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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF POLK COUNTY.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. X.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

NO. 29

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Great Throgs Heard Gladly The Distinguished Nebraskan.

DEMONSTRATIONS LARGE.

Mr. Bryan is First in the Hoosier Heart—Spoke to 700,000.

New York, Oct. 26.—It is estimated at Democratic headquarters that with the close of his second Indiana tour last night William Jennings Bryan addressed 700,000 people in the state during the present campaign. More than fifty thousand people heard him every day. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying: "So far as I can judge from the size of the crowds, from the interest manifested, and from the expressions of the people, the democrats of Indiana are ready for election day." Mr. Bryan concluded his interview with a little dig at his late opponents in his own party by giving the reporters assurance that all the silver democrats would support the ticket and that "every gold Democrat who has not gone over to the republican party permanently would do the same."

CRAWFORD'S TELLING BLOWS.

Makes Convincing Speech to a Rutherford County Audience.

The Tribune has this to say of Hon. W. T. Crawford's speech in Rutherfordton last week:

Mr. Crawford is the political idol of the Rutherford democracy, and when he arose to speak, being simply presented by Mr. Benbow, he was greeted with a round of applause.

He was glad, always glad to be here. His friend had referred to the smallness of the audience. Doubtless the people had concluded that the republican party was dead and they were not far wrong, and simply did not wish to come to see a corpse. I don't like to fight my friend (Mr. Benbow). Only twelve men vote for president in North Carolina. I have been chosen by you to perform that duty for you. You only have to vote for me and I will vote for you. You will not charge me anything for voting for me and I will not charge you anything for voting for you.

Mr. Crawford explained the modus operandi of electing a president of the United States, which it is not necessary to repeat. Mr. Crawford continued by saying every man ought to vote the democratic ticket. This may seem a little selfish, but we are all more or less selfish. Some of you will

go away without being saved. There is no reason why you should not all be democrats. Only those who have been made rich by republicans. No man ever earned a million dollars by honest labor.

Before going into the discussion of the issues let us admit that we have made some mistakes—all parties do; all individuals do. We have been charged with being inconsistent, and possibly we have been in reference to the silver question. We simply wanted to make more basic money, that's all. We had been making money ever since the government was founded by Washington and we thought we could make more of it. But how about our friends the republicans?

Why, they wanted free silver too, and wanted it worse than we did. When the republicans went up to their national convention in St. Louis, they went there fully determined to put a silver plank in their platform; but old Tom Platt, of New York, came down and changed everything in the twinkling of an eye. It reminded the speaker of the untraveled countryman; who put up at a fashionable hotel in a city and was put in an upper room for the night, where he pulled off his clothes and went to bed. Later a cry of fire! fire! awakened him and he hurriedly jerked on his pants and leaped to the pavement below, where he was picked up half dead. "When the kind hearted people had picked him up and were holding him on his feet, a kind voice inquired: "Are you much hurt?" He tried to kick his foot and it kicked, he tried to move his arm and it moved, and with these assurances he replied: "No, I am not hurt, but terribly twisted." In his haste he had put on his pants with the seat in front. Why (addressing Mr. Benbow) don't you know that your party spent \$50,000 of the people's money on a commission with Senator Woolcott at its head, to go to Europe to secure international bi-metalism? When the commission arrived in London they waited on Baron Rothchild before breakfast, they were so eager to get in their work. They told the old gentleman that the American people had only about \$23.10 per capita, and if England, France and Germany would join us, we would soon have \$30,000 per capita. The old gentleman was hard of hearing and Senator Woolcott repeated his little speech. The reply he got was a grunt of disapproval.

The republican party gave birth to the farmers alliance and the third party. The third party was born as a protest against republican legislation and the gold plank in the platform of that party would never have been written had it not been for William J. Bryan.

Nothing makes a man so mad as the payment of his taxes. I don't like to pay taxes myself, but I do it because it is right. I know one exception. I know a man that puts on his clean shirt and goes and pays his taxes at the first opportunity. We are paying in state taxes about two million dollars annually, while the Federal government is collecting five hundred millions a year. Two hundred millions of the latter come from tobacco; one hundred and fifty millions from distilled spirits; and the balance for protection. What is protection any way? Let me illustrate. Suppose you had a state law protecting corn raisers in Rutherford county by placing a duty of 25 cents on every bushel of corn shipped into your county. A drought ensues and ridge farmers must buy, but some corn is raised on the river bottoms in your county. You go to your friend on the river and say you want to buy some corn. Certainly, John, we have been good friends. If you buy in McDowell you will pay 50 cents; when you cross the line you pay 25 cents duty; and 10 cents for transportation; total, 85 cents. Now, I will sell it to you at 80 cents a bushel. Who is benefited, the buyer or seller, by this transaction? It is so with the tariff on every manufactured article you buy; if it comes from abroad the government is benefited, if made at home the manufacturer is benefited; and in no case is the consumer benefited.

The price of cotton defeated me once; but its value is governed by supply and demand. The prices are being fixed in Liverpool and Manchester and Berlin every day and every hour of the day. Let the price go up or down one cent at Liverpool and the price in New York is up or down, as the case may be, in less than an hour.

But how about nails and barbed wire? Nails are worth \$1.35 per keg of one hundred pounds in Sheffield and Liverpool; thirty-five cents is the duty and by the time they pass through the wholesale houses and the jobbers and the retail merchants the consumer pays \$3.00 a keg for them. Illustrations along this line were many and we cannot follow all these schedules. While discussing the closing of the mills as had been charged, by reason of pauper labor, when the ports were absolutely free to the importation of men who were only known by number in coal mines, and who did not know a letter of the English alphabet, time was called.

Mr. Crawford added in conclusion, not for argument, something like the following: At one time a great impulse was given west of the ridge to tobacco culture as the thing out of which to make money. A new fellow at the business built a barn and planted heavily. Being a novice he

might have failed in curing to the best advantage. He carried a load of it to Asheville, where it lacked a little of paying warehouse charges. Before leaving, Mr. Rollins manager, told him chickens were the thing and the next time he came to Asheville to bring him a rooster and the account would be squared. A week or so later the tobacco farmer walked into the warehouse with a rooster under each arm. "Why," said Mr. Rollins, "I only asked you to bring one, and I see you have two roosters." "Yes," replied the farmer, "This rooster is to pay for the other load, and this for the one I brought with me."

PARKER'S ELECTION SURE.

So Says Secretary Woodson of the National Committee.

AND LOWER HOUSE DEMOCRATIC.

Ten Seats Claimed For North Carolina—225 In All.

New York, Oct. 29.—Urey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, who said he was speaking for the committee, today predicted the overwhelming election of Judge Parker to the presidency. He predicted that all the doubtful States will be Democratic and also that some States called Republican will be, and are, doubtful.

Secretary Woodson said: "I have every confidence that Judge Barker will be elected. I have been here one hundred days now and I am ready to announce from observation and what we have received that Parker is elected."

"All the doubtful States, so called, will be in the Democratic column, and many of the States called purely Republican are now in the doubtful column."

"We will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. In other words, all the doubtful States are for us and for Judge Parker's election."

"Illinois is doubtful. Ohio is even doubtful. The big men who controlled that State are now dead. The Republicans assume they are going to win there, but we hear they might lose. Even California has sent good reports to us, and we are hopeful of even carrying that State."

"Maryland is certainly as Democratic as Kentucky, West Virginia is as sure as Maryland."

Washington, Oct. 29.—Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic congressional committee, today issued a statement claiming 225 seats in the Fifty-ninth Congress for the Democratic party. He bases his prediction on the claimed strength of the national ticket in the East and to "local dissentions in the Republican ranks" in the Middle West.

Mr. Cowherd says: "As the situation stands at present, the prospects are that the Democrats will carry 225 out of the 328 districts in the United States. In the estimates I have included the States of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. These are all doubtful as matters now stand. The Democratic chances are excellent in two of the three. Our gains in the East will be due largely to the strength of the national ticket. In the Middle West they will be due more particularly to local dissentions in the Republican ranks. Long hold on patronage has brought much trouble in Republican districts, and the Democrats will profit correspondingly by reason of it."

The details of the estimate follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 7; California, 3; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 7; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 7; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 14; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 5; New York, 19; North Carolina, 10; Ohio, 9; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 1. Total, 225.

THE OUTLOOK DEMOCRATIC.

Trend of Affairs Similar to Campaign of 1892.

The talk of the Democratic leaders about success in the coming election is not hot air; that is, it is not all hot air. It is not well to place much dependence upon lists of states claimed in advance of the election by men who talk for one

party or another. It is the deep seated convention of experienced campaign managers that Parker is going to win that impresses one with the belief that victory is nigh. It cannot be doubted that men high in the party councils who have known the ins and outs of many a political campaign are strongly convinced that a majority of electoral vote will be given to the Democratic candidates.

There is no excitement, there are no signs of a storm. The conditions are for all the world like they were in 1892 when the Republicans were swept from their seat of power and suddenly awakened from their faulced security by a deluge of ballots. There are numerous causes for dissatisfaction in all parts of the country because strikes, lockouts, shut downs and curtailment of wages have deprived many thousands of the means of support; and besides this the so-called Republican prosperity touches every bread-winner in the land by reducing the purchasing power of his earnings and making the cost of living higher. It cannot be doubted that the pinch at the bucket will find expression at the ballot box.

It would require much newspaper space to enumerate the causes of dissatisfaction with the rule of the Republican party in general and the administration of President Roosevelt in particular. Their echo will be heard when the votes are counted. Deep currents run strong, it is said; and it may be observed that they present no evidence of agitation on the surface. So we believe is the present situation. The current is setting strongly toward Parker, and there is every reason for Democrats to believe that it will sweep him into the White House. Of course, the twelve electoral votes of North Carolina will be given to Parker and Davis, and every Democrat in the state wants to share in the glory of the achievement; hence every Democrat should register and vote.—Post.

SAMPLE OF ROOSEVELTISM.

Mingled On Terms of Social Equality.

THE REAL AND DANGEROUS KIND.

Chicago Society Ladies And Their Colored Guests at a Notable Function.

Chicago, October 28.—Colored women and white society women mingled on terms of equality as guests at an afternoon reception and tea this afternoon here, which was a remarkable social function and the very first of its kind ever known to have been held in this country.

Of the 18 guests, eleven were colored and seven white.

The hostess, Mrs. Henry W. Magee, wife of the well-known lawyer, is a white society woman. The servants who waited on black and white guests with equal deference were white girls, superintended by the hostess's daughter.

The 18 women of black and white skins sat together in the parlors and chatted cordially. Members of each race made little speeches, breathing love for each other and hope for closer social, business and political relations.

They sat down to the same table and broke bread and supped tea together.

The function of to-day, which was held in the splendid residence of Mrs. Magee, 7726 Upton avenue, seemed to the participants a most happy affair.

The crusade of which it marked the beginning is organized in the form of a society called the "Frederick Douglass Center." This society was founded last April. To-day's social affair celebrated the "first women's meeting."

Mrs. Cella Parker Woolley, white, is the founder and President of the society, and its headquarters, until a permanent institution can be opened on Wabash avenue, near Thirtieth street, on the lines of a Social Settlement, are in her home, 196 East Forty-fourth street.

The declared object of the "Frederick Douglass Center" in few words is to help the negro, and bring them into closer friendly relations with the white population. Of the seven directors four are negroes and three are whites. The membership of 90 includes some prominent professional persons of Chicago.

The 18 women of both races who attended to-day's initial social meeting were but one tenth of the number invited.

Mrs. Magee, the white hostess; Mrs. Woolley, the white President of the society, and Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, a colored worker for the society and leader in the movement, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, a colored club organizer and Director in the new crusade, received the guests on their arrival at the Magee home.

The colored women were more extensively dressed than their white sisters at to-day's function. There were few pronounced color effects.

THEATRE OF WAR IN EAST.

Japanese Said To Have Silenced Port Arthur Batteries.

ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA.

Russia Admits Loss of 45,000 Men at Shakhe—Review of Week's Engagements.

London, Oct. 26.—Tension increases as time passes without a definite settlement of the situation created by the Russian blunder in the North sea. Admiral Benckendorff's tentative communication to Foreign Minister Lansdowne today and the fact that this was regarded as unsatisfactory only served to inflame the public mind; and while official circles are giving out intimations that it is their confident belief the whole matter will be satisfactorily arranged, it is now quite evident that only a short time will be allowed Russia in which to give final and complete assurances of her intention to comply with any and all demands Great Britain may make within reason. The arrival of Admiral Rojestvensky at Vigo and the certainty that he is in direct communication with his government removes at once the possibility of any delay on account of the inability of Russia to get this side of the occurrences of the night of October 21. With this official version before the Russian government, together with the official statement of the members of the fishing fleet, it is unlikely that the British public or the government will allow another twenty-four hours to pass quietly without receiving a satisfactory reply to the note, which demanded a quick answer.

Admiralty Is Active.

Meanwhile the admiralty is not idle. Reports from all naval stations show that a tremendous state of activity exists. This is especially true of Gibraltar, from which place it is announced that some of the best of Great Britain's war vessels are under orders to proceed in the direction of the Russian Baltic squadron and that all of the ships of the British channel fleet are ready to go to sea at a moment's notice. Hitherto there has been no indication that a time limit had been set by Great Britain for Russia, a reply to her demands, but the fact that three battleships and three cruisers are under orders for the morning of October 28 is construed in some quarters to mean that Great Britain will not wait longer than that date before unslashing her sea dogs, while it is also evident that the Russian cruisers and smaller boats of the Baltic squadron may find difficulty in passing the gateway to the east unless the crisis is completely over by the time they reach the entrance to the Mediterranean.

Thursday.

London, Oct. 27.—The apparent contradiction between statements emanating from St. Petersburg and the understanding here as to whether or not Great Britain has demanded the punishment of those responsible for the North sea affair rises from the fact that while, admittedly, no demands have been submitted by Ambassador Hardinge in St. Petersburg, Foreign Minister Lansdowne, in conversation with Count Benckendorff, has laid down propositions which to all intents and purposes are just as much in the nature of demands as if they had been specifically formulated, but would only become "demands" in the strictly diplomatic sense when formulated and prosecuted.

Friday.

The main Russian and Japanese force which confront each other south of Mukden have not yet become engaged although small affairs continue. Thursday the Japanese rushed a high hill held by the Russians and succeeded in dislodging them after a hand to hand fight. The position was defended by about a regiment with five machine guns. It is described as important as a post of observation. Tokio hears unofficially that the Japanese opened a desperate attack October 26 on the forts around Port Arthur occupying several positions and silencing a number of Russian batteries. The Foo reports that advances received there from the besieged fortress say that fighting is almost continuous.

Saturday.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The arrival of Lieut-Gen. Linevitch at Mukden to assume command of the Siberian troops is the most interesting item of to-day's war news. The announcement of his appointment, which was telegraphed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, confirms the general expectation that Lieutenant-Gen. Linevitch will be summoned by Gen. Kuropatkin to assume an important part to the conduct of the campaign. General

Linevitch is sixty-six years old but he is as active as a young man and is immensely popular among the Siberian troops whom he commanded during the "Boxer" war. He acted as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces prior to General Kuropatkin's appointment arrival in Manchuria.

The First Russian army, which comprises six Siberian and three European corps, it now appears, is likely to be split up into two sections, one of which will be entrusted to be command of General Linevitch and the other will most likely from the nucleus of a third army under General Baron Kaulbars at present commander-in-chief in the Odessa district. The appointment of the latter is regarded as certain. Gen. Kaulbars achieved prominence as Russian representative in Bulgaria during the reign of Prince Alexander.

Operations in Manchuria.

The operations in Manchuria have again lulled during the last couple of days, the Japanese and Russians apparently contenting themselves with partial success, the Russians having captured a couple of villages on the western flank, while the Japanese carried the Rudhist temple on the hill east of and near Rentiahsa.

According to an Associated Press correspondent at Mukden two machine guns which had been abandoned previously by the Russians have been completely dismantled and their barrels removed.

45,000 Men Replaced.

General Kuropatkin has now received sufficient reinforcements to replace the 45,000 men officially admitted to have been killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Shakhe. The hospitals of Mukden are no longer congested with wounded soldiers.

The correspondent says that fine, warm weather has set in and that it looks as though the hour of an advance was near at hand. The general feeling here is that an advance cannot be delayed if General Kuropatkin still hopes to reach Port Arthur before the fortress falls.

GUDGER ALONE AT CAROLEEN.

Judge Ewart Failed to Put in an Appearance.

Caroleen, N. C., Oct. 26.—A crowd of more than four hundred people greeted Congressman Gudger at Caroleen tonight. Enthusiasm was high among the democrats but a wave of disappointment swept over the republicans present when they saw that their "standard bearer" was absent. For some reason the Judge failed to turn up, and Gudger had a clean field. He was in his best to night. In fine voice and facing an enthusiastic audience almost entirely composed of the best type of Rutherford democracy, he made the speech of his campaign. He spoke for more than an hour discussing both national and state issues. He handled the great issues in an able and convincing manner. By splendid illustrations and well told anecdotes he showed up the postal fraud, the Philippine policy and the Panama affair in their true light, making each so plain that a child could understand.

In a humorous, but friendly manner, he recited Judge Ewart's record and told of his many wanderings during this campaign and offered a generous reward for some steady work from the "acrobatic judge" from now until the election. That Mr. Gudger's speech was highly pleasing to his audience was amply proved both by continuous applause during his speech and by hearty congratulations afterwards. After the speaking many friends gathered around and for a time he was kept busy shaking hands. Mr. Gudger has many friends and continues to make more in Rutherford, and on the eighth day of November this county will give him nine hundred majority. The candidates will speak in joint discussion at Rutherfordton tomorrow.

A MADOLE MARRIED.

Former Civil Engineer Here. Bride Was From New York.

A letter received recently in the city says the Spartanburg Journal by a friend, announces that A. Madole, a well known civil engineer who made this city his home for a number of years, was married recently in the state of New York to Mrs. Jennie W. Townley. The wedding took place at Jamestown N. Y.

Mr. Madole has leased a hotel at Jacksonville, Florida, and stated in the letter received here, that he "would reach that city about October 25 and would run the hotel during the winter. Mr. Madole made many friends during his residence here who will congratulate him upon his marriage which came in the nature of an interesting surprise. Mr. Madole worked in and around Tryon several years ago and is well remembered.

DeWitt's Eye Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.