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NO. 48

RAILROAD RATE BILL.

Passenger Fares Now to Be Two And One Half Cents Per Mile.

A Bill to be Entitled An Act Prescribing The Maximum Charge Which Railroad Companies May Make For Transporting Passengers in North Carolina And For Other Purposes.

Section 1. That no railroad company doing as a common carrier of passengers in the State of North Carolina shall charge, demand or receive for transporting any passenger and his or her baggage, not exceeding in weight two hundred pounds, from any station on its railroad in North Carolina to any other station on its railroad in North Carolina, a rate in excess of 2½ cents per mile, and for transporting children under twelve years and over five years of age one half of the rate above prescribed, and for transporting children under five years of age, accompanied by any person paying fare, no charge whatever shall be made: Provided, that where the amount of the ticket at the prescribed rate would amount to any figure between two multiples of five, the price of the ticket shall be the multiple of five which is nearest the price of the ticket at the rate above mentioned, or in the event that the amount is equidistant between the multiples of five, the price charged for the ticket shall be on the basis of the higher of those two multiples of five: Provided further, that no charge of less than ten cents shall be required: Provided further, that independently owned and operated railroad companies in North Carolina whose mileage of road in said State is one hundred miles or less may charge a rate not exceeding three (3) cents per mile: Provided further, that independent owned and operated railroad companies in North Carolina, whose mileage of road in said State is ten miles or less may charge the same rate which is now in existence on said roads. This provision shall not extend to branch lines of railroad companies controlling over one hundred miles of road, whether chartered in or out of the State; also, that newly constructed railroads or the portion of railroads which may be constructed shall be exempt from the operations of this act for two years after completion, to the extent that they may charge a rate in no case to exceed three cents per mile. A charge of fifteen cents may be added to the fare of any passenger when the same is paid on the train, if the ticket might have been procured within a reasonable time before the departure of the train.

Section 2. In the case that any railroad company operating as a common carrier of passengers in the state of North Carolina is owned, controlled or operated by lease or other agreement by any other railroad company doing business in the State, the rate for carrying passengers thereon as prescribed by this act shall be determined for the said railroad company by the rate prescribed by this act for the railroad company which owns, controls or operates the same.

Section 3. That any railroad company violating any of the provisions of this act, or counselling, ordering or directing any employee, agent or servant to violate any provisions of this act, by charging, demanding or receiving any rate greater than that fixed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; and any agent, servant or employee of any railroad company who shall violate this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That any person or persons, except those permitted by law, who accept free transportation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court; and any railroad, or its employees or agents, giving free transportation of any kind whatsoever, except that permitted by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars for each offense.

Section 5. That an act entitled "An act prescribing the maximum charges railroads may make for transporting passengers in North Carolina," ratified on the second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 6. That no railroad company, or agent, servant or employee of any railroad company, shall be held liable to any person, or found guilty of any offense in any action, civil or criminal, whether heretofore or hereafter instituted or begun, by reason of anything done or attempted to be done in violation of said act mentioned in the preceding sections hereof, or of any provisions thereof.

Section 7. That the Corporation Commission of North Carolina shall have no power to change, alter, modify or in any way effect the enforcement or operation of any of the provisions of this act, or of chapter two hundred and sixteen of the Public Laws of North Carolina of one thousand nine hundred and seven except as the same shall be there specifically authorized, or of the enforcement of any penalties for violating the provisions thereof; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. That section two thousand six hundred and eighteen of the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five is hereby repealed, and all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. That this act shall be in force from and after April the first, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 1st day of February, A. D. 1908.

WILL WIN BY 75,000 MAJORITY.

Prediction of Senator Webb for State Prohibition-Approves Rate Legislation.

Looking hale and hearty, Charlie Webb, Buncombe county's Representative in the Legislature, is again back in the city, none the worse for the strenuous special session in Raleigh. When seen at his home last evening, he expressed himself firstly on the two main questions that came before the session. "I am pleased," he said, "that the compromise rate bill went through, and I am also pleased that the prohibition bill was passed. When the latter question comes up before the people I believe the state will go dry by about 75,000. Yet, the session was an exciting one, but there was no hard feeling at the close, every one being in good spirits."—Asheville Citizen.

Liquor in Prohibition Territory.

The act to prevent traveling salesmen from soliciting orders or proposals for the purchase of intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory in North Carolina, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person for himself or as agent or traveling salesman for any person, firm or corporation, to solicit orders or proposals of purchase by the jug or bottle or otherwise of intoxicating liquors within the borders of any or all counties, townships, precincts, towns and cities in the state of North Carolina wherever prohibition prevails or the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited by law. Provided, that this law shall not be constructed to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in not less than five gallon packages to all parties or persons who are duly authorized by law to sell intoxicating liquors.

A CALL TO THE PEOPLE.

Anti-Saloon League Leaders Call For Concerted Action.

The Saloon Evil is a Great One and The Issue Appeals to Men of all Creeds and Men of all Parties.

To the People of North Carolina:

We, and others of the Anti-Saloon League, called the temperance forces together to meet in convention in the city of Raleigh, on January 21st. The great convention that assembled unanimously asked the present legislature to give the state a statutory law against the manufacture and sale of liquor at the present session, but a majority of the members of the legislature, after considering the matter, decided to submit the question to a vote of the people. Although we did not get what the temperance forces asked for, yet we did get the question considered at the extra session of this legislature, this concession being a great victory for the temperance forces. The "Long-Dowd" bill is now a law. It is a composite bill, prepared by the best thought of temperance men in the state. It is not as stringent as some of us would like it to be, but it is an extension of the Watts and Ward bills to the whole state. On Tuesday, May 26th, the issue will be presented to the people of North Carolina: Are you "for or against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors?"

The praise for this issue being submitted to the people of North Carolina is due to the great heart of the masses of its citizenship demanding this reform, the ministers of the gospel of peace and good will towards men, those senators and representatives who voted for the bill, most of the press of the state, the educators of the state, and to those splendid men: Senator F. M. Simmons, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor Robert B. Glenn, Ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock, Josephus Daniels, Hugh G. Chatam, S. McIntyre, J. A. Hartness, Henry A. London, G. W. Watts, T. H. Vanderford, J. J. Rogers, Henry A. Page, Frank R. McIninch, W. C. Newland, A. D. Watts, H. G. Fennell, J. H. Tucker, J. D. McCall, Settle Dockery, A. D. Ward, J. H. Pou, W. N. Jones, L. L. Smith, N. B. Broughton, W. H. Sprunt, E. T. Canler, James I. Johnson, George P. Pell, R. B. White, W. I. Everett, Cameron Morrison, I. C. Blair, Thomas J. Shaw, Q. K. Nimocks, W. S. O'B. Robinson, E. F. Aydlett, A. M. Scales, R. Lee Wright, J. W. Bailey, W. B. Smoot, W. F. Snider, R. L. Madison, W. T. Shaw, J. L. Choat, W. B. Cooper, Virgil S. Lusk, T. S. Franklin, and others, too numerous to mention. The bill leaves intact the higher local prohibitory laws now in force in the several counties.

We have patiently borne for years the galling yoke of the saloon, distillery and drink evil with all their attendant curses and woes. The time has come when this enemy to the human family must be destroyed. No family, high or low, rich or poor, but has felt the awful curse of the drink habit. It is the canker worm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic; it has made the sweet water of life bitter: the tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as to our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud, The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt: especially is it injurious to the child-race and the negro. The people of the state, in the generations gone by have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. The power is with them, and they are once more called upon to do battle in a righteous cause. Be not deceived with false arguments. The business man and corporations no longer want one who drinks

in their employment. The mill and manufacturing towns of the state have refused to license the traffic fraught with such evil to the moral and material prosperity of the community. How wonderfully they have prospered by so doing!

This issue appeals to men of all parties; to men of all creeds. It is above party, above creed, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience. With malice towards none, and with an eye single to the public good, we call upon all to join with us in the contest. If any have wittingly or unwittingly, entangling alliances, hurtful to themselves, or the good of the human family, we appeal to them to sever their connections with the "body of this death," reassert their freedom and manhood and enter the contest. We especially appeal to those who have been against us in the past to forget all differences for the public good and enter this contest. It is a contest against the saloon, distillery and drink evil, and not against the man; an issue of merit and morals and not of men and politics.

Friends of temperance, organize, work, watch and pray! If this is done, victory is ours.

JOHN A. OATES,
Chairman Executive Committee.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
President of State Convention.
R. L. DAVIS,
State Organizer.

For Emergency Notes Based on Cotton.

Congressman Pou, of this State has introduced in the House of Congress a currency measure, a substitute for the bills now pending, which provides for emergency notes based upon cotton stored in warehouses. It authorizes the treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to accept as security for the circulating notes provided for, warehouse certificates showing the deposit of lint cotton packed in bales, whenever the following conditions have been complied with:

First. No certificate shall be accepted or approved unless it shall evidence the deposit of 1,000 packed bales of lint cotton of the average weight of 450 pounds.

Second. Said baled cotton must be deposited in the warehouses, reasonably fireproof, and not more than one-half of the cotton evidenced by said certificates shall be deposited in any warehouse.

Third. The cotton evidenced by said certificates must be free from lien or incumbrance of any kind and circulating notes issued against said cotton certificates not at any time exceed in amount one-half of the market value of said cotton.

The measure will not pass, but it is as good as some of the other proposed.—Statesville Landmark.

A Love Tragedy at Rocky Mount.

At Rocky Mount a couple of months or so ago two young people were kept from marrying by parental objection. The young man took poison with suicidal intent. He did not die at once but he died a month later from the effect of the poison. The young woman, who was devotedly attached to him, nursed him through his illness, being a constant attendant at his bedside. After his death she seemed to lose interest in life and a few days ago she died after a short illness from pneumonia.—Statesville Landmark.

The Jumping Off Place.

"Consumption had me in its grasp; and I had almost reached the jumping off place when I was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery; and I want to say right now, it saved my life. Improvement began with the first bottle, and after taking one dozen bottles I was a well and happy man again," says George Moore, of Grimesland, N. C. As a remedy for coughs and colds and healer of weak, sore lungs and for preventing pneumonia New Discovery is supreme. 50c and \$1.00 at Hood Bros., druggists. Trial bottle free.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

Short Items of Interest Clipped and Culled From the Daily and Weekly Papers.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Association will be held in Charlotte July 16.

J. Bryan Grimes, the present Secretary of State, has announced that he is a candidate for reelection. Mr. Grimes is now serving his second term in this office.

A bill passed by the Legislature last week, and now a law, is to prohibit traveling salesmen from soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, broke out in T. G. Carrawan's store at Morehead City Thursday night, and destroyed 15 stores, residences and shops, causing a \$35,000 loss.

Mr. Hayden Clement, the Assistant Attorney General, has announced himself a candidate for Attorney General to succeed Hon. R. D. Gilmer, who will not be a candidate for re-nomination.

Mr. C. C. Moore, late president of the North Carolina division of the Southern Cotton Association, who has spent his time and means for two or three years in behalf of the cotton growers, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture.

Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, has on a petition from A. O. Brown & Co., of New York, appointed Colonel John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, receiver for the Whitely Power Company, the five-million dollar concern, thirty miles from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river.

Mrs. J. M. Underwood, a young white woman, aged 20 years, and her 2-year-old son were burned to death near Raleigh Saturday. The woman's husband, a farmer, was at church when the fire started and with the congregation rushed to the house, which was near the church. No screams or cries were heard but in the ashes were found the charred bones of the mother and her 2-year-old boy.

The incoming Norfolk and Southern train Saturday night when nearing Martin's siding struck a wagon and two mules belonging to Mr. A. T. Uzzell, of New Hope township, killing the animals and demolishing the vehicle. The colored driver, Peter Lewis, having imbibed too freely of Jason liquor, fell off the wagon as the runaway mules struck the railroad crossing; they then ran along the track for a short distance and stopped just as the "shoo fly" came in sight. Mr. Uzzell estimates his loss at \$500 and made a claim for that amount to the railroad company, alleging negligence of the engineer to stop in time.—Goldsboro Headlight.

Revivalist Averts Panic.

Detroit, Feb. 4.—Choking with smoke from a fire that crackled in the rafters directly above and in front of her in Kercheval Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last night, Miss Eva Ludgate, a young woman evangelist from Chicago, sang through the lines of "Glory For Me" while her audience fled out to safety. Her calmness averted a panic.

Miss Ludgate has been assisting the pastor at a revival service. The fire which started from a defective wiring, was controlled when it had done \$500 worth of damage.

Keep Open House.

Everybody is welcome when we feel good; and we feel that way only when our digestive organs are working properly. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the action of stomach, liver and bowels so perfectly one can't help feeling good when he uses these pills. 25c at Hood Bros., drug store.

General News.

The deadlock in the Kentucky Legislature continues; Beckham leads Bradle by one vote.

Thomas Lewis has been elected president of the United Mine workers, to succeed John Mitchell.

The Senate passed the urgent deficiency bill Tuesday carrying and appropriation of over \$24,000,000.

Mayor McClellan has vetoed the ordinance which prohibited smoking by women in New York hotels and other public places.

A report comes from London to the effect that there has been a big battle between the French and Moors, near Sattal, Morocco and that 10,000 are killed or wounded.

Governor Noel sent a message to both houses of the Mississippi Legislature recommending that laws be enacted to prohibit speculations in futures and to close bucket shops; that saloons be voted out of existence at the earliest possible moment and an amendment for constitutional prohibition be submitted to the people.

Two hundred masked Night Riders early Tuesday morning visited Dycusburg, near Salem, Ky., and burned Burnett's tobacco warehouse and distillery; the loss being about \$40,000. The mob also "shot up" the home of the foreman of the tobacco factory, driving him from it and then whipped him almost to death; then they tied one of the owners to a tree and severely whipped him.

The House Committee on Agriculture Monday heard a report of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the bureau. Dr. Merriam gave some statistics, showing the extent of damage to crops and other property by rats, squirrels and birds declaring that the total loss by such creatures in the United States amounts to more than \$110,000,000 annually.

LYNCHING NARROWLY AVERTED.

Negro Charged With Attempt to Outrage White Girl Taken From Kenly to Smithfield.

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 4.—Readers of The News and Observer will recall the fact that on January 28, a negro, giving his name as Geo. Wilson, was arrested in Kenly for attempting assault on the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Q. Boyette; that bloodhounds were procured from Tarboro and that a posse went in search of the wretch; that they lost track of what they at that time thought was the right man; that some distance from where the little lady had such a narrow escape from the brute another negro was said to have called at a house and asked for something to eat and some matches. This man's description was printed, and last Saturday Wilson's police, who are always on the alert and who are men that read the papers, saw a man whom they thought was the man so badly wanted in Kenly. So Officer Jim Ellis took him to police headquarters and had him locked in.

Chief Marshborn phoned Officer Hooks, who came over and took the black devil to Kenly.

He was immediately taken before the young lady who recognized him as her assailant. He admitted as much before witnesses. Officer Hooks this morning over the phone said that he saw that trouble was brewing and that if he did not get busy he would have a dead negro on his hands. He knew the people were justly indignant, but that the law might take its course he spirited the fellow away. Saturday night he took him to Selma where he arrived about one o'clock Sunday morning, from there he took the brute to Smithfield jail where he will remain until court convenes.—News and Observer.