For Bale or Rent: 8 room house on Lyttleton street (formerly occupied by T. C. DuBose) lot 100x250. Barn and sta-

bles on premises, easy terms; price on application. For Sale—One lot on Chestnut street (between Reel house

No. 2., and Dr. S. C. Zemp's residence.)

One lot on Fair street, 100x250, a bargain for quick sale.

111 acres of land on Adams Mill road 7 miles East of Camden. Two horse farm open and under cultivation, balance of tract in wood and pine timber. One 4 room dwelling, barn and stables, also cotton house. All new buildings. For quick sale we offer this at a bargain.

75 acres of land 9 miles Southeast of Camden on Camden-Darlington public road, 25 acres open and under cultivationn; 20 acres of long and short leaf timber, balance in wood land; one 3 room dwelling, barn and stables; good running water through place. This is a good small farm and can be bought for \$1500.

185 acres of land 7 miles from Camden on Darlington-Camden road, 30 acres open and under cultivation, balance in wood with some pine timber. 12 acres in pasture, under wire. One four room dwelling, barn and stables, also small cotton house. Price \$8.00 per acre.

Farm of J. R. and S. H. Truesdale, 11 miles north of Camden, S. C., This tract contains 131 acres; 75 acres open land, mostly level; 1 4-room dwelling, 2 tenant houses, 2 good springs of water.

C.P. DuBose & Co.



In Open Letter He Says Issues This Year Are Similar to Those of 1860.

**IS FOR WILSON** 

GEN. GRANT'S SON IRVING FISHER

#### PRINCIPLES FATHER UPHELD

Same Problem Today, Writes Jesse R. Grant, In Choosing Between People and the Interests.

Jesse R. Grant, son of General Ulysses S. Grant, commander in chief of the Union army in the Civil war and Republican president of the United States from 1869 to 1877, links the generation of war veterans and the young voters of today in the following appeal, made public by him at his home in New York:

To the Voter, Especially the New Voter:

We are facing the 5th of November issues of momentous importance to the future of the United States. Shall the old order of things continue? Shall our economic life be determined—shall our government continue to be dominated by the thoughts, the desires and the interests of those who have been the principal beneficiaries of that government's patronage or shall the power of government be handed back to the whole people to be administered for their common good?

It was a similar issue fifty-two years ago, when there arose from out of Illinois a new leader, who held human rights to be greater than property rights, whose thoughts were not the old thoughts, whose vision of justice had not been clouded by association with the ruling interests.

We are at the threshold of a new period of transition. Shall the door be blocked by men who cannot see ahead? Shall we elect to follow men who, while clothed with official power, nurtured privilege and fostered monopoly and who now propose nothing better than to legalize and regulate monopoly and make us live under it the rest of our lives?

#### The New Leader.

Or shall we call to leadership a new man from the outside, from the ranks of the people, in sympathy with their lives and their ideals, holding their viewpoint, consecrated to their service? Such a man is Woodrow Wilson. As a son of the soldier who fought to uphold the principles for which Abraham Lincoln stood and as a son of a Republican president, I can see only one duty for myself-to give heartily my influence and my vote for principle and not for the name of a party long since divorced from its sympathy for the common man

Noted Yale Economist Appeals to Fellow Progressives With Clear Logic.

FOR WILSON

SAYS TARIFF IS THE ISSUE

Contrasts Three Party Programs and Declares Democratic Attitude the Only Progressive One.

### By PROF. INVING FISHER.

[Note.-Dr. Fisher is the noted authority on economics of Yale university. He was a member of President Roosevelt's mational conservation commission.-Ed.]

I write not as a Democrat but as an independent Progressive and in the hope that my letter may help other Progressives who are wavering to make up their minds to vote for Wilson. So far as I can see the only hope of progressive legislation lies in the election of Wilson. My reasons, in brief, follow:

1. DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS.--If it were possible to elect Mr. Taft there would merely be repeated the same deadlock with congress and failure to secure progressive legislation which has been experienced in his first term.

If it were possible to elect Mr. Roosevelt even less could be accomplished, for the reason that he would not have a sympathetic congress.

2. DEADLOCKED ELECTION.-To be still more practical, we should consider that the result of us independents voting for Taft or Roosevelt instead of for Wilson may be to prevent any one of the three from being elected.

3. THE TARIFF.—If, on the other hand, we independent Progressives uaite for the most part in voting for Wilson he can be elected, and, if elected, can accomplish substantial legislation, because with him will be elected a sufficient number of Democrats to give a majority in both houses. To this my Bull Moose friends reply that not all Democrats are progressives and will not carry out a progressive platform.

This argument overlooks the fact that the paramount issue of this campaign is the tariff and that progressive tariff reform means progressive tariff reduction. It is just because the Democrats have been a party of negation, so far as the tariff is concerned, that they, if anybody, can be trusted to reform it downward.

Mr. Roosevelt would be equally unable and far more unwilling than Mr. Taft to reduce the tariff. In his seven years in office he left the tariff unouched and now he speaks primarif as a protectionist and not as a tariff reformer. He yields grudgingly to the demand for tariff reduction, but gives no clear argument for it. Instead, he repeats the old fallacious arguments to make our poor workmen believe that a high tariff raises wages. Governor Wilson and his party, on the other hand, are ardent tariff reformers. In this respect the Democratic platform is the only progressive platform of the three. Why should we blind ourselves by the introduction of numerous other issues which could not be settled in the present campaign when we have before us the greatest issue of all, the tariff, which CAN be settled? 4. ISSUES ECONOMIC .-- Wilson's grasp of the problems of the hour far surpasses that of Roosevelt or Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has frequently admitted that economic problems such as the tariff, the cost of living, the currency and the economic problems connected with trusts not only have no attraction for him, but have never been understood by him. 5. THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS .-Wilson is more truly democratic than Roosevelt and more untrammeled in his devotion to the interests of the people as a whole. . . . Those who accuse Wilson of recently adopting new democratic doctrines because their popularity would help him personally should learn that, on the contrary, he adopted them (in his fight to democratize Princeton university) when their unpopularity in the circles in which his activities then lay nearly threatened to destroy his influence and career. 6. PURE FOODS .- Governor Wilson and the Democratic party have shown a greater interest than either Taft or Roosevelt in the protection of the consumer against food adulteration and other injuries to the public health. Dr. Wiley, although previously a Republican, now has decided not only to vote for Wilson, but to help him actively in the campaign. 7. THIRD TERM .- To elect 'Mr. Roosevelt would deal a fatal blow to the useful tradition against a third term. . Nor do I think it altogether improbable that if Mr. Roosevelt were again elected president he would, whatever his present intentions, gradually assume the role of benevolent despot. His natural temperament is that of a dictator. I write as one who still holds personal respect both for Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft and in no spirit of personal hostility to either. I believe that all three candidates intend to do right "as God gives them to see the right," but I think neither Taft nor Roosevelt sees the right as clearly as Woodrow Wilson.

Ladies Coats and Suits Correct Fashions Showing Unusual Savings <u>Coats made of the finest</u> tweeds, double-faced cloth, chevoit and fine black broadcloth, the smart threequarters or 45 inch Coat, as well as the ever practical and stylish full-length garment, is

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shown in a variety of styles and materials. -:- -:- -:-

Suits We are prepared with so extensive a variety and such excellent values, that the task of selecting them is made easy and pleasant. ¶ Never before have the fit and finely tailored finish of Women's Suits received such careful and expert attention. An unrivaled assemblage of handsome tailored suits in the newest cuts, including cutaway coats, semi-Norfolk styles to be worn with or without belt, the ever popular plainly tailored suit and many modifications of it, with braid bindings, velvet collars, belted backs, fancy buttons and handsome frogs. Materials are Men's Wear Serge, Broadcloth, Zibelines, Mannish mixtures, Tweeds and English Novelty Clothes.

I wish to announce that I have enlarged my stables on Rutledge street, by having quite an extension and addition for the accommodation of my stock of buggies and wagons.

# I Want Your Business

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in this line as well as in the stock line. I am handling a number of well known

## **Buggies and Wagons**

I call your attention to the "Virginia" and "Roland" Buggies which I handle. Also the famous "Studebaker" and "Louisburg" Wagons. These are the best grades on the market.

## An Up-to-Date Stock of Harness

When in the market for a good buggy, a good wagon, or for horses and mules be sure and see me. . I am catering to the needs of the public, and want you for a customer.

W. C. MOORE

Call and see me.

Verily, I believe that the principles for which Woodrow Wilson is fighting are the principles for which my father fought, and that he Jone among the presidential candidates measures up to the standards of courage, conscience and capacity of the leader whose hand my father helped to uphold:

Old voters, as well as new, I beg of you not to be deceived by names and prejudices. Open your minds to the truth and vote in its light. JESSE R. GRANT.

New York, Oct. 19.

AMERICANS TAXED FOR ENGLISH PROFIT Enormous Dividends of Thread

Trust Go Abroad.

Cotton thread pays an import duty equivalent to 47 per cent. This tariff was levied originally to build up an "infant industry" in America and protect American capital. It happens, bowever, that practically all the capital in the thread industry in the United States is foreign capital, and that the dividends of the thread trust are nearly all sent abroad.

The American Thread company, incorporated in New Jersey in 1898, has \$16,290,475 of capital, and its net profits in 1910 were \$2,441,844. Lyman R. Hopkins, president, testifying in 1901 before the United States industrial commission, said that the money to buy up the fourteen concerns included in the New Jersey consolidation was furnished by the English Sewing Cotton company. The thread trust's principal competitor in this country is the J. & P. Coates concern, which maintains its English organization and English factories to manufacture thread for the world, and its American factories to manufacture thread for Americans in order to reap the extra profits from manufacturing within the American tariff wall.

As far back as 1901 the thread trust, according to its president, was employing "one-quarter to one-third" of foreign labor. Recent industrial investigations have disclosed that the proportion in New England textile industries is now nearer four foreigners to one American.

Here we have "protection" for foreign capital and for foreign labor at the expense of every sewing woman, every householder, every man, woman and child in the United States. Each day we are receiving new Coats and Coat Suits. We are pleased to show you the line at any time.

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