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ASHLEY HORNE FOR GOVERNOR

HIS RECORD AS CONFEDERATE SOLDIER WITHOUT BLEMISH.

A STERLING DEMOCRAT—ALWAYS VOTED STRAIGHT TICKET.

As a Farmer and Business Man He Has Been Successful—Public Spirited and Patriotic, He Leads in All Progressive Movements—Is Against all Trusts and Combines—A Friend to the Farmers and to the Laboring People.

To the Democrats of North Carolina:

Ashley Horne, of this place, is a candidate for Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State convention.

I have known Mr. Horne all of his life and feel that it is not out of place for me, of my own knowledge to state what manner of man he is. He is a native of Johnston county, is sixty-five years old; had a common school education, but in early manhood volunteered as a private in the Confederate army, and followed the fortunes of the Army of Northern Virginia for four years, and surrendered with it at Appomattox. His record as a soldier is without blemish.

After the war he had neither the time nor ability to complete his education. Necessity required him to go to work. The first year after going home he cultivated a crop, then clerked in a store, and in 1867 began merchandising for himself. He prospered, made friends of his customers, and many of the men who began to trade with him forty

years ago are still his customers and friends.

As a farmer and as a business man he has been successful, and he has also embarked in other lines of business. Now he is regarded as one of the most successful men in the state. While he has other large lines and is engaged in banking, insurance, manufacturing, merchandising, he is still a large and active farmer. He is not merely a farmer on paper, but every day during the crop season a visitor would be apt to find him in the field, actually working on large, active, and successful farming operations. And so well informed does he keep himself on market prices of farm products, that many will recall that during recent years he has published cotton letters containing wholesome advice to the farmers with regard to holding their cotton. This advice has proven to be well founded, and there is no estimating the money it saved the farmers of the state, and they were not slow in expressing their gratitude to him. In fact, he is on all business propositions a very practical and wise counsellor.

He was one of the officers of the Cotton Growers' Association, and he has established warehouses some what on the plan of the bonded warehouse system now advocated by that Association.

He has always been a strict, regular and organization Democrat. He has voted the Democratic tickets as they were printed. In the early 90's when Populism was making such headway among the people, he opposed it, but he understood the hard conditions under which the farmers were suffering, and instead of denouncing their movements, as many unwise men did, he treated them with kindness and sympathy, dissuading them from leaving the Democratic party, but never denouncing them. In the country immediately contiguous to Clayton, Populism never made any headway, and one of the reasons for this, was

his life which predominates over all others, it is his opposition and hatred of monopolies and combines. He has always stood for the individual and in favor of the freest competition. He does not believe in any law which gives one man an advantage over another, and he believes that any agreement between two or more men, or two more companies to restrict competition, or to create a monopoly, is a crime against human rights and ought to be punished in the severest manner. He is a practical trust fighter. Not a trust-buster on paper, but a man who has systematically and earnestly fought monopolies in the only way he found it practical to fight them.

When the cotton oil industry became important he was one of the men who organized the first cotton mill in Raleigh. When he ascertained that the American Cotton Oil Company had obtained control of that mill he sold every dollar of his stock and retired. When it appeared that the fertilizer business was going into the hands of large concerns, he was one of the men who helped to organize the Carolina Phosphate and Fertilizer Works near the City of Raleigh.

Propositions were made to buy that mill out. Mr. Horne opposed it and offered to become responsible for the future of the mill himself provided it was kept independent. A few years ago, when it appeared that the American Cotton Oil Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company would control the cotton seed market of the South, and that they possibly might combine and regulate prices, immediately Mr. Horne assisted in the building of an independent mill at Clayton, which mill is now owned and controlled by Clayton people and run independently. It provides an independent market for seed, and furnishes independent of other companies, fertilizers.

He is president of the Clayton Oil Mills. In 1902 many North Carolina Mills favored going into a combination, so as to effect, it was said, large economy. The proposition was made to Mr. Horne to have the Clayton Mills included in the merger. He declined to even submit the proposition to the stockholders. The fate of that merger justified the wisdom of his course.

He was one of the first men to advocate the formation of home insurance companies, both fire and life and to stop the outflow of North Carolina money for fire insurance. He was one of the early stockholders of the North Carolina Home, and is an officer and director in a number of successful life and fire companies.

One of the rules of his business life is to give the preference, where practicable to do so, to local and independent companies, rather than to foreign companies or large combinations of capital. As far as it is possible to do so, he taboos trusts and monopolies. From the purchase of the oil which lubricates his machinery to the placing of material upon his property, he always gives the preference to local dealers and independent companies.

Mr. Horne is not identified with any particular faction of the party. He is neither conservative nor radical, so called. He is a Democrat plain. If elected to office he will not endeavor to build up any faction, nor create any personal following looking to his future advancement. He will be content to serve the people in the office of Governor for four years, and at the end of the term return to private life. He will not use the great office of Governor as the stepping stone to any higher honors.

Mr. Horne will not make a canvass of the state prior to the convention. If nominated, he will take the stump and ably uphold the Democratic cause. He is able to make, and will make a strong and vigorous

canvass, but he will not expect any business people to come out and hear him speak when he is canvassing for himself and not as the standard bearer of his party.

Mr. Horne's personal life is without spot or blemish. No person, however much he may differ with Mr. Horne in politics or otherwise, can be found who would impugn his personal honor or believe him guilty of an improper act. He has been a sober, moral man all his life. He was a temperance man when temperance and prohibition were not popular. As far back as 1881 he voted for prohibition. He has always stood for temperance, for the home, the school and the church.

He has always been a progressive man; and while by far the largest taxpayer of his section, he has always voted for special taxes for schools and good roads, and has favored everything that promoted the welfare of his community, regardless of its financial effects upon him.

Mr. Horne favors the strict enforcement of the laws passed by the last General Assembly regulating railroads and requiring them to give better service at reduced rates. He believes in holding corporations to their duty and within the law and doing this with a strong, bold hand. He has always favored strict regulations of corporations; has always favored requiring railroads to perform their duties vigorously, and at the lowest possible rates, and he never rode a mile on a pass, believing that railroads should serve and not boss. More than thirty years ago when the rates on cotton between Clayton and Raleigh were too high, he organized a wagon train and sent the cotton through the country, until the railroads in disgust, asked him to name what he thought was a fair rate. This he did, and this rate between Clayton and Raleigh has never been exceeded.

He has always opposed the granting of special favors to railroads. In 1885 he was a member of the state Senate. The Richmond & Danville railroad proposed to build to Murphy if the state would donate free use of several hundred convicts. Mr. Horne was as anxious as any to see that work completed, but he thought the Richmond and Danville was under obligations to build it at its own expense. He voted against the donation of convicts, and was one of the Senators who signed a protest against the measure.

This is a brief account of Mr. Horne's life. He is in the race today. He is encouraged by promises of support from every section of the State. We believe he will be nominated. In conclusion, I beg to say that if you want to support a confederate soldier for Governor, Mr. Horne is the man. If you want a successful business man, and a life long farmer, for the office, Mr. Horne is the man. If you want a man who has been a consistent and life long enemy to trusts and combinations, Mr. Horne is the man. If you want a man who has been leader in the industrial development of his section, Mr. Horne is the man. If you want a man who has always stood for good roads, for temperance, education, and morality, Mr. Horne is the man.

If you want a man for Governor who will give his whole time to that office and who will not aspire to other positions, Mr. Horne is the man. If you want to support a straight, fire-tried Democrat, who has never turned either to the right or to the left, but who has consistently fought the party's battles for more than 40 years, Mr. Horne is such a man. If you want a man for Governor who will fill the office well, who has never done and will never do an unworthy or improper act, who will never do anything that will require defense, apology, or explanation, Ashley Horne is such a man.

J. T. ELLINGTON,
Clayton, N. C.

THE MOVING PEOPLE.

THEIR MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

And Those Who Come and Go, Some for Pleasure, Some for Business and a Large Number Because They Like It.

Mr. Arthur Ross, of Nashville, was in town one day this week.

Mr. J. S. Gills, of Norfolk, arrived in our town Tuesday afternoon.

N. A. Tunstall left Tuesday to take in the Jamestown Exposition.

Mrs. J. B. Tucker left Tuesday for Raleigh to visit Mrs. Buck Tucker.

Capt. P. G. Alston and bride returned from their bridal trip last Friday.

Mrs. Geo. Newell, of Williamston, is visiting relatives near Mapleville.

Miss Mary Fowler, of Raleigh, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. E. White.

Mrs. Katie Crenshaw and daughter Miss Helen, went to Raleigh Tuesday.

Mrs. M. H. Aycocks and little daughter Noy, are visiting relatives in Oxford.

Dr. T. A. Matthews and wife, of Castala, were among the visitors here this week.

Mr. W. W. Roseboro, of Cleveland, N. C., was here this week, on very "particular" business.

Mr. J. A. Turner, the insurance man, went up to Greensboro this week, to consult his "agents."

Mr. H. T. Bessley and wife left Tuesday for Oxford where they will visit her brother, Mr. J. C. Haskins.

Gilmer Allen, who has been taking a course in Mason's Business College, in Richmond, has returned home.

Mr. Edward Alston, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. Pleasant, Jr., here for some time, left Tuesday.

The editor had a pleasant call this week from Messrs. J. H. Weathers, of Bunn, and Clarence Cramble, of Wakefield.

Mr. W. M. Green, of Raleigh, was in Louisburg this week, in the interest of that excellent religious paper, the Biblical Recorder.

Mr. Calfred Burton and sister, Miss Lala Burton, came over from Henderson one day this week to consult one of our dentists.

Miss Urtie Harrison came over this week to attend the house party at Mapleville. Her many friends here were "delighted" to see her.

Miss Mary Judd, after a visit of several weeks to the Misses Tucker and other friends near town, has returned to her home in Henderson.

Judge C. M. Cooke arrived home Wednesday afternoon, and will have about four weeks rest before returning to his courts in the 16th district.

J. L. Palmer returned Tuesday from Oxford where he went to be a witness in a case against the S. A. L. for failure to deliver goods in proper time.

Miss Virginia Yingling, who has had charge of the Millinery department of F. N. & R. Z. Egerton, the past session, returned this week to Baltimore.

Mr. C. H. Martin, Private Secretary to Congressman E. W. Poe, was in Louisburg the latter part of last week. The editor regrets not being in when he called.

Mr. C. F. Carroll, of Warsaw, came over Tuesday to accompany his wife and little son home. Mrs. Carroll and son have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Massenburg, the past several weeks. Miss Lela Massenburg accompanied them home and will spend a while with her sister.

Mr. F. S. Sprill and wife are on a visit to Rocky Mount.

Mrs. T. T. Ross, of Nashville, will arrive here today and will be a guest of Mrs. W. M. Person.

Mrs. E. M. Morris and Mrs. P. W. Pinnell returned one day this week from a visit to Youngville.

Mr. J. A. Cash came home Friday from Jamestown where he is engaged in dispensing water for the Mecklenburg Mineral Springs Co., and spent a few days with his family.

Mr. G. L. Aycocks, our popular Druggist, went on a visit to Sulphur Springs Warren county, last Sunday accompanied by his daughter Miss Sadie. He is expected to go again soon. We suspect "the reason."

Dr. S. P. Burt and E. M. Peery, who attended the annual meeting of the State Medical Society at Morehead last week, report a large attendance and a successful meeting. Barring water they report it distressingly "dry" down there.

The Rowland Case.

Dr. A. H. Rowland and wife, recently Mrs. Strang, had a hearing before Justice Separk in Raleigh this week, charged with killing C. R. Strang, a few months ago. The state chemist testified that he found no poison in the stomach of the dead man, but said that poison hypodermically administered could have caused death. Other damaging evidence was brought out—all of which was circumstantial however—upon which both Rowland and his wife were held for trial in the Superior Court, without bail. Both of them were placed in jail.

Franklin County Annual Farmers Institute, Louisburg, Tuesday, July 16, 1907.

The annual Farmers Institute for Franklin county will be held at Louisburg, Tuesday, July 16, 1907. There will be two or three speakers present from the State Department of Agriculture in addition to the local speakers.

These institutes are for a free and informal discussion of every-day farm problems and no farmer can attend and take part in these discussions without receiving more than enough benefit to pay for the time spent.

No attempt will be made at this meeting to lay down hard and fast rules by which any man should run his farm, but improved farming methods will be discussed and the reasons why these methods are better than many of those now practiced will be given. We are assured that no speaker will recommend anything he has not himself done and that dozens of farmers in this part of the State are not also doing as this time.

Do not forget the date of this meeting—Louisburg Tuesday, July 16, 1907—and see that your neighbors know of it and attend.

INSTITUTE FOR THE WOMEN FROM THE FARM HOMES.

In connection with the regular annual Farmers Institute for Franklin County to be held at Louisburg Tuesday, July 16th, there will also be held a meeting for the women from the farms. One or two women speakers will be present from the State Department of Agriculture and these will be assisted by the men conducting the men's institute. As this meeting will be held on the same day and at the same place as the farmers institute a joint meeting of the men and women may be arranged for the afternoon.

The women have even greater and more perplexing problems to solve than the men have on the farms. Why should they not come together and discuss these problems and get inspiration and help in solving them?

We have heard of no woman attending such an institute who did not become interested. Do not forget this meeting for the women at Louisburg, July 16, 1907.