

FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAMES A. THOMAS, EDITOR.

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OUR SENATOR SPEAKS.

SENATOR HOLDEN'S SPEECH ON ANTI-TRUST BILL.

He Gives His Reasons Why the Anti-Trust Bill With "Teeth" Should Be Enacted in a Law.

The greatest problem that has agitated the minds of the public in this State and in the nation for the last decade has been and is now the trust problem. The existing evils of these giant creatures have become so great and so apparent that when our State Democratic Convention assembled in Charlotte last summer they put into our platform the following plank, viz:—"Private monopolies should be destroyed. Conspiracies by prospective purchasers to put down or keep down the prices of articles produced by the labor of others should be made criminal, and all persons or corporations entering into such conspiracies should be punished, and we condemn in every form subsidies, gratuities, bonuses, trusts and monopolies, and they should not be tolerated. We pledge not only to citizens of this state, but to citizens of other states, that all capital invested in legitimate enterprises in North Carolina, whether foreign or domestic, corporate or private, shall have the equal protection of the laws and the equal consideration of those who administer the laws; and we further pledge that all such persons or corporations violating the provisions of the law shall be made to feel and suffer the full penalties for such violations." This pledge was put into our handbook and most of us in the recent campaign turned to it with pride and reiterated our individual endorsement and promised to stand by and carry it out both in letter and in spirit. The voice of the people throughout this State was heard on the 3rd day of November and their individual endorsement evidenced by an overwhelming majority. And as for me, I need no persuasion now on the part of others to convince me that this legislation is necessary, wise and proper; that has already been settled in my mind.

In my feeble way I endeavored to persuade others during the campaign that some such measure as this would be wholesome, just and right and now for me to say that I was just partially convinced then of the position I took, to disown and disclaim now the sentiment I expressed then would not only be a ridiculous absurdity, but treachery in the highest degree. They tell us that the American Tobacco Co. will leave the State. But if by their leaving the doors of competition were thrown open on our tobacco markets, would not it be better for the farmer, who is now forced to take for his produce the price fixed by this Company? Don't be deceived, the American Tobacco Co. is not going to leave North Carolina. In the first place it can't afford it, and in the second place if it were to leave by virtue of this statute it would be a self-confessed criminal under the United States Statute, and their conviction in the federal Courts would be assured. Why should such a howl be raised by that Company anyway? Is it violating the law? If it is not, then it would not be amenable to this statute, on the other hand, if it is, surely it should suffer a penalty therefore like you, or I, or any other individual who violates the law. If we violate the law, we suffer its penalties and consequences, and I declare unto you that the American Tobacco Company is entitled to no more consideration at the hands of those who administer justice than the humblest citizen in the land. The very fundamental idea in the American policy, and one which characterizes it above all others, is

that of a square deal to all men; each standing upon his own feet with exclusive privileges or governmental aid to no man and no class of men. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none is the ideal, the attainment of which cost the lives of our forefathers, and yet it is this ideal that is being violated absolutely and continuously in the theory and in the practice of trusts and monopolies. A thorough study of its workings only reveal the fact that it has for its purpose the enrichment of a class or group of classes at the expense of the citizens at large, and no Government can long stand whose people perpetuate and sustain such a policy for it will always weave the power of the nation into webs of glory around the golden thrones of monied Kings. If righteousness is not the Supreme law, then existence is indeed a ridiculous tragedy. Where competition prevails equity and righteousness is in abundance. For competition is a natural power, one that was given to man to curb his avarice and it is dangerous to permit its operation to be interfered with.

Sub-section "A" is simply the enactment into Statute the pledge of the party, and provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to make or have an agreement with any other person, firm or corporation whereby to put down or keep down the prices of articles produced by the labor of others; and further provides for suitable and ample machinery for its enforcement. Surely this is not such drastic legislation as the opponents of the bill claim. If corporations have no such agreements, then they are not affected by this law, but if they have, then we owe it to the laboring class, the farmers of this State, that class termed the salt of the earth, who are the producers of those articles out of which they are being cheated and robbed by such agreements, to denounce such conduct and suppress its iniquity. The price of a commodity should be determined by the law of supply and demand and not by an agreement among members of monopolies as at present; and the only possible hope of relief from the present situation is to pave the way by legislation for competition the thing sought by this bill.

My friends, something not contemplated by those wise brave men who framed our government has crept into our life and institutions. The capital of this country has united in a war unto death with its labor. By assiduous approaches and dexterous management it has gradually encroached upon the administration of national affairs until today it boldly sits through its accredited representatives in the councils and cabinets of this nation. With a judgment cool and far-seeing, with a selfishness as unappeasable as the Scriptural horse leech it directs legislation and controls judicaries. It insolently walks through the Hall of congress of this country and puts its limitations around official conduct. Yes, combines and trusts, gigantic enough to impose conditions upon and dictate terms to that government which created them now bid defiance to the law and throttle competition. The healthful spirit of all commercial activity is being destroyed, the rights of free-born citizenship usurped and discarded by these monsters which ever-ride our legislatures, which over-ride the will of the people and which over-ride the principles of human justice. And I ask you here and now if it is not high time for this centralization of power and accumulation of wealth into the hands of a few, made possible by the manipulations of trusts and combines, to be checked? Agreeable to the principles of our Democratic government and in accordance with the historic tenets of democratic faith I believe the people themselves are not only the seat of political power

but also the source of economic wealth. I believe that true government and real prosperity comes from the masses and not from the classes, and in accordance with this idea I believe the voice of the masses should be heard in this matter and they should be given relief. Those people who earn their livelihood by the sweat of the brow are the principal ones who are demanding the passage of this law, those who by unjust and unfair means on the part of trusts and combines are kept upon a bare existence are those who demand its passage, yea, those who constitute a majority of our commonwealth, and who like a Rock-Bound Prometheus with the insidious elements of destruction gnawing at the very vitals of their existence are those who demand its passage and it is their cry that should be heeded, their condition that should be ameliorated, and I for one do not propose to be frightened by the threats of the American Tobacco Company, not influenced by their hypocritical pretense of fairness, but shall cast my vote for this measure that means so much to the people of North Carolina.

Prof. J. B. Carlyle at Ingleside.

The closing exercises of Ingleside Academy will take place on Friday, April 2nd, when an address will be delivered by Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest. He ranks with the best speakers of the state, and the people of the Ingleside section may congratulate themselves upon having the opportunity of hearing him.

To Our Contributors and Advertisers.

Beginning with next week we will print the TIMES on Thursday evenings instead of Thursday nights as heretofore, in order that we can have the papers distributed over the county on Friday. In the past, where the papers were carried on R. F. D. routes or star routes from offices other than Louisburg, they have not been going out until Saturday and sometimes Monday and in trying to avoid this delay it will necessitate the closing of our forms not later than 10 o'clock Thursday morning so that we may be able to get to press in time to save the mail on the 5 o'clock train. Our contributors will bear this in mind and send in their articles earlier than heretofore. This change will also make it necessary for all advertisers to get their change of copy for their advertisements in the office not later than 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

The change will make the paper a great deal more desirable to all concerned and we hope to have the support and co-operation of all our patrons in making it a success.

Base Ball.

The "Juniors" of Louisburg, went to Springhope Monday to play a game with the club at that place, and our boys report a good time. They say that they were treated warmly and the umpire gave them a "square deal." The names and positions of the Louisburg boys were as follows:

Pitcher—Osmond Hale.
Catcher—Julian Hart.
1st base—Graham Egerton.
2nd base—Tom Ruffin.
3rd base—Julian Pegram.
Short stop—Russell Harris.
R. F.—C. K. Cooke, Jr.
C. F.—Walter Waddell.
L. F.—Raymond Taylor.
The boys were accompanied by Messrs. J. J. Lancaster, J. A. Turner, Osmond Yarbore, V. C. Williams, J. L. Williams and Badger Hart. The game resulted in a score of 7 to 2 in favor of Louisburg.

THE MOVING PEOPLE.

THEIR MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

Those Who Have Visited Louisburg the Past Week—Those Who Have Gone Elsewhere for Business or Pleasure.

C. K. Cooke spent Tuesday in Raleigh.

Mr. W. M. Person attended Nash court this week.

Mrs. D. C. High returned Monday from a visit to friends in Raleigh.

Mrs. C. K. Cooke has returned from a visit to relatives in Raleigh.

Miss Sallie Allen returned Tuesday from a visit to friends in Norfolk.

Mrs. J. A. Fleming, of Middleburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. T. Wilder.

Miss Katie Farman returned Friday of last week from Northside, where she has been teaching.

Mr. Aaron Deitz left yesterday for Baltimore where he will purchase his spring stock of gent's furnishings, etc.

Mrs. J. H. Holloway returned this week from a visit to her people in Warren. She was accompanied by her niece who will spend some time with her.

Bank Checks.

There are many reasons why business men, and all other people for that matter, should deposit their money in banks and use checks in paying bills. An instance came under the editor's observation only last week. He paid a bill in Richmond by check in February, but the Richmond firm failed to give full credit for same, and when the firm came back at us, all we had to do to convene the book-keeper that we had paid the account was to produce the check with the firm's endorsement. It was a good receipt, and one which the book-keeper could not deny. "A word to the wise," &c.

A Lesson on Holding Cotton

A certain Cabarrus county farmer this week brought in his crop of cotton held from the season of 1907, consisting of fourteen bales. On Jan. 21, 1908, he was offered twelve and three-quarter cents per pound, but refused to sell being advised to hold for an advance in the market.

After holding his cotton for over a year he marketed this week, at nine and one-half cents, sustaining a loss of seventeen and one-half dollars per bale, or a total loss of two hundred and forty-five dollars.

We doubt very much whether this particular individual can be induced to hold cotton in years to come, and there are many instances where such losses have occurred through the endeavor to force up the price of the staple.

It would mean much more for the cotton belt section, to have marketed at once the entire crop when the money could be put into circulation, and debts paid, making it far more easy for all concerned. Yet we see farmers willing to tie up their season's work, allowing their bills to remain unpaid, embarrassing those who have extended to them favors, keeping the money out of circulation, and perhaps selling at a loss at some future date.—Real Estate Record.

Prosperity.

I do not know whether or not it has ever been worked out as a principal of political economy, but say how it is unquestionably true that wealth is, by nature, not aristocratic, but democratic. The poorer every other man is, the poorer you are. The richer every other man is, the richer you are. Every man whose earning power is below par, below normal, is a burden on the community; he drags down the whole

level of life, and every other man in the community is poorer by reason of his presence, whether he be white or black, or what not. Your untrained, inefficient man is not only a poverty breeder for himself but the contagion of it curses every man in the community that is guilty of leaving those untrained. The law of changeless justice decrees that you must rise or fall, decline or prosper, with your neighbor. You will be richer for his wealth, poorer for his poverty.

And so today every man who is filling an acre of land in the South so that it produces only half what intelligently directed labor would get out of it, is a burden on the community, is dragging down the level of life for every other man in the community. Suppose you are his fellow citizen; then because of his inefficiency, his poverty, because of failure to contribute to public funds and public movements, you must have poorer roads, poor schools, a meaner schoolhouse and court house, a shabbier church, lower priced lands, your teacher will be more poorly paid, your preacher's salary will be smaller, your newspaper will have a smaller circulation, your town will have a poorer market, your railroad smaller traffic, your merchant smaller trade, your bank smaller deposits, your manufacturer diminished patronage; and so on and so on.—C. H. Pee.

[Were wiser words along this line ever spoken?—EDITOR TIMES.]

We All Are Made of Dust.

If some folks would sometimes forget to be "stuck up" long enough to remember that in the original moulding we are all descended from common dust and unto dust will return; that real tests of gentility are not marked by the ordinary lines created by social position or wealth; and then unbend themselves from the imaginary lofty heights and circles with themselves long enough to get down to a free, off-hand, pure, unalloyed and unadulterated commingling with some of God's own people who perhaps have not been so fortunate in every respect as they, then there would be more of happiness, more of the Christ-spirit shown, and there would be fewer people to fret over a thousand and one little things and harts that come through the failure of one class to establish a select caste that is wholly pleasing and of another to reach the unsatisfying joys of commingling with a class for which they feel themselves fitted by nature, but from which they are either excluded or in which they are received with scant welcome. There are real differences in men and women. They are such as establish character, refinement and culture, intelligence, spirituality. There are imaginary differences that make the foolish appear more foolish, and true worth to stand out more clearly. Let us remember the parable of the good Samaritan who befriended the despised Jew. For all times there have been differences in social standing established by birth, education, habits, etc., and perhaps for all time to come this will continue. It is not natural that ungenial natures be long associated, and any effort to bring this about would prove a failure. But there are some social practices that ought not to be magnified; and thoughtful, God-fearing and God-servant and sensible people will give no heed to them.—Ex.

In Memory of Mr. J. M. Stallings

Our community has been made sad by the death of our good friend, Jas. M. Stallings. While a terrible, lingering disease had prepared our minds for the separation, yet our hearts were greatly saddened when we heard that he was no more. Mr. Stallings was a man of peculiar originality, a deep thinker, a wise counselor, a strong friend, and best

of all, an earnest lover of the truth, and one who feared not to stand up for the right.

He was ever a kind, sympathetic friend of the young, and especially tender and loving toward little children.

Since my early boyhood he ever manifested an interest in me, and often have I felt benefited by his advice.

To truly know and appreciate him was to be his friend.

When the dark angel of death shall have severed this body and spirit of mine, O, I would not believe but that I shall feel in the realms of Eternity, somewhere, somehow, his love and friendship again.

He was tenderly nursed by kind relatives and friends, but his task was finished and God called him home to rest.

Peace to his memory!

S. H. B.

Where to Find It.

Here is a list of passages whose locations should be familiar to every Christian:

- The Lord's Prayer—Matthew 6.
- The Commandments—Exodus 20.
- The Beatitudes—Matthew 5.
- Paul's Conversion—Acts 9.
- Christ's Great Prayer—John 17.
- The Prodigal Son—Luke 15.
- The Ten Virgins—Matthew 25.
- Parable of the Talents—Matthew 25.

- Abiding Chapter—John 15.
- Resurrection Chapter—1 Cor. 15.
- Shepherd Chapter—John 10.
- Love Chapter—1 Cor. 13.
- Tongue Chapter—James 3.
- Armor Chapter—Ephesians 6.
- Traveler's Psalm—Psalm 21.
- Bible Study Psalm—Psalm 119.
- Greatest Verse—John 3:16.
- Great Invention—Revelation 22:17; Isaiah 55:1.

Rest Verse—Matthew 11:28.

Worker's Verse—1 Timothy 2:15.

Another Worker's Verse—Psalm 124:6.

How to be saved—Acts 6:31.

Should I Confess Christ?—Romans 10:9.

Teacher's Verse—Daniel 12:3.

The Great Commission—Mark 16:15.

Christ's Last Command—Acts 1:8.

Christian Outlook.

Laurel Items.

As I haven't seen any news from here lately I will send in a few items.

The farmers are very busy plowing, getting ready to plant their crops for this year.

The Mt. Zion Academy school closed last Tuesday on account of the illness of Miss Lillie Crudup's sister. Miss Lillie is a good teacher and will be greatly missed by her scholars and friends.

Miss Annie Foster is visiting her friend, Miss Mianie Strickland, in Louisburg.

There was a candy party at Mr. E. L. Carrigle's last Saturday night in honor of Misses Alma and May Pegram, of Louisburg.

Mrs. Mary Hicks returned home Saturday from a visit to her brother, W. D. Foster, who lives near Manson.

Mrs. S. J. Person is visiting her brother, Mr. Smith, in Oxford.

Mr. B. T. Person gave a concert at Mt. Zion Academy last Saturday night and it was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

Miss Martha Mann is visiting Miss Lula Est Person.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Foster spent the day last Sunday with his mother.

Misses Lonnie Foster and Alice Hines closed their school at Aleri Friday and returned home Friday evening.

Used L.