS.



HON. LEE S. OVERMAN.

Representatives of the State in the United States Senate, who in a comparatively short term of service have taken positions of leadership in the higher branch of the national assembly.

They have membership on the most important committees of the Senate, have been successful beyond any of their predecessors in securing appropriations to be expended in the State.

The term of Senator Overman expires with the present Congress, and the conspicuously high position which he has taken during his first term has insured his re-election by the next General Assembly without opposition inside of his party.

KITCHIN AND BRYAN

A Splendid Tribute to These Standard-Bearers of Democracy by Hon. F. M. Simmons

Hon. F. M. Simmons, our senior Senator, whose master hand "guided the hosts of Democracy in several of its most trying and most brilliantly successful battles, is actively engaged in the campaign, and his prepared speech, which is decidedly one of the best contributions to the literature of the campaign, is being extensively circulated by the State committee.

His tributes to both Kitchin and Bryan are real gems:

"It is well known in North Carolina that I did not support the candidacy of Mr. Kitchin for Governor. I advocated for nomination for that office another great North Carolinian. In this I was exercising the immemorial right of Democrats in all party contests over nominations. There was nothing in my support of Mr. Craig's candidacy which interferes in the slightest with my giving Mr. Kitchin my cordial support. I was in favor of Mr. Craig until the majority of my party decided in favor of Mr. Kitchin; but from the minute Mr. Kitchin's nomination was announced I have been as earnest—as it was my duty to be, as it is the duty of every Craig man to be—a supporter of Mr. Kitchin's election as I was up to that minute of Mr. Craig's nomination. Mr. Kitchin is entitled to my support. He is entitled to the support of every Craig man in North Carolina; and, what is more, Mr. Kitchin is worthy of my support and their support. He is an able man; he is an honest man; he is a courageous man; he is a man of convictions; he hates evil and he loves right. When he is elected, if there are any evils he will seek to reform them; if there are any wrongs he will seek to right them; but his sense of justice is so strong he will not be seeking to remedy one evil or one wrong, suffer another wrong to be done, and every interest in North Carolina will be safe in his hands. Of course, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, as he ought to be, as the best interests of the people in this State require that he should be; and when he is elected he will prove a worthy successor in that great office of Charles Brantley Aycock and Robert Broadnax Glenn.

And now what shall I say about Mr. Bryan? If I should undertake to tell you who Mr. Bryan is, you would tell me there was no more use for me to do it. You who Mr. Bryan is then there is for me to tell you who Zeb. Vance was. If I should attempt to tell you what Mr. Bryan stands for you would tell me there was no more use for me to tell you what Mr. Bryan stands for than there is for me to tell you what Jefferson stood for. If I should attempt to eulogize Mr. Bryan, you would tell me there was no more use for me to eulogize Mr. Bryan to you than there was for me to eulogize Webster or Washington. If I should attempt to defend Mr. Bryan against the criticism and assaults of his political adversaries, you would tell me he needed no defense—that his life and record, which are known of all men, are his all-sufficient defense.

Standing, as he does, the foremost private citizen in the world, the greatest orator that has appeared since the eloquence of Demosthenes shook the Arsenal and thundered over Greece to Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne, his name is on every man's lips throughout our broad land, and no man pauses it to ask who he is and what he stands for, but only to inquire whether in him the cause of popular government will triumph or again go down in defeat. Whether he will win or not I cannot tell. I can say, unless they key victory from him again, as they did in 1896, I confidently believe he will win. The only thing that stands between him and the Executive Mansion today is bribery, coercion and intimidation, and I do not believe they can again compass his defeat by these methods. We will not know until the ballots are cast and counted what the result will be, but those of us who believe in the immortal principles of Democracy know what our duty is, and we will discharge that duty with abiding confidence that the faith of the fathers and the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves are not dead and will not perish from the earth.

"My friends, I think too much of the next generation to stop my efforts to rid this country of the evil of private monopoly. I am willing to go down on my knees every morning and say to my Father in Heaven, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' but God forbid that I should make my countrymen go down on their knees at morning and say to a trust magnate 'give us this day our daily bread,' and have him answer 'I will if you will vote the ticket I want you to.' You cannot afford to factor that sort of system on this country or any other country."—W. J. Bryan.

If a Republican Legislature should be elected this year that high type of statesman and Senator, Lee S. Overman, would be succeeded in the Senate by Spencer B. Adams, the man who mixed the vilest and dirtiest kind of partisan politics with his instructions of the law from the bench, and who pointed out to a Columbus County grand jury elements of "bravery" in rapists. It required "courage," he told them. For making that charge he was lashed from the bench by the press of the State. His continuation at the head of the Republican party in this State, and his domination of it, is the severest indictment that could be brought against the party, and is sufficient reason, if there were not a hundred others, why it does not deserve support, or even respect.

HIT ONE TIME TOO MANY.

"TWO VOTES FOR BRYAN AND KITCHIN"—THAT IS THE SLOGAN.

The argument in this campaign is on our side. This argument may not have been presented to your neighbor, who intends to vote the Republican ticket. Let every one who advocates the election of Bryan and Kitchin make determined effort, between now and election day, to get one vote among his neighbors. From now on let the slogan be, "Two votes for Bryan and Kitchin—my own and another man's."

NEW YORK SUN'S OPINION OF ROOSEVELT'S POLITICAL SPASM.

"Let self-respecting Americans of all political parties unite in the fervent prayer that the unexampled frenzy or spasm of self-exhibition which is now degrading the office of President of the United States may end before the scandal invites the attention and excites the disgust of the whole civilized world."—N. Y. Sun, staunch Republican.

12 REPUBLICAN HANDICAPS

John T. Marshall enumerates in the New York World twelve handicaps which the Republicans have to overcome in this election:

1. The resentment of the people to Roosevelt's dictation of Taft's nomination by Federal office-holders.
2. The disaffection of the negro vote all over the country.
3. The disaffection of union and unorganized labor.
4. Millions of men out of employment.
5. Hard times following a panic and the empty dinner-pail.
6. A united Democracy.
7. The Democratic demand for a revision downward of the tariff.
8. The tendency to centralization by the Republican leaders.
9. The disorganized condition of the Republican party, as witnessed in the States of Ohio, New York, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.
10. The reckless extravagance of the Republican Congress.
11. The law preventing the Republicans from getting money from corporations to buy elections.
12. Bryan, Bryan, Bryan.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, Authority on Finance, Favors Bryan's Plan of Securing Bank Deposits.

(Charlotte Observer, August 30, 1908.)

Mr. D. A. Tompkins was asked yesterday what he thought of the stand taken by Mr. W. J. Bryan on the question of guaranteed bank deposits and what he thought of the general proposition itself. He said:

"Mr. Bryan's speech upon the subject of guaranteed bank deposits appears to be as able an effort as that gentleman ever made, at the same time one of the best expositions of the subject that has yet been offered by anybody.

"The Republican party has so far been very unfortunate in its handling of the currency question, and approaching questions, although Mr. Charles Fowler, a Republican, worked a most satisfactory currency bill. The Republican party under Mr. Aldrich defeated it and substituted something which was much worse than nothing.

"Everybody who ever carries a bank account, and particularly every banker, ought to read Mr. Bryan's speech."

Prohibition Not a Party Question.

Clarkton Express.

Occasionally we hear of a man who swears that he will never vote the Democratic ticket again because the Democratic party "forced prohibition on the State." When a man talks that way it shows that he is not at all posted in regard to the matter. A Democratic Legislature, in which were thirty-nine Republican members, did pass a bill allowing the people of the State to vote on the question of prohibition. Out of the thirty-nine Republican members thirty-seven voted for the bill. In the campaign for prohibition we saw prominent Republicans and prominent Democrats fighting for it, and prominent Republicans and prominent Democrats fighting against it. It was not any one party that gave us prohibition, but the people of all parties. One of the strongest opponents of prohibition was that sturdy Democrat and gallant Confederate veteran, Cyrus B. Watson, of Winston, and in a speech a few days ago in his home town he said that there was nothing to cause a man who was a Democrat four years ago to leave the party now. And there is nothing.

All the powers of the Democratic State administration are now engaged in an effort to correct the abuse—the outrageous abuse—in interstate freight rates which gives to cities of Virginia and South Carolina such advantages over North Carolina cities that in all North Carolina it is impossible for any wholesale house to do much more than a local business—an abuse which has built up big cities on each side of us, when under fair conditions of freight rates North Carolina pluck and energy would have out-tripped them all. The Republicans have nominated for Governor "the hands man of the Southern Railway." Mr. Cox, who went all the way to Washington City for them and testified under oath that there were no abuses or discriminations in freight rates, or even any complaints as to such, worthy of attention.

Cotton is worth on the New York market now about 14 per cent. more than the average New York price during Cleveland's administration. With living expenses increased 49 per cent. in the last twelve years, it is apparent that a pound of cotton will buy less to-day than at any other period in the history of cotton production.

The country is still suffering from a panic that would never have occurred if there had been guarantee of bank deposits. In his speech at New Bern, N. C., the Hon. John Sharpe Williams demonstrated conclusively that whatever else might be said about the panic it was as clear as the sun that it was caused by the withdrawal of untold millions of dollars from the banks and trust companies last fall when the Knickerbocker Trust Company failed, just at the time of stress when it was most sorely needed. The remedy which the Republican Congress furnished for this situation, said Mr. Williams, was enough "to make all the immortal gods on Mount Olympus laugh, and all the little fishes to smile." Instead of giving some measure of additional protection or security to depositors they passed a law, the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which actually further undermined the security of depositors by authorizing banks to use certain classes of their securities, which are a source of security to depositors, as the basis of a temporary inflation of the currency and giving to the new issue a prior lien over the depositors on such securities. With great force he matched against this makeshift the Democratic plan of requiring the banks to guarantee the security of their deposits, and thus insure the keeping at all times of the money of the country performing regularly its mission in perfect confidence of security.

Republican Prosperity (?), Properly spelled P-A-N-I-C, is a curse to the People.

WE WANT A CHANGE!