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THE LUMBER-BRIDGE NEWS.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C.

REV. P. R. LAW, D. D., - - EDITOR.

All in all, our country never made such crops as are to be harvested in 1905. In the case of some of the leading crops there was a larger yield in the past, but taken as a whole this is a record breaking year. There should be and is prosperity within our borders. The obligation to general thanksgiving is very great. Our people ought to be happy. The kindness of the God of Providence is amazing. It is wholly undeserved. There are great national sins that are perpetrated most ruthlessly. Little or no united effort is seen to arrest great public wrong-doings. Yet the seasons are favorable to our great industry, agriculture.

Mr. Bryan said before he sailed that the popular things President Roosevelt has done were conformity to Democratic precedent. Assume this to be correct. Then the courage, integrity and intelligence of the president get a high compliment at the hands of the distinguished Nebraskan. Policies become helpful or hurtful by turns. What would be hurtful today would be helpful tomorrow. That either party can lay claim to wisdom and for the endorsement of the country by adhering unwaveringly to the same policy under all shifting conditions is foolishness. The party that adapts itself to the needs demanded by the progress of the world from term to term is worthiest of support. Both of the great parties have had sagacious policies. Neither has a right to say it has had a monopoly of them. That the president stands ready to seize upon all that is best for the good of the country, regardless of its source, is altogether to his credit.

Thousands will be glad when the clash of the newspapers in Charlotte with their printers is ended. We are in sympathy fully with the papers. They are doing just what we would do. If the members of the typographical union who are participating in the strike were in the place of the papers they would adopt the course no doubt the papers have adopted. The golden rule should prevail. Alas it does not. The love for notoriety, the delight in contention, the thirst for power, the greed for money in the management of labor unions of all kinds, are elements that are giving trouble everywhere. Organizations are legitimate, are desirable when used righteously, but in many ways hurtful to all classes when abused by the play of unholy impulses. In the Charlotte struggle the printers are not to be excused.

An unpleasant but true view of life, as lived by fallen man is that of crushing one another and remorsefully rising upon the ruins wrought thereby to earthly fortune and fame. It is an unholy struggle one sees. Let no one suppose that it is peculiar to the rich or poor. Both are in the hottest of the struggle. The one will trample upon you as quickly as the other. If any are not doing it the reason is found in a lack of ability or opportunity. He only acts rightly who is moved thereto in some way by the gospel. The golden rule introduces righteousness into the doings of life and the golden rule becomes possible as a power only by the advent and influence of the gospel. A world blessed with peace and equity in the transactions of business and social life is a boon, and the gospel is for this life only therefore most desirable.

It appears that at the election in Wadesboro, which was carried by the wet party, with which a majority of the whites voted, much money was used by the whiskey element. We are told this by a citizen of the town. One man, who does not live in the town, either as his own contribution or as a representative of others, gave twenty-five hundred dollars to win it. Now we are to have a Hamlet II. Another fountain of evil, another great temptation is

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ADDRESS.

To Cotton Planters, Merchants and Bankers, by Harvie Jordan, President Southern Cotton Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Association, held at Asheville, N. C., September 6-8, 1905, where representatives from each cotton producing State and Territory were present, a report on the condition of the cotton crop made up to August, 25th, was carefully compiled from returns of more than 15,000 correspondents showing a condition of 78 per cent as compared with a condition of 84 per cent for a corresponding period of 1904. An estimate of the crop for this season based on reports from the same correspondents indicated a yield of 9,588,333 bales of cotton. Taking this information as a guide in connection with the present enormous demand for spot cotton by the spinners of the world, the present high prices of cotton goods, and the heavy cost to the producers for cultivating and harvesting this crop, the committee agreed that eleven cents as a minimum price, basis middling at all interior points, would be a reasonable and conservative price to be asked by the producers this season for their staple. It has been generally reported, and not publicly denied, that spinners can pay twelve cents per pound for middling cotton at the present time and still make good profits in the manufacture of the raw material into the finished fabric. Peace has been recently declared between Russia and Japan. The whole civilized world is in a most prosperous condition and the spindles in all the cotton mills of Europe and America are running night and day to supply the tremendous demands for cotton goods.

CONSUMPTION UNPRECEDENTED.

The enormous crop of American cotton reaching the unprecedented figures of nearly 14,000,000 bales has been easily absorbed by the spinners at an average price of nine cents per pound. Of this crop there was only a small reserve stock of little more than a million bales to be carried into the season of 1905-6 on the first day of September. If no more than ten million bales of cotton are harvested this season to be added to the small reserve stock carried over from the crop of 1904, the mills of the world, at the present rate of consumption, will face a famine in raw cotton before another crop can be planted, cultivated and placed upon the market. The mills have contracted for many months ahead for the delivery of goods to be manufactured out of cotton yet to be bought from the producers. The Exporters have sold to the spinners cotton to be delivered in the future months which is yet to be bought from the producers. The spinners and the Exporters are heavily short, with nothing but paper contracts in their possession, while the farmers of the South hold the spot cotton in their hands and control absolutely the key to the situation. Will the farmers take advantage of the splendid position they occupy, and like men, assert their rights to demand a fair price for this crop at the hands of the buyers? Will not the merchants and local bankers throughout the South line up solidly in unbroken ranks with the farmers against the combinations that are so actively at work to depress prices and defeat the will of the people?

MUST DO OUR DUTY.

Every man in the South, no matter what his avocation, is expected to do his duty during the coming months and to throw their full moral and financial ability in

the great fight that we have engaged in. The "Bear" speculators of Wall Street and London are using every device known to human ingenuity to depress prices. The International Cotton Spinners of Great Britain have combined to crush the present efforts of the farmers to maintain fair prices, and Exporters are doing all in their power to hammer down the market. The solution of the problem is easy and simple. The ability of the farmers to win this fight is unquestioned. Stand together as brothers, battling for the protection of your firesides and your homes, your wives, children and your country. Stop selling cotton at present prices. Call upon your merchants and bankers to aid you in the heroic struggle that lies ahead. Store your cotton in the seed wherever possible and do not have it ginned until later in the season. Store the lint cotton under good sheds to keep it dry on the farm or place it in warehouses, where the receipts are needed as collateral to borrow money to meet maturing obligations. All other lines of business borrow money, why not the farmers, when by so doing they can hold their cotton off the market and materially advance its price? Pay no attention to the "bearish" literature being printed and circulated broadcast throughout the South. This is done with but one object and that to discourage and induce you to sell your cotton at prices below its value. As producers you know that the crop is short and that unless you get good prices, at least eleven cents per pound, there will be but little or no profit in this crop.

Hold your cotton and check up the present heavy receipts and demand not less than eleven cents for every pound of middling cotton you have to offer. The Southern Cotton Association, The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, The American Society of Equity, The Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina have all agreed on the minimum price of eleven cents and the membership of these powerful organizations, standing together in unity and harmony, can defy the combinations of the world and win another notable victory, the like of which was never witnessed before.

Call your county and district meetings throughout the entire belt. Build up your membership in the Southern Cotton Association and stand firmly together for justice and protection. If you will check the sale of your cotton for 80 or 60 days this Association will guarantee an advance in the price easily to eleven cents per pound. Do not rush your cotton on a depressed market, but sell slowly and prove to the world beyond all question of doubt that Southern farmers have the ability, the determination and the strength to force the world to recognize their power in maintaining a fair price for their products.

The Southern Cotton Association must be maintained and financed by the farmers of the South. Its power to protect the interest of the producers is recognized and feared by all the leading speculative and cotton interests of America and Europe. If we go down in defeat the enemy will be merciless and it will take twenty years for the South to recover again. Stand by the Association and thereby protect your individual interests. The South is both mentally and financially able to manage and protect her interests from the dominating and devastating hands of her enemies.

Last January the price of cotton was depressed to six cents per pound and the Southern Cotton

Association was organized at the New Orleans Convention Jan. 26, 1904, to bring about harmony among the producers, merchants and bankers so as to advance the price to ten cents per pound. The world knows that through this powerful organization the price of spot cotton was advanced to ten cents in the South on July 3rd, just five months later. Not only this, but the assistance given the "Bear" operators by certain officials in the United States Department of Agriculture was exposed through the efforts of the Association and the rescals were promptly turned out. This work has already saved millions of dollars to the South and will continue to do so if fostered and maintained by the people. If the South could advance the price of a 14,000,000 bale crop from 6 cents to 10 cents, clearly it would require but little co-operative effort to secure not less than eleven cents for a 10,000,000 bale crop.

Let the people know the truth, know the power of their strength and then let them act promptly and the victory for higher prices will soon be won, then their great staple will be selling at its real value to the world.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 20, 1905.

Elrod News.

Mr. I. T. McLean, of Ashpole, is visiting Mr. R. W. Bullard.

Quarterly meeting at Rowland last Sunday. A few of our people attended.

Mr. Will Currie, of Maxton, was in our community Sunday evening.

Miss Ora Paul and brother, of Parish, Fla., are visiting at the home of Mr. L. W. Bullard.

Mr. C. T. Pate went to Laurel Hill Sunday evening.

Miss Tiny Chappell was at Pembroke Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Blue, of Laurinburg, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Pate.

Rev. W. W. Willis, of Latta, S. C., was here last week.

Messrs. Carl McLean and Messrs. of Ashpole, were here Sunday evening.

Mr. J. A. McRae and little son, of Pates, were at Mr. L. W. Bullard's Sunday.

The following names of children were on "Honor roll" last month: Frankie Pipkin, Lorena McCall, Juliet Bullard, Mae McCall, Lysday Norment, V. Bridgers, Sam Bridgers, and Zeb McCall.

Mr. L. W. Paul went to Ashpole Sunday.

Lumber Bridge Locals.

The sale of the Townsend Hotel in Red Springs fell through as some one expressed it. Ben Townsend runs it and his boarders say they are glad. They are delighted with the service. The business of the hotel has increased greatly of late. It is good property, an imposing building, on an ideal site, surrounded by lovely grounds and in a fine town for a large patronage.

The Presbyterians of Red Springs are expecting Rev. J. C. McCall, of Cleburne, Texas, to assume the pastorate of their church 1st of December.

Fayetteville Presbytery will meet next Tuesday at 40 a. m. in Centre church.

Mr. Neill Conoly is the delegate to Presbytery from Shannon church.

Mr. J. P. Malloy came and went last week carrying back his family to his home in Peoria, Ga., where he is prospering.

Mr. J. V. Martin, who opened up a jewelry shop in the Edwards Building on 4th street, has moved his stock of goods to a store back of Messrs. Caldwell & Carlyle's store.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of the County Board of Commissioners was held at the court house Monday. The following were present: R. R. Barnes, chairman, J. W. Carter, A. R. McEachern and J. A. Hodgkin, commissioners.

It was ordered that the Rowland Land & Improvement company be given a rebate of \$17.60; ordered that petition of new road from Floral College to Wilson P. church (colored) be allowed, and notice sent out; ordered that petition of Blue Springs township, new road to Carthage Road at Lilies Chapel P. church, be granted; ordered that rebate \$72.24 and \$28.85 Roanoke R. R. & L. Co., be cancelled; ordered that bill of G. B. McLeod \$22.85 and \$13.80 be allowed; ordered that petition of J. D. and D. M. Rogers be allowed to erect phone poles from Rochester to Fair Bluff; ordered that bill of D. W. Biggs \$108.15, supplies for jail, be allowed; ordered that bill of Joel Stone, \$10.10 lumber and work building bridge on Ashpole Swamp, be allowed; ordered that F. J. Meares be allowed \$85.15 for keeping County Home; ordered that H. D. McNeill be allowed \$6.00 for repairing McNeill's bridge; ordered that gate be erected at Fair Bluff access to the public road and instruct Mr. Oliver to attend to same; ordered by the Board that they withhold final judgment with reference to the public road in Red Springs township, represented C. G. Vardell and others, petitioners, and J. T. Denny and others, respondents, until Tuesday October 17th, 1905, and that said Board is to visit the premises in question on said October 17th, to further consider this matter; ordered that bill of C. W. Jones \$16.30 for work and lumber on Marsh Bridge be paid. The Board then adjourned to meet again Tuesday October 10th, 1905.

Jury List.

The following is the jury list for the November term of court: First Week—J. E. Pate, N. B. Thompson, J. E. Smith, S. W. Fowler, Angus McLaurin, J. A. Grooms, J. S. Willis, Luther Ammonds, N. L. Sinclair, Alfordville; E. C. McNeill, J. B. McCallum, D. P. McLeod, Red Springs; A. T. Stubbs, Mack N. Patterson, A. G. Mitchell, A. L. Grimsley, Thompsons; H. B. Jennings, D. C. Sinclair, E. B. Freeman, Lumberton; T. S. Tolar, J. H. Tyson, J. M. Breeden, St. Pauls; Malcom McMillan, Parkton; R. F. D., N. M. Caddell, C. C. York, Maxton; M. A. Clark, Archie A. McInnis, J. W. McPhaul, C. B. Parker, Blue Springs; W. A. Smith, Burnt Swamp; W. S. Small, Back Swamp; Amos Rozier, J. Ira Townsend, J. Chason, Howellsville; Wm. L. Little, Lumber Bridge; D. R. Hardin, Sterling.

Second Week—G. B. Kinlaw, James G. Smith, Howellsville; W. C. Townsend, Raft Swamp; C. P. Grantham, O. B. Braswell, W. L. Townsend, J. L. Stewart, Thompsons; James Norton, Blue Springs; C. B. Pate, J. L. Shaw, Neill Shaw, J. R. Rackley, Lumber Bridge; Arch McDuffie, Saddle Tree; Charlie Ray, Maxton; J. A. Love, Red Springs; N. J. McRimmon, Alfordville; G. W. Jones, Lumberton; J. B. McCormick, Parkton.

Millinery Opening.

The hats on exhibition at the Fall Millinery Opening of Mrs. Peterson and Miss Breese were many and beautiful. As is usually the case, the store was crowded both days with visitors and purchasers, who could but be suited among such a display of beautiful and stylish headgear. The visitors were greatly pleased, and we learn that the sales of this reliable firm more than repaid their trouble in arranging the display.

To Members of the Cotton Growers' Association.

You have doubtless noticed that at the meeting on the 27th of September the County Cotton Growers Association adopted the action of the Asheville Convention, which was to hold cotton for eleven cents. After the 10th of October no man can be a true member of the Association that will sell a bale of cotton for less than eleven cents.

There is only one reason that cotton is not selling today for eleven cents or higher, and that is because people who use it can buy it for less. We have had unusually good weather to gather the crop. The ginners report was constructed by the trade to be bullish, while in truth and fact it there was a big crop of cotton made it would have been the most bearish ginners report we have had, owing to the fact that we have had the earliest matured crop that we have had in years. There is undoubtedly a great demand for cotton this year; there is good business in the dry goods trade; and there is only one thing necessary for the growers to get a good price for their cotton, and that is to withhold it from the market until it is needed.

Good common business sense is a good rule by which to weigh all business matters and it applies equally as well to cotton. If you could buy at a low price the things that you have to buy in sufficient quantity to serve your purpose, you certainly would not pay a higher price for it. That is the condition with the people who are using cotton. It makes no difference how much they can afford to pay for it, so long as they can get their supply at ten cents they are not going to pay more, and if they can get it at eleven cents they are not going to pay twelve.

The world is with us. Every time cotton goes below ten cents the people who are not members of the Association refuse to sell and it reacts. Therefore, if we refuse to sell it for less than eleven cents there is no doubt but that it will command that price in a very short time.

A. J. MCKINNON,
President Robeson County Cotton Growers Association.

Alfordville Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Boney and children, of Wallace, N. C., have been visiting in this community.

The farmers are putting on graceful smiles these days. Cotton you know, is 10 cent.

Rev. W. T. Walker, after a months outing has returned to the delight of his many friends.

Mrs. Bettie Alford, of Latta, S. C., has returned home after spending sometime with Mr. J. E. Alford and other relatives.

Quarterly meeting was held at the new Methodist church at Rowland Saturday and Sunday.

We are sorry to report Mr. Scotch McCallum's little son Claud, not improved much.

Sorry to learn that Mr. Henry John, a prosperous farmer of Alfordville, has sold out and expects to move to his future home at Raeford sometime before Xmas.

Messrs. Houston and Carter, from Fla., spent Thursday night at Mr. D. A. McLean's.

Mrs. Harvey Baker, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Sellie Sinclair, of Rowland, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Alford this week.

Miss Laura McCallum, who is in very feeble health is better at this time. Her niece Mrs. Monroe, is now visiting her.

Carl Alford, Jr., has another bad attack of white swelling; hope he will soon be ready for school again.

The farmers of this community are about through picking cotton.

The Columbia Hotel is receiving a fresh coat of paint.