PRICES OF COTTON

Under Democratic and Republican Administrations

Cotton Averaged 3/4 a Cent a Pound Higher During Cleveland's Entire Term Than Under McKinley's Entire Term. What Will It Go To Under the Roosevelt Panic?

the Democratic record.

Tarm products have been the last to feel the effects of this present Roosevelt panic; but, with the price of cotton tumbling to near 8 cents, in a storm-smitten, short-crop year, aftecting most seriously the farming interests of the South, it should prepare the farmers of the South to give eareful consideration to the lasts of the south to give eareful consideration to the lasts of the last year of the last yea careful consideration to the facts of cents per pound. The last year of history as to the relation of national administrations to the great staple averaged 94 cents per pound. erop of the South.

under McKinley's administration which is given below, and these prices should be read and considered in the last ever sold at since any record has light of the fact that the price of cotton cannot possibly be affected by a three first years of McKinley's adminprotective tariff, as the price is fixed in the markets of the world, while the The price is fixed in the markets of the world, while the cost of producing cotton has been very York prices. North Carolina prices largely increased by the exactions of were at least ½ to ¾ of a cent less a high tariff and the robberies of than the New York prices. tariff-created and Roosevelt-protected | I trust that these figures may be of

Wilson, N. C., Oct. 15, 1508,
Upon examining the prices of cotton from the years 1823 to 1200, inclusive, I find that the New York prices for these years cover the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley, Cleveland was inaugurated March.

Wilson, N. C., Oct. 15, 1508, and the most accurate cotton statisticians of the United States, and they are verified by examination of the books of some of the cotton merchants of Wilson.

You will notice that during the years

The Republican-Eooseveit panic has put the whole country in a frame of mind to impartially investigate the truth of history in its bearing upon the relation of national administrations to good times and hard times, and this investigation is bringing a wonderful, if belated, vindication of the Democratic record.

It will thus be seen that cotton reached its lowest price during the administration. Taking the administration of Cleve-land and McKinley, we find that for the year 1893, the first year of Cleve-land and McKinley, we find that for the year 1893, the first year of Cleve-land and McKinley administration, cotton averaged It has been abundantly proven, and land's administration, cotton averaged is not denied, that all the panies in our history since the war have come under Republican administrations, except the one of 1893, and it has been well established that this one had its peripring under Harrison's administration, cotton averaged in 1894, the second year of Cleve-land's administration, cotton averaged in 15-16 cents per pound. The second beginning under Harrison's adminis-tration.

6 15-16 cents per pound. The second year of McKinley's administration vot-

It will thus be seen that cotton Hon, F. A. Woodard, of Wilson, N. averaged during Cleveland's adminis-C, has furnished the compilation of tration 7 6-7 cents per pound, and prices of cotton under Cleveland's and during McKinley's administration

The prices referred to were New

some service to you. They are accu-The figures compiled by Mr. Woods and, from the highest statistical authority, are as follows:

some service to the figures are a follows:

at the figures compiled by Mr. Woods and figures are a follows:

some service to the figures are a follows:

and the figures compiled by Mr. Woods and figures are a follows:

and figures compiled by Mr. Woods and figures are a follows: Alfred Shepperson, recognized as one

Cleveland was inaugurated March 1893, 1894 and 1895, while at some 1893. The highest price reached by periods during the season cotton cents per pound; the lowest price was 5 15-16 cents per pound. In 1894 the highest price was 8 5-16, the lowest was 5 9-16. In 1895 the highest price was 8 5-16 in the lowest price was 9 15-16 in the was 5 9-16. In 1895 the highest price 8 5-16 cents; and while in 1895 it sold was 9 %, the lowest was 5 9-16. In 1896 the highest price was 8 %, the eviton was sold at 9 %; and durties was sold at

OF PROSPERITY

lowest was 7 1-16. McKinley was inaugurated March 4, 1897. The highest price reached by cotton for that year was 8% cents per popnd, the lowest was 5 13-16. In 1898 the highest price was 6 9-16, the lowest was 5 5-16. In 1899 the highest price was 7 13-16, the lowest was 5 7 13-16 to the lowest was 5 7 13-16. support an administration that has given you 19 per cent of prosperity to carry 49 per cent of burden? BRYAN ADVANCE AGENT

Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Remedies Which the Demo cratic Party Offers to the Remedies Remedi Restoration of Confidence and Quietude and an Even, Equitable Prosperity. The Roosevelt Panic Measures Republican Failure

The effort of the Republicans to employ-

and those artificial conditions origi-na d in Republican policies. The bu ness failures for the nine months here will still be a loss of \$56,000,000

to account for.
"This tremendous loss comes at a cans are in complete control. They have a President whom they eulogize in their platform, a Senate completely in the hands of the Republican party and a Republican House of Represen-tatives dominated by a despotic speaker. We can assume, therefore, that they have done everything they could do consistently under their policies to prevent a panie, and yet the panie is here. It comes, too, when we have a tariff so high that even the Republicans promise unequivocally to revise it immediately, and Mr. Taft has ventured the opinion that the re-vision will probably be downward. What does it promise to do for the protection of the public? What poli-cies has it that look to a restoration

a continuation of the policies under which trusts have grown and fattened at the expense of the public. The Democratic party does prom

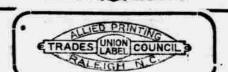
ise to prevent the creation of private monopolies. To have prosperity we must have harmonious co-operation between labor and capital. The Research materials are cast from whom they are getting the money to buy the election, and in what amounts they are getting it? publican party does not promise this. On the contrary it promises to continue the policies which estranged laber and capital, and have made labor troubles acute. The Democratic party promises justice between labor and capital and a restoration of praction of practional friendship between employer and

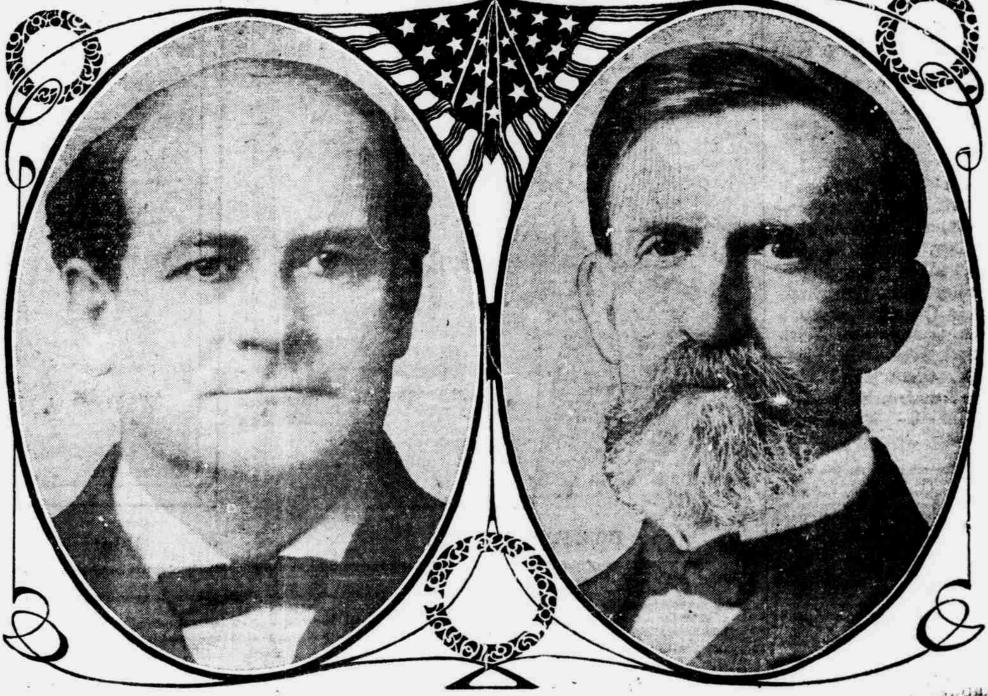
create a Bryan scare have not only fallen flat, but Mr. Bryan is taking them to take their money out of hidthe wind from their sails by pointing ing and restore it to the channels of out the necessity of remedies and nol- trade. The Republican party does icies advocated only by the Democrats for the restoration of confidence and the return of prosperity:

"The Democratic party is absolutely trade. The Republican party does not promise protection of deposits. The Democratic party does. The Democratic party is absolutely to which will insure depositors. The necessary to restore prosperity. The man who puts his money in a bank Republican party has had its chance must know that he can withdraw it and it has failed. We are now in the at any time, and this security would midst of a depression for which natural conditions furnish no excuse. Artificial conditions are responsible Artificial conditions are responsible depositors. If we are going to have for the present business prostration prosperity we must have a reduction of the tariff. The people recognize the tariff is extortionate. Even the Republican leaders are forced to adn ing on September 30 were 11,943 mit this, and yet they are deliberately planning to prevent any real revision d to \$179,000,000. It meant that if by electing a stand-pat Congress, he assets are worth, in fact, the mount at which they are placed. any assurance that revision will mean material reduction. If the Republican party wins, it will not revise the and when nature has not withheld her bounty. It comes when the Republitime when crops are reasonably good tariff in the interest of consumer and "Do the business men want busi-ess unsettled? Do the business men want an extension of this agitation? Do they want business to be unsettled by four years of discussion over tariff rates? If the Democratic party wins there will be an immediate reduction of the tariff which will satisfy the public demand and remove the taris-question from politics for a number if years. A Democratic victory means prosperity, prosperity to all the people, a prosperity that will be permanent. It means the remedying of abuses; until abuses are remedied there can be no peace and the sooner thuses are remedied, the more casily can the remedy be applied."

cies has it that look to a restoration of prosperity?

'A member of the British cabinet said recently in a speech that the exports of cotton goods from Lancashire had increased eleven per cent over last year, and he declared that the cotton exports of the United States had fallon off forty-five met cent in had fallen off forty-five per cent in the same period. If this is true, how will the protectionists explain it? "The Republican party cannot escape from its record. It is important to protect the public, because its policies have for their object." cies have for their object not the advancement of the general welfare but lar into the treasury of the steel trust the eurichment of a relatively small which it has not carned without taknumber of the people at the expense of the rest of the people. If we are to have prosperity, we must restore independence in industry. The Republican party does not promise this. On the contrary it pledges itself to their share out of it contribute of their share out of it contribute of their share out of it contribute. their unequal gains to keep in power the party which gives it to them. Is it any wonder the Republicans are afraid to let the people know before their ballots are cast from whom they





Just before this issue was put to press an inquiry was wired Hon. Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, and Chairman of Publici ty Bureau of National Committee, who has been at Democratic Headquarters in New York for the last ten days. Mr. Daniels, from that vantage ground of observation and intimate Knowledge, wired:

"Predict that Bryan will carry New York, India na and Ohio, and enough other States to give him the French Toms and majority in the Electoral College. The attempt to buy and intimidate this year will not succeed. Threat of average. hard times cannot be effective after Republican panic, and the attempt of the trusts to buy the election can not succeed again.'

Statistics compiled by Dunn's Commercial Agency show that wages bave increased 19 per cent during the operations of the Republican Dingley tariff law. Statistics compiled by the same authority show that living expenses have increased in the same time forty-nine per cent. No wonder the "dinner pail" was but scantily filled before the Roosevelt panie knocked the bottom out of it. How can you

Some day the sober sense of the people will awake to the fact that a wall of protection around the country is as effectually a block to American manufacturers from marketing their products in foreign countries as it is against foreign manufacturers reachmarkets for the surplus of our manufactures. But the wall of protection under which the trusts have organized adds at every turn to the expense of the manufacture and thus bandicaps the American manufacturer in his efforts to get a fair share of the business in the world's markets quite as efficetually as would a tax on exports

Mr. Farmer: In the production of your cotton, the great staple crop of the South, you are taxed at every turn by a protective tariff so high that even the Republicans admit the need of revision, but the price of your crop is fixed in the markets of the world. where protective tariffs cannot possibly affect it. Haven't you paid enough of tribute to the trusts?

"Our Republican friends may be confident that every vote cast will be honestly counted as cast, but as far as carrying the election in North Carolina is concerned, they had as well put their ballots in the rural free delivery box."-W. W. Kitchin.

"You can't argy agin a success, and reduced passenger fares in North Carolina have been so completely successful that it is shown by sworn reports of railroad officials that railroad earnings from passenger fares have ing to the people of the State a hundred thousand dollars a mouth.

BRYAN'S SEPARATOR SPEECH

The Best Hit of the Campaign. Are the Cows to Go Dry for Four Years if Bryan is Elected? The Bryan Scare "Bluff" of One Manufacturer is Called by Another Who Tells Employees of the Intimidator, "Come Over to My Factory and Get Work if Bryan is

In one of his speeches in Missouri last Saturday, Mr. Eryan referred to an item that appeared in the papers that morning, regarding a threat made by a Pennsylvania manufacturer of cream separators. Mr. Bryan said:

A press dispatch announces this morning that a Pennsylvania manutacturer of cream separators has given notice to his employes that the factors will close down for an extended period if I am elected. This is the most discouraging threat that I have yet read, I had supposed that the cows would go on giving milk under a Democratic dministration as well as under a Republican administration, but if as a result of my election the cows are going to dry up in November and not become fresh again for four years, it will really be a serious There must be some mistake about this separator business. The man may be manufacturing the separator that the Republican party has been using, for it has been using a separator, that has seprated the cream from the milk and it has given the cream to the motopolics and the skimmed milk to the rest of the people. That kind of a reparator will no longer be used and those who manufacture it may find their occupation gone, but for the rest of the people it will be a glad day, a day of great rejoicing."

These kind of threats fall flat of their own weight in the year 1908. Laborers, with the dinner pails already but scantilly filled, if not empty, are not to be intimidated this year. Business, under the paralysis of this Republican panic, is coming more and more to view Mr. Bryan as the harbinger of good times and a return to sound and onduring principles.

In the particular case referred to above the threat becomes a becomerang when challenged by a rival manufacturer as follows: Waterloo, Iowa, October 11, 1998. Norman F. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, Chi-

Dear Sir:-- I have seen the threat of the Sharples Separator Company to close down their shops in the event of Mr. Bayan's election. We, as the largest manufacturers of cream separators in the United States, will agree, in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan and the threat of the Sharpes Company being put into effect, to take the men into our employ. In view of the fact that the finished product of the steel trust is the raw material of a separator factory and under the present tariff the steel trust is permitted to charge us 50 per cent more, and does charge us 50 per cent more than we could purchase in the world's market, the Sharpes Company must be talking as shareholders in the United States Steel Corporation rather than as

POWA DAIRY SEPARATOR CO., By W. M. Marsh, President,



BRYAN TO

trying to br on the farm the laboring that the (: party hold it scatter ; Does it im fertile woil Republican Father. Is Repul Canada lauri there is Canada are as him Republicas What has thing. But to be afflict liave grows -the abo ers refused to extertion has sufered deposits, at ment between travagance lessens his i elf unneces colonial poli-The farms the people, a farmers belie ators by popu ssition was a can convent in honest elect government. Republican publicity pla mates the hit of the West. accept the R last eleven ve willingness of do justice to t

The Republic Carolina has no when "the rape was delivering the bench. The

"Taft—the more light of the Ross Sharpe William

GUARANTEED BANKS

The Democratic Plan for Securing Bank Depositon Simple, Practical Method That Will Secure the positor, Establish Confidence, Prevent Panics Keep Money in Circulation.

The following presentation of the tell you that nice guarantee of bank deposits was pre- nished by the fit pared by Col. F. B. Arendell, who positors are seen spent some time in Oklahoma, where oh, no, they are the plan is now in successful operation. Ino security or go He has investigated and seen the bene- Is that fair" ! ficent effects of its operations, and ciple. Is it the

presents its advantages and answers its opponents simply, clearly and says no. Every forcefully: The Democratic party in its plat- frightened dollar form proposes a safe, sound, simple every uneasy and economical method of guarantee- acclaim that ing the bank deposits of the great louder, say the mass of individual depositors without principle or whose money the banking business clearing house of this country could not survive for cashier's cheek a single day. It is a practicable, fea- the financial fisible business proposition, the princi- warning that a ple of which is being applied every the policy day to almost every phase of business | Every declaration and commercial life. A co-operative Taft or any of the frills or necessary friction, a plan that other government has rivered the attention and won the support of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the brainiest and most where that the prominent men of all parties, and all innarial systems of the country, who realize effective treatments the fact that there is a growing demand for some practical and effective method, the provisions of which will And what's furnish security to the people who fur-nish nine-tenths of the money upon party? If which the banks of the country do co-operative

The plan proposed by Mr. Bryan and embraced in the Denver platform in got the banks is simple, sensible, sound. It provides for a guarantee fund to be raised by a small tax on bank deposits, to be paid by the banks and the State rall held in the national treasury, and to ing of school be used only for re-imbursing the dren, weak depositors in case a bank should fait— or a bank official should squander the principle of depositor's money. That's all there is in it. It simply stroy our proposes to guarantee the depositor's State and the

Should the individual depositor be he got clasprotected? Why not? And why should, Kansas and the banker be the only person and party has a

mand the use of the people's money about it let If the National Government wants in spacess money, and it frequently does, it will universally give to the man who furnishes the and when money United States bonds bearing dred attent interest as security. Not even the state the plant government asks for the people's would not money without security. If a railroad company wants your money it will life find give you interest bearing bonds secured by a mortgage on the railroad. Would tell If a cotton mill company wants your of February money it will give you a mortgage on vidual diits mill. If an individual wants your in Oklahmoney he will give you as security \$4,000,000 a mortgage on his home with his in the mass wife's signature attached, and if he million do

don't pay you back, principal and interest, the law provides that you may sell the home and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt. And when you come to think about it who else standing beside the individual depositor con- publican neeted with our banking system are in the re-not protected or insured. Ask the president of the bank if the dred the bank building, the furniture and even home bars and if he is a prodent man he will that there tell you yes. Ask him if the bank of-ficials are required to furnish security for the faithful performance of their obligation duty and he will tell you that each one of them is required to furnish secure the good and sufficient hands for this pure

good and sufficient bonds for this pur- plan who pose. Nor is this requirement regard- gets near \ ed as a reflection upon the banker's a wildent character or ability. Ask him if the some of United States government or the State plan we of North Carolina exacts security for business the deposits they carry in his bank banks and and he will tell you yes. Ask him if lent to sa he keeps his own life insured and he State add will most likely tell you yes. And have no me many of them will tell you that they business of carry burgialy insurance and you turning look would naturally conclude that overything and everythody around that bank was protected and insured. But if you will ask he to be furnished the might do in money upon which and only does business and might do in party never business and might do in party never business and might do in the party never business and might do i business and makes its 1 ... ne will

Complete Commence Com

money, and if carried into effect it | that Mr. T.

about it