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POU CLEANS UP COOLEY

THE DEBATE A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.

The Joint Speaking Between the Democratic and Republican Candidates for Congress.

According to the announcement the joint debate between Hon. E. W. Pou, Democratic candidate for Congress and R. A. P. Cooley, the Republican candidate for the same office, took place in the Opera House here last Friday afternoon. The house was crowded with people and when the speakers appeared upon the stage loud calls for Pou sounded all through the house. After the agreement between the speakers was announced Mr. Cooley came forward and delivered the first speech without being introduced. His former friends here, as well as all others, were thoroughly disgusted with his talk as it consisted of mudslinging and bringing charges which were without foundation. His speech was typically republican throughout, although he openly stated he would not vote the republican ticket. He proceeded to read his platform and to comment thereon, after which he was asked by one in the audience "if he had not written same after he was defeated for solicitor in the primary." Cooley talked for one hour and fifteen minutes and has never explained nothing save the fact that although the people had turned him down as their choice he would run just the same. He denounced Butlerism and the past record of the republican party in the strongest language, but still had the nerve to ask the republicans to vote for him and also the democrats to "sneak in a ticket for him," and promised them that if he could do nothing for them he could at least draw his salary.

After a very pretty introductory speech by Senator B. T. Holden, Hon. E. W. Pou came to the front amid a roaring house of applause. It was several minutes before he could speak but when the people would hear him he began by stating that he felt more like making apologies for Mr. Cooley to his friends for his betrayal than he did to answer his speech. However he proceeded to explain the charges made against him and did it to the entire satisfaction of the large audience. When he began to touch upon Mr. Cooley's remarks he called for him to come out from behind the curtains and take his medicine like a man as he would make him tired of it before he was through, at which time the house fairly roared with applause and calls for Cooley to show himself. When he came Mr. Pou began his work and when he had finished it was well done. The people easily saw that Mr. Cooley had played two parts exactly opposite and he was left in a position that people of intelligence can not endure. In his remarks Mr. Pou stated that Cooley had heard a voice and was answering to it. That he was not running for Congress in reality but for a federal office.

The occasion was indeed a complete victory for Mr. Pou and our people rejoice in the opinion that his majority will be greatly increased in November.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pou said:

"I listened to a speech from a prominent Republican the other night, in which he quoted numerous prices received by our farmers for what they produced and sold during one of the years of Mr. Cleveland's second administration. My opponent, Mr. Cooley, must have heard the same speech, for he is using the same argument.

These Republican spellbinders are fond of talking about five-cent cotton under Cleveland, but they forget to tell you about four-cent cotton

under President McKinley. They are fond of quoting the low price of country produce under Cleveland, but they forget to tell you about the lower prices which you farmers received for the same country produce under McKinley; and my friends, those lower prices were paid to you for what you produced and what you sold a good long time after Mr. McKinley was elected President and had gotten his high-tariff bill through Congress. Here are some of your McKinley Protection High Prices:

New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

Cotton Futures:	
December	5.65
January	5.68
February	5.71
March	5.77
April	5.82

"Spot cotton brought in the city of Raleigh on that same day prices as follows:

Good cotton	5 1-8 to 5 3-8 cents
Low grades	4 1-8 to 5 cents

Receipts, 375 bales.

"Think of those prices, if you please! Good white cotton selling for 5 1-8 cents per pound, and low grades selling for 4 1-8 cents per pound! And that was on December 6th, nine full months after Mr. McKinley had been inaugurated; and you will find that these prices continued for months longer. You will find also that when a rise at last did come, that rise in price was not confined to the United States. When prices went up here, they went up in Europe also, and I never yet have heard even a Republican contend that a tariff in America put up the market price of anything in Europe.

"Now, this same Republican orator had a good deal to say about the prices of country produce under Mr. Cleveland—not a word about low prices for country produce under Mr. McKinley. Mr. Cooley certainly must have heard that speech.

"Now let me do a little quoting myself. Here are some of your McKinley high prices:

Raleigh, June 27, 1897.

Produce Market:	
Good spring chickens	12 1-2c.
Grown hens	20 to 22c.
Eggs	10 to 11c.
Butter	15 to 17 1/2c.
New honey	7 1-2 to 8c.

"Why don't they tell you about those prices? Did Mr. Cleveland put down the price of eggs to ten cents a dozen in June, when he went out of office four months before that date? Oh, my friends, is there no deliverance from demagoguery? Of course, no man of intelligence, no man who reads or thinks, is going to be fooled by this sort of stuff. But, honestly, are you all not tired of hearing it?

"Here are some other McKinley high prices all along during that year:

Wheat	69 3-8 to 69 5-8
Corn	24 3-8 to 25 1-4
Oats	18 to 18 5-8
Lard	3.90 to 3.95
Short ribs	3.90 to 4.10

"Mr. Cooley used to be fair about this argument, but he is becoming a demagogue just like the rest of the crowd who try to deceive the people into believing that Mr. Cleveland was responsible for five-cent cotton and fifty-cent wheat. Now, I do not stand here and charge that Mr. McKinley was responsible for the low prices I have quoted, but I do say that he is no more entitled to credit for the high prices which you farmers have received for some of the things you produce than Governor Aycock or Governor Glenn or Governor Kitchin. These men came into office in North Carolina. High prices for some of the products of the farm came along with them. They are entitled to just as much if not more of credit than either McKinley or Roosevelt or Taft. Cotton, they tell me, has crossed the 15-cent line. Kitchin is Governor. Therefore Kitchin put up the price of cotton to 15 cents and better. Cotton crossed the 15 cent line yesterday. The King of Portugal had just lost his throne. Therefore, the revolution in Portugal put up the price of cotton."

HEED THIS CALL.

CLARION CALL TO YOUNG MEN.

North Carolina's Grand Old Man Appeals to Young Men to Take Part to Preserve Good Government by Working in The Democratic Ranks.

Greenville, N. C. Oct. 15.—Ex-Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis, the Grand Old Man of North Carolina, today issued this clarion call to the young men of North Carolina:

I have always taken a deep and abiding interest in the young men and I have done what I could to promote their welfare. I have in public and private life tried to make it easy for the young men to become educated, fitted and trained for the duties of life and have in public addresses and private admonition urged them to make the most of their opportunities.

I have associated much with the young people and to this fact I attribute much of the continued active, hopeful, happy life I lead.

Because of these things I do not feel that I am violating the rules of propriety in these words of advice and encouragement to the young men of my State.

I cannot and do not advise you to become politicians and seekers after office, but I do insist that you owe a duty to your State and to society that you can only discharge by an active participation in public affairs.

But how shall you discharge these public duties?

In the first place you should set a high standard of Public Morality and Public Service and insist that those who seek the favors of the Public shall measure up to them. Set high ideals and strive to live up to them yourselves and teach your fellows by precept and example to do likewise. In public matters seek only the public good and use only methods that are honest and just.

Avoid the man who would prostitute the public service to his private gain. Shun as you would a deadly pestilence the party that would debauch the young manhood of the State for party success or that even directly or indirectly advocates measures which tend to produce such results. Having fixed upon high ideals in public life stand by them and defend them.

But ours is a Government by Party. Whether we would have it so or not the fact is that party policies and party practice largely determine the policy and practice of the Government. So if you propose to take an active part in public affairs in our State it is necessary for you to ally yourself with one or the other of the two political parties which seek control of the State Government. Which shall it be?

The principles of the Republican Party as a National Party are fundamentally wrong. It teaches that the power to levy taxes and collect revenues for the support of the Government carries with it the power to distribute the burdens of supporting the Government unequally. Under the guise of protecting certain industries the Government may make laws to enrich one class of men at the expense of another class. Democracy says that the burdens and blessings of Government should be distributed on all alike. Republicanism says not so, but that these burdens and blessings should be distributed according to the sweet will of the few who dictate the making of the laws. It is the privilege and the duty of the young men to stand with the party which stands for equality of opportunity in the race of life. I warn you against seductive appeal that is sometimes addressed to you to join this or that party on the plea that it may offer personal advantage. Public service and human welfare are the considerations

that ought to weigh with a high-minded manhood.

When the young men come to form their party affiliations in this State not one should have the slightest difficulty in making his selection between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democratic party has ever stood for high ideals and wrought magnificent results. The Republican party has stood for low ideals and when it was given power has brought wreck and ruin in its wake and shame and disgrace upon the State.

I became a worker in the Democratic party in the days just preceding the war and I saw its victories and achievements then. I assisted in its reorganization after the war and I have worked with it and for it ever since. I have seen it go down in defeat twice during these long years from 1865 to 1910 and, oh! what dark and damning pages were written in my State's History during these two Republican Administrations. There cannot be one among you who would not wipe out blots upon the fair name of dear old State if you could. That cannot be done but I will tell you what you can do. You can unite with the party that his twice redeemed the State from unworthy rule.

I have seen the Democratic party take charge of the Government of the State when she lay prostrate under Republican oppressions, when her people were poor and almost hopeless, when the school houses were closed and the teacher was silent, when ruin and despair seemed to brood over the land. And under Democratic rule I have seen the dark clouds pass away and hope revived. I have seen the school houses opened and the teacher abroad in the land. I have seen Good Government take place of bad government and law and order reign everywhere.

I have seen poverty give way to prosperity and the mourning of the people turned into joy. I have seen the State rise from the wreck and ruin wrought by Republican misrule and take her place under Democratic rule among the foremost States in this great Union of States.

It is in the ranks of this great and glorious party whose records are so full of magnificent achievement that I invite my dear young friends to come and share with us in labors and triumphs in upbuilding in the State.

THOMAS J. JARVIS.

Rev. L. S. Massey to Preach.

We are requested to state that Rev. L. S. Massey, editor of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, will preach in the Methodist church on next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. His sermon will be to the Woman's Home Mission Society of the church, however, the entire public is cordially invited to be present and hear him.

A Big Improvement.

One of the biggest improvements that has been made in Louisburg in some time is the taking down the trees on court square. The trees were all dead and dying and presented a very ugly appearance. Now that they are down the square will be graded and sown in grass, and concrete walks will be made to the court house. When completed it will be a place of beauty and the only thing the people of Franklin county will have there to be ashamed of is the old court house. We understand that a new forty shous-and-dollar court house could be built here at a cost to the taxpayers not to exceed three cents on the one hundred dollars and nine cents on the poll.

There were numbers of people here Monday from many parts of the county who expressed themselves in the language "that a new court house should be built at once."

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.

R. F. Fuller visited Raleigh Monday.

Dr. W. B. Bullock, of Hester, was in town yesterday.

J. I. Gillie, of Norfolk, was a visitor to Louisburg the past week.

Miss Netta Gulley, of Wake Forest, is visiting, Mrs. G. A. Ragsdale.

Mr. Wm. Bailey and family returned Monday from a visit to Raleigh.

Mrs. Burroughs Allen returned the past week from a visit to Asheville.

Miss Daisy Allen, of Raleigh, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Burroughs Allen.

Mrs. C. W. Robinson, of Stem, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Furgonson.

Messrs. O. R. Smith and A. W. Pate, of Henderson, were in town Monday.

Mrs. L. E. Scoggin and little son left Monday to visit her people in Warrenton.

Misses Sue and Mary House, of Thelma, are visiting their sister, Mrs. G. R. Scoggin.

Dr. E. S. Green and wife, of Monroe, spent a few days the past week with his people here.

Hon. Franklin McNeil, Corporation Commissioner and Mr. A. J. Maxwell, Secretary to the Commission, were in town Saturday. They came over to investigate the conveniences of the S. A. L. station for passengers.

Birthday Party.

Little Rowland, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Nash, celebrated his seventh birthday on last Monday evening. Quite a number of his little friends had been invited and the children all enjoyed the occasion. After having amused themselves with different games they were all taken into the nicely decorated dining room where delightful refreshments were served. This occasion will long be remembered by the little ones who attended.

Fair Train Wrecked.

The engine of the special fair train was wrecked on the yards here Wednesday morning by running off the track at the derailing switch. For some cause the engineer on the special did not see or know the switch was there and the entire locomotive with the exception of the front truck left the track. The regular Louisburg train pulled the excursion out a little late and the engine of the special was placed back on the track a little later. There was no damage save slight to the track.

Ivey Stone.

By far the most interesting social event of the season, in the vicinity of Cedar Rock, took place Wednesday afternoon, October 19, 1910, when Mr. Worley Howard Ivey, of Scotland Neck, led to Hymen's Alter Miss Anna Mary Stone, the only daughter of Mr. W. O. Stone, one of Franklin county's most prosperous merchants and planters. Miss Stone possesses those graces which adorn true womanhood, also having the power to win and retain friends.

Mr. Ivey is a representative of a prominent family in Halifax county, being a man of sterling worth, successful, well and widely known in business circles.

The church, a scene of loveliness, was beautifully and tastefully decorated with potted plants and golden rods.

Despite the inclement weather,

long before the bridal party arrived, the church was filled with expectant faces.

Just before the party entered, Miss Belle Strickland, of Louisburg, sang in a most impressive manner the beautiful song, "When Love Abides."

Miss Nellie Sledge, presiding at the organ, rendered beautifully the strains of the march from Lohengrin, entered, preceded by the ushers, Messrs. J. R. and Oliver Perry; both of Mapleville, then came the attendants as follows: Misses Emma Ivey, Scotland Neck, with Mr. A. B. Perry, Louisburg; Miss Lilla Jones, Cedar Rock, with Mr. Charlie Stanton, Scotland Neck; Miss Annie Fuller, Moulton, with Mr. Ferril Parrish, Cedar Rock; then the bride with her maid of honor, Miss Lillie Glasgow, Cedar Rock; they were met at the altar by the groom with his best man, Mr. Arthur House, Scotland Neck; Rev. G. M. Duke, pastor of the bride pronounced the solemn vows that made them husband and wife.

During the ceremony was rendered the soft, sweet melody "Flower Song."

The bride was gowned in a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, with hat and gloves to match. The bridesmaids were becomingly attired in white.

At the church door stood automobiles to take the bridal party to Scotland Neck, the home of the groom, where a reception will be rendered them to night.

The presents were numerous and costly, which attests the popularity of the couple.

The Deestrick Skuwl'

Under the auspices of the Ladies of the Home Mission Society of the Methodist church "The Deestrick Skuwl," a most entertaining little drama, will be presented in the opera house here in two weeks by local talent. The proceeds from this entertainment will go to the carpet fund of the Methodist church. The exact date for its presentation will be announced later and we are sure our people will give them a full house.

Delegates.

The following delegates have been appointed by J. R. Collier, President Louisburg Chamber of Commerce, to attend a meeting of the North Carolina Drainage Association to be held at Wilmington, November 22, 1910: W. O. Stone, W. M. Person, W. D. Upchurch, B. W. Ballard, J. B. King, William Bailey, R. L. Stokes, R. S. Foster, W. B. Coppedge, C. C. Winston.

First Voters Club.

There will be a meeting on Monday night at the Democratic headquarters in Louisburg for the young men who have become 21 years old in the past two years, and all others who have never voted in a State election. The object of this meeting is to organize a First Voters Club. All young men in Franklin are requested to be present, or send your name to J. A. Turner so it can be enrolled as a member.

Louisburg Markets.

The tobacco market continues strong and good prices still prevail. The sales made the past week have proven satisfactory to the many farmers here both from home and abroad. The Louisburg market is proving itself a friend to the farmers.

The cotton market is still in good shape and right much of the staple is being sold here. It was sold here yesterday for 14 1-2 cents per pound. All other produce is in great demand and the prices are holding up good. Whatever you have to sell bring it to Louisburg.