

FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAMES A. THOMAS, EDITOR.

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FRANKLIN SUPREME COURT

HIS HONOR JUDGE C. C. LYON PRESIDING.

A Small Criminal Docket—No Cases of Very Great Importance—Solicitor Daniels Ably Represents the State.

The April term of Franklin Superior Court convened on Monday, with Judge C. C. Lyon on the bench. It was the Judge's second appearance on the bench in Franklin, and having made a very favorable impression on his former appearance here, our people were prepared for the very courteous manner in which he dispatched the business of the Court.

Solicitor Daniels was promptly on hand and ably represented the State.

The following were drawn as Grand Jurors: J. D. Speed, Foreman, J. J. Allen, W. H. Wood, C. E. Richards, K. J. Perry, R. F. Bunn, S. M. Washington, W. E. White, H. A. Newton, J. H. McGhee, Z. T. McGhee, R. D. Pinnell, R. H. Strickland, M. D. Smith, W. A. Benton, W. B. Wright.

W. O. Stone was sworn as officer to Grand Jury.

J. W. Woodlief, E. Odom, P. R. White, T. K. Allen, Whit Hayes and K. A. Perry were excused as jurors for the term.

The State docket was taken up and the following cases tried or disposed of:

State vs Eb Finch, nol pros with leave.

State vs J. W. Pally continued.

State vs Erastus Stallings, continued under former order.

State vs R. Bergeron, discharged.

State vs J. W. Pearce, continued under former order.

State and McKinne Bros. vs Isaac Harris, nol pros, prosecutors to pay costs.

State vs L. R. Peterson, nol pros.

State vs Willie Kearney, nol pros, with leave.

State vs Ham Debnam, assault, not guilty.

State vs Joe Neal, c. c. w., continued and clerk ordered to foreclose mortgage.

State vs Ham Debnam, c. c. w. submits, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Percy Shaw, c. c. w., defendant pleads guilty; \$5 and costs.

State vs John Pippin, continued under former order.

State vs Ressie Alston, larceny, one year on roads.

State vs Arthur Ruffin, larceny, defendant pleads guilty, 18 months on roads.

State vs Wm. Moseley, assault, pleads guilty, \$25 and costs.

State vs E. T. Griffin, two cases, c. c. w., and a. d. w., pleads guilty, \$15 and costs in one case, \$20 and costs in the other.

State vs Jake and Sam Jones, larceny, not guilty.

State vs S. A. L. Railway, running freight trains on Sunday, guilty, \$500 and costs; appeal to Supreme Court.

State vs Henry Morton, perjury, defendant enters a plea of nolo contendere, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Will Shaw, larceny, pleads guilty, two years on roads.

State vs Hal Strickland, assault, one year on roads.

State vs Signa Banp, receiving stolen goods, not guilty.

State vs Renzor Griffin, c. c. w., pleads guilty, 6 months on roads.

State vs Willie Kearney and I. H. Kearney, scifa, judgment absolute.

State vs L. R. Peterson and I. H. Kearney, scifa, judgment absolute.

State vs Morris Jeans, larceny, submits; ten years in penitentiary.

State vs J. H. Williamson, appeal from Justice's Court for costs, judgment of Justice's Court affirmed, J.

This Space is Sold to the Prohibition Committee.

An Insult to Farmers Resented!

By Clarence H. Poe, Editor Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh, the Most Widely Circulated Farm Paper Between Baltimore and Atlanta.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am preparing rather carefully a full and dispassionate review of the objections made to State prohibition in North Carolina, but there is one matter about which I can no longer keep silent, and which it may be as well that I must omit from my review, as I am less inclined to treat it dispassionately.

I refer to the statement which liquor leaders have made over and over again, in substance if not in words:

"The strength of the liquor interests is in the country. We admit that you prohibitionists will carry the towns, but we are going to sweep the rural districts. We used to have the negro to stand by whiskey and save it in every election, but while we haven't got the negro any longer, we have got the farmer and we are banking on him to take the negro's place."

This is the claim, farmers of North Carolina, that the liquor men have made from the beginning of this campaign. What do you think of it? What of this studied and oft repeated insult—that the farmers, the intelligent country people of North Carolina, belong body and soul to the whiskey sellers, and may be counted upon to step into the poor, ignorant, venal negro's shoes as the great refuge and stand-by of the liquor interests?

For this reason, if for no other, the farmers of the State should redouble and then redouble again their efforts in behalf of prohibition. Let the country vote be so decided, so overwhelming, that never again will friends and hirelings of the saloon dare insult the sturdy farmers of the Old North State by such a reflection upon their manhood and their honor.

It was the farmers of North Carolina who won immortal renown at Mecklenburg Court House. It was the farmers of North Carolina who gave to Alamance and Moore's Creek and King's Mountain their undying fame. It was the farmers of North Carolina largely in the Civil War who won for North Carolina the glory of being "first at Bethel and last at Appomattox." To say that the sons of such sires have now degenerated into the willing slaves of saloon-keepers and whiskey interests, and that they may be counted on to take the negro's place as the tool and cat's paw of these men—this is a slander, which, as their spokesman, I cannot too bitterly deny nor appeal to them too strongly to hurl back at its originators.

A few months ago I stood on the old battle-ground at Lexington, Mass., and saw the statue of the ploughman there that marks the spot—

"Where once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

To the farmers of North Carolina I would now appeal to repeat the deed of their fellows in Massachusetts a hundred years ago and more. A world-wide movement is now on against intemperance and its powers of darkness. On the other side of earth the Celestial Empire of China is making a determined, heroic effort to shake off the galling chains of the opium habit, one of the worst forms of intemperance. In far-away England the growth of temperance sentiment is only less pronounced than here. In our own land, North, South, East and West are agitated as never before.

But North Carolina, remember is the first State in the present temperance revival to vote by ballot on prohibition. In all the other States the question has been decided by legislative act, and how the whiskey interests are claiming that North Carolina's vote will show that the people, that the country people, are not behind this movement of their leaders. North Carolina, therefore, is the touch-stone. Its voice is eagerly awaited in all parts of America, the reverberation may even reach to Europe and Cathay, and if our rural population will but exert itself to the utmost, it may be said of North Carolina in 1908 as it was of Massachusetts in 1775, that—

"Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

Seen in its large significance, therefore, the May 26th election affords not only the occasion for a crushing rebuke to the most violent recent insult to the farmers of this state, but it is also the supreme moral opportunity offered them in this generation.

That they will prove themselves worthy sons of their sires when the test comes, I have no doubt.

W. Hollingsworth to pay costs.

State vs Lonnie Jackson, larceny, nol pros with leave.

State vs William Wilder and others, scifa, judgment absolute.

State vs Bignam Dunston and others, scifa, to be discharged upon payment of \$25 and costs.

State vs J. T. Holden and E. L. Winston, scifa, judgment absolute.

The trial of state docket was finished Wednesday evening, and the grand jury having completed their work was discharged with the thanks of the Court. The following is their report:

"We have passed on all Bills given us in charge and have transacted all other business that has come to our knowledge which it was our duty to attend to.

Our Committee have visited the Home for the Aged and Infirm and find the same in good condition and satisfactory.

We have visited the County Jail in a body and find it in fairly good condition.

We have visited the offices of the Sheriff, Treasurer, Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Superior Court and find the same in first class condition

and best kept books we have ever examined.

Respectfully submitted,
J. D. SPEED, Foreman
Grand Jury

The cases on the civil docket set for Thursday, Friday and Saturday having been continued or otherwise disposed of the Judge ordered that a recess be taken until Monday, when the calendar for next week will be taken up.

A true bill was found by the grand jury against Joe and James Smith, charged with killing Henry Perry, colored. They are at large.

Prohibition Speaking.
Messrs. T. W. Bickett and R. B. White will speak to the people at Newhope church, Harris township, upon the subject of Prohibition on Sunday April 26th at 11 A. M. Everybody, including the ladies, invited.

COMMITTEE.
—Mrs. R. G. Justice, of Charlotte, and Miss Mary Justice, of Franklin, are visiting at Mr. F. W. Justice at "Elm Grove," six miles from Louisburg.

GLENN AT LOUISBURG.

SPEAKS TO A LARGE CROWD IN OPERA HOUSE.

Makes a Strong Plea for Prohibition and Predicts a Big Majority in State—Will not be Candidate for U. S. Senator.

Governor R. B. Glenn filled his appointment here last Monday and spoke to a large crowd of people in the Opera House. The house was full and quite a number could not get in.

T. W. Bickett, Chairman of the Prohibition Campaign Committee, called the meeting to order and after making a few announcements, he stated that Mr. W. H. Ruffin had been requested to introduce the Governor. Mr. Ruffin came forward and in a few well chosen remarks presented the Governor to the large audience that had gathered to hear him discuss the question that now seems to be uppermost in the minds of the people. The Governor received quite an ovation when he arose to speak, and in fact, all through his speech which lasted for one hour and fifty minutes, he was frequently applauded by the large number who approved his words.

The Governor, as nearly everyone in this section knows, is one of the most forceful speakers in the state, and he did not fail to sustain his reputation on this occasion. Whether one agrees with him or not, he is bound to appreciate his earnestness and give him credit for the sincere manner in which he discusses the great question.

He opened his speech by saying that when his term of office as Governor expired, it was his intention of retiring to private life, and stated that he would not be a candidate against Senator Overman for U. S. Senator. This was heard with much pleasure by the friends of both of these two men, as they were almost praying that these great Democrats would not be opposed to each other.

The Governor was given a most respectful hearing. A large number of ladies greeted the occasion, and joined heartily in the applause. The Governor knows exactly how to say nice things to please the ladies, as well as a great many other folks.

The advocates of prohibition say that the Governor's speech did the cause much good.

Mr. Baker Gives His View.

Is it true that prohibition will hurt the schools of the state by cutting off the per cent of taxes that now go to the support of the schools from the sale of liquor?

Seeing no further than the dollar paid down in this way it would seem true, but that is not going far enough. The amount of taxes a community can use for its own advancement and welfare is based upon its productivity, its moral standing, and its freedom from other expenses. The greater the consumption of whiskey in a district the lower the people, the less productive they are and the greater the expense of protective government.

The liquor traffic does not produce but consumes, that is, makes less all that is helpful to man. Our schools owe their existence to those forces that bear upwards and flourish only in proportion as these are strong. To say that the sale of liquor builds up or keeps up the school is untrue for this business bears downwards always and therefore is in direct opposition to it. To have to buy the education of a child with the soul of a man is a peculiar proposition, the devil must have laughed when he floated this idea and watched men take to it. There is no need for money to pass over the saloon counter on its way to the school, the harm done in the first instance more than counterbal-

ances the good it does later; it degrades the man on whom the school depends and degrades the boy by lowering the moral influence of the home.

To say that men are going to drink anyway and the school may as well get the money as the moon-shiner and the blind-tiger does not settle the question. In the first place men are not going to drink anyway; they will drink only as their more intellectual and physical natures are high or low. Elevate them by removing temptation, by encouraging productive industry and by making the surrounding influences good.

Intoxicants may continue to be sold in the state, unlawfully, even after prohibition is carried, and doubtless will be to some extent, but that does not make a right course wrong nor make the work futile, for the influence of this work is good. The good in life comes to us in proportion as we work for it and evil is subdued and lessened in proportion as we work against it. Consumption, small-pox, lawlessness, the devil himself will doubtless be more or less prominent in our midst for some time to come but we know it is well for us to do our best to stamp them out and keep them as far from us at all times as possible.

Let us use our forces against this drinking of whiskey as a beverage, close the bar-rooms, if it gets into a dispensary, close that, if to a blind-tiger fight it there, if to the woods try and drive it out. There is much good to be gotten from merely striving for the right.

GEO. S. BAKER.

A Moth in my Garment.

MR. EDITOR:—As the subject of prohibition seems to be uppermost in the minds of the people, I would like to say a few words in regard to it in the TIMES.

While whiskey has been a "moth in my own garment" and the "adder" has stung me so strong, (causing my dear wife to see so much trouble.) I don't think I or any other good man should vote to allow the poisonous stuff to remain here any longer to ruin our children and grand children.

Mr. Editor, where does prohibition take away the "liberty" of anybody? Is voting whiskey in any boy's mouth giving him liberty? If so, it is not my idea of what liberty is. So many good women have laid awake at night with aching hearts, wondering where her kind husband or good boy was. And then talk to me about calling it taking away liberty when you vote to keep the poisonous stuff from their mouth. One thing is sure, if I vote against the sale or manufacture of whiskey, and any of my children or grand children fall by the wayside on account of the stuff, I can raise my eyes to God and say, I have done all I could to vote it from them.

FRANK JOYNER.

A New Enterprise.

Louisburg is to have a new enterprise, and Mr. Henry C. Taylor, will be in charge. He has opened a Buggy and Wagon Factory in the three story Brick Building on the corner of Nash and Spring Streets, and will do all kinds of repairing. You can have your wagons and buggies remodeled, repaired, repainted and made new. Mr. Taylor is a first class workman in his line and the TIMES congratulates the people upon this new enterprise in Louisburg.

The New Schedule.

Trains leave Louisburg now as follows:
7.30 and 11.20 a. m., and 6.40 p. m. Returning at 9.20 a. m., and 3.50 and 8.10 p. m. The mail closes at the post office 30 minutes before the departure of each train.

Pay no more and get the best glasses from Dr. S. Rapoport at the Louisburg Hotel Tuesday and Wednesday, April 28th and 29th.

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.

Capt. W. B. Shaw, of Oxford, attended court here this week.

Mrs. G. R. Underhill returns today from a visit to her daughter in Raleigh.

Mr. A. W. Green and wife, of Littleton, were among the visitors here this week.

Miss Martha Mann returned this week from a visit of several weeks to friends in Florida.

Mr. F. S. Spruell arrived Saturday to attend court, and his family arrived on Monday. They will spend some time in Louisburg before returning to Rocky Mount.

Miss Lillian Cradup, who has been making her home in Wake county for some time, has returned and will make Louisburg her home. Her many friends extend a hearty welcome.

His host of friends were glad to shake the hand of Mr. T. H. Lacy, who came over from Rocky Mount and acted as Court Stenographer. He has recently accepted a position as Stenographer with Mr. F. S. Spruell, Division Counsel of the Coast Line, and will make his home in Rocky Mount. Our people regret to lose him as a citizen.

Mr. Ivey Allen and wife, accompanied a party of young ladies to Washington City this week. They were Misses Ola Long, Pattie Bet Davis, Mary Cooper, Willie Lee Thomas, Louise Allen, Joe Pinnell and Miss Louis Gardner, (of Macon.) They were to return last evening on the last train. In this connection we clip the following from the News-Observer, which was sent by its Washington correspondent: "Senator Overman introduced to the President to-day a party of eight young ladies from the Louisburg Female College, who were escorted by the president of the Institution, 'Dr.' Ivey Allen."

The Success of a Franklin County Boy.

The following is copied from the Monitor, published at Newark, N. J.: "We congratulate our esteemed contemporary, the Long Branch Record, on being one of the twelve principal dailies of the State, according to the list of editor Cokes in the New York Herald. The compliment is well deserved and the more noteworthy, because the Long Branch Record is the youngest of the dailies enumerated. The distinction which Mr. Cokes heaps upon the Record is due principally to the good work of Mr. Benjamin B. Bobbitt, its editor, a young Southerner of culture, courage and experience far beyond his years. His sprightly editorials make interesting reading every afternoon, whilst his judgment in the treatment of public affairs commends him to an ever-growing circle of readers. We understand that tempting offers have been made to Mr. Bobbitt several times by some of the metropolitan papers. Whilst Long Branch would be sorry to lose him, it is inevitable that he should go to wider fields in his chosen profession. He has placed the Long Branch Record on a high plane, a service to the people of that thriving city of the sea."

It gives the editor of the TIMES much pleasure to note the success which has befallen Mr. Bobbitt. He is a Franklin county boy, is the son of Dr. E. H. Bobbitt, one of the county's most prominent physicians and did his first writing for the press in the columns of the TIMES, some eight or ten years ago.