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MR. HORNE GIVES HIS PLATFORM

Rather Disapproves of Public Discussions

FAVORS PROHIBITION

Opposes Permitting Railroads to Earn Dividends on Watered Stock—Strong for Agricultural and Industrial Development and Education—Trusts Are Rates of Commerce.

By EDWARD L. CONN.

Wadesboro, N. C., Feb. 22.—Hon. Ashley Horne, of Johnston, also a strong candidate for Governor, was unable to be present at today's meeting as had been hoped.

He sent, however, an address to the people, which was read in his behalf and made a most favorable impression. The letter of Mr. Horne was as follows:

Mr. Horne's Letter.

Mr. James A. Lockhart, Chairman.

Wadesboro, N. C., February 21, 1907.

My Dear Sir—I wish to express my appreciation of the invitation you so kindly extended me to be present at your celebration on the 22nd of February. I wish that my engagements would permit me the pleasure of mixing with your people, and shaking hands with them, even if I did not make a speech on the occasion. Speaking is not my specialty; I only claim to be a business man. Remembering, however, some of the experiences of our party in the past when our Democratic candidates have joined in public discussions, and loving the welfare of my party above all other considerations, I am loath to participate in a discussion that might tend to array some Democrats against other Democrats. Of course if I am nominated, I shall take the stump against the nominee of the other party.

We are all pretty close together in our policies. To be sure, our creed is Democracy, as it is declared in our platform, both State and National; to all of which I am loyal in every particular. I realize, however, that the people of my party at whose hands I am asking the nomination for Governor are entitled to know my position upon any and every issue that may confront us; and for that reason, I take pleasure in stating my views in respect to certain matters of interest in this State. I shall not refer to National issues, because with those the candidates for the office of Governor are not primarily concerned.

Farmers. My first desire, indeed, will be to do all that is in my power to promote the welfare of the farmers of this State. I have no hesitancy in declaring this in the very beginning of what I have to say. I am a farmer, myself, and have been all of my life. I have ever been interested in all that makes for the good of the agricultural interests of this whole State. It was my pleasure to have a hand in the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and I rejoice in the work that it has been doing for the betterment of farming conditions. For a short time I have been a member of the board directing the Department of Agriculture of the State, and it is my earnest desire to make not only this department, but every department of the State government, more fruitful of good to that class of men who make up so large a percentage of our population. Heretofore this department has been burdened with the expense of undertakings not pertaining entirely to agriculture, and its efficiency thereby in a measure crippled; but with this impediment removed, I hope to see it make itself not only beneficial, but even indispensable to our farmers. It should be made a department strictly by and for the farmers.

Industrial Development. Since the settlement of the race question eight years ago, the State of North Carolina has made wonderful progress along the lines of education and temperance. While keeping steadily in view these great purposes, I believe the time is now ripe for a forward movement in our business and industrial development. Realizing that I am not a politician, nor an actor, and that my shortcomings in respects might be a disappointment to some of our citizens, I should, if elected to the office of Governor, promote the welfare of the State by upbuilding her industries, and developing her wonderful resources. I desire to make up my deficiencies as speaker by earnest work.

Education. I must take no backward step in the matter of education, but must promote, and as far as possible advance, our achievements in this direction. I will vote for prohibition in May, as I did in 1881. If the people ratify prohibition, and I am elected, I shall do my best to enforce the law. Railroads. I believe that the railroad litigation is about settled, and that the State

may avoid the expense and vexation which the further progress of that litigation might entail. The new rate should be given a fair trial. If it proves sufficiently remunerative to enable the railroads to give good service, pay living wages, and a fair return on the true money value of the property (but nothing upon any watered stock), we may regard the matter settled for some years to come. I am sure that the people of this State do not want rates so unprofitable as to force railroads to cheapen service, reduce wages, discharge employees, or stop improvements.

In making rates, three factors must be considered: the wages paid employees, the service due the public, and the profit due the owners. Of these, the first is vital. The work of the railroad employee is arduous and dangerous. He must go regardless of time or weather. Every hour he is in jeopardy. No thoughtful man will deny that he is entitled to a fair living wage commensurate with his labor and the hazard of his employment. The public ought not to demand a rate so low that the workman must suffer, and no stockholder should expect a dividend until after the employees are paid fair wages. The public should be given good service and granted every protection within the power of the railroads which will increase their comfort and prevent their injury, such as the establishment and enforcement of the block system and double-tracking as early as business demands it.

The railroads, after paying their employees good wages, and after paying the cost of maintaining and completing their extensive improvements, are justly entitled to a good profit on the real value of the property. I am opposed to any dividends on watered stock, and am in favor of the enactment of laws preventing the taxation of the people for the wrongful purpose of paying dividends on such stock. I believe in the rigid control of railroads, and when so controlled, in treating them fairly. I have never owned railroad bonds or stock (except two shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, which I took for a debt from another merchant), and I have never ridden on a passenger train.

A Freight Discrimination. The flagrant discrimination against North Carolina towns in the matter of freight rates must cease. However much we have suffered from high rates, business has been injured tenfold more by unequal rates and discriminations against us in favor of Virginia cities. We demand equality with our sister States, and to obtain that equality and justice the whole legal power of the State must, if necessary, be put in motion.

Corporations. Corporations are necessities for modern business. They are powerful agencies for good when controlled by and kept within the law. They are engines of iniquity when they defy the law. I favor their firm control and regulation. So commonly they are treated fairly and justly, they should be treated as individuals, I favor a law making political contributions by corporations illegal. They should avoid the very appearance of evil.

Trusts. The suppression of competition is a crime. The man or corporation that suppresses competition and establishes a monopoly is a criminal, and should be treated as such. The Protective Tariff is the prolific mother of trusts, and State regulation cannot reach her. But State legislation can to some extent reach her progeny, these pirates of commerce; and every attempt to restrict competition in buying and selling should be made criminal.

Legal Proceedings. Legal proceedings should be made more expeditious and less expensive. When a docket is full of important matters, it seems a waste of time for a Superior court to be trying a multitude of cases which could be more properly disposed of in a police court.

Pardons. Pardons should be granted whenever the innocence of the defendant is established after conviction; and upon failure of health, and for other cogent reasons they can be properly granted. But ordinarily a court and jury, with the defendant present and represented by counsel, and with the witnesses on both sides present, furnish the best tribunal for the trial and punishment of crime. Usually their decisions had best not be disturbed by the executive.

Fraudulent State Bonds. If elected governor I shall with all the legal power of the State resist any attempt to collect the fraudulent special tax bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868.

The Penitentiary. The penitentiary should be kept self-sustaining. The present policy of making it contribute to the support of the State government is wise and one. Crime is expensive, and it is nothing but right that criminals should be made to contribute towards defraying the expenses they make necessary.

Public Charities. Our unfortunate—insane, deaf, blind—must be treated liberally. If times become hard, and our resources lessened, economies and deprivations must fall upon those of us who are well and able to take care of ourselves. The unfortunate and defenseless must not be forgotten.

Confederate Soldiers. Our State must do all possible for the comfort and cheer of those brave men, who dared all perils for the welfare of this State from 1861 to 1865. I shall be glad to have an opportunity to do all that a governor may to brighten the last years of my surviving comrades of those memorable days of hardship and privation. As I increase of age augments their needs, (Continued on Page Seven.)

FULL STATEMENT BY MR. PENDER

Story of "Impeachment" of Miss Sjoested

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Details of the Whole Matter—Answering of the Advertisement—the Adventure, Etc.—Copy of Policeman Harvey's Statement.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Weldon, N. C., Feb. 22.—Below is a full statement by Mr. T. E. Pender, the Halifax farmer who some time ago received so much notoriety throughout the entire county on account of charges made against him by Miss Sjoested, of Asbury Park, N. J., who accused him of almost brutal treatment of her, alleging that he induced her to come to his "cabin" to keep house for him, by misrepresentations, and after she had arrived and had been disappointed at the situation, he held her as a prisoner in his lonesome little country place.

The statement and evidence of witnesses was taken by Senator W. E. Daniel, and as so much has been said about the matter, this document, which has never been published, will be read with interest. The statement follows:

day, November 27th, the day before Thanksgiving. I carried her and her baggage from Weldon in a two-horse wagon. On Thanksgiving night she gave me ten dollars to keep for her. She remained at my home until Monday, December the 9th, when she left in company with Mr. J. H. Harvey, Deputy Sheriff R. H. Daniel and Broderick, the Asbury Park office.

I first left the tent at 7:15 that it was a woman who came to my house, I did not leave frequently from the entire, and this woman could have gone to any neighbor's house if she had so desired. The rural mail box was within 25 yards of my door, unlocked, and at no time did I refuse to deliver any of her letters to her, and she always took out of the box both her and my mail. Mr. J. H. Harvey, a policeman of Halifax, came to my house Sunday and had a conversation with her. I append herewith his statement.

Copy of J. H. Harvey's Statement. "On Sunday, December the 8th, I went to T. E. Pender's place in consequence of a letter I received from W. H. Smith, chief of police of Asbury Park, N. J., stating that Miss Olga Sjoested was being held against her will at Pender's. On arrival there, I found the woman going from the house to the kitchen and going where-soever she desired. I went in the house and she came in in a few minutes. Pender was out towards his lot. I stated to her that I had come to see her, having received a letter from her city from the above named party. I told her that from the letter she must be in trouble and I had come to take her back to town and to assist her in any way that she needed assistance, and also to let her have money to go back home if she wanted to. She

TELL THE TRUTH; SHAME THE DEVIL

Trinity Prominent Charlotte Lawyer

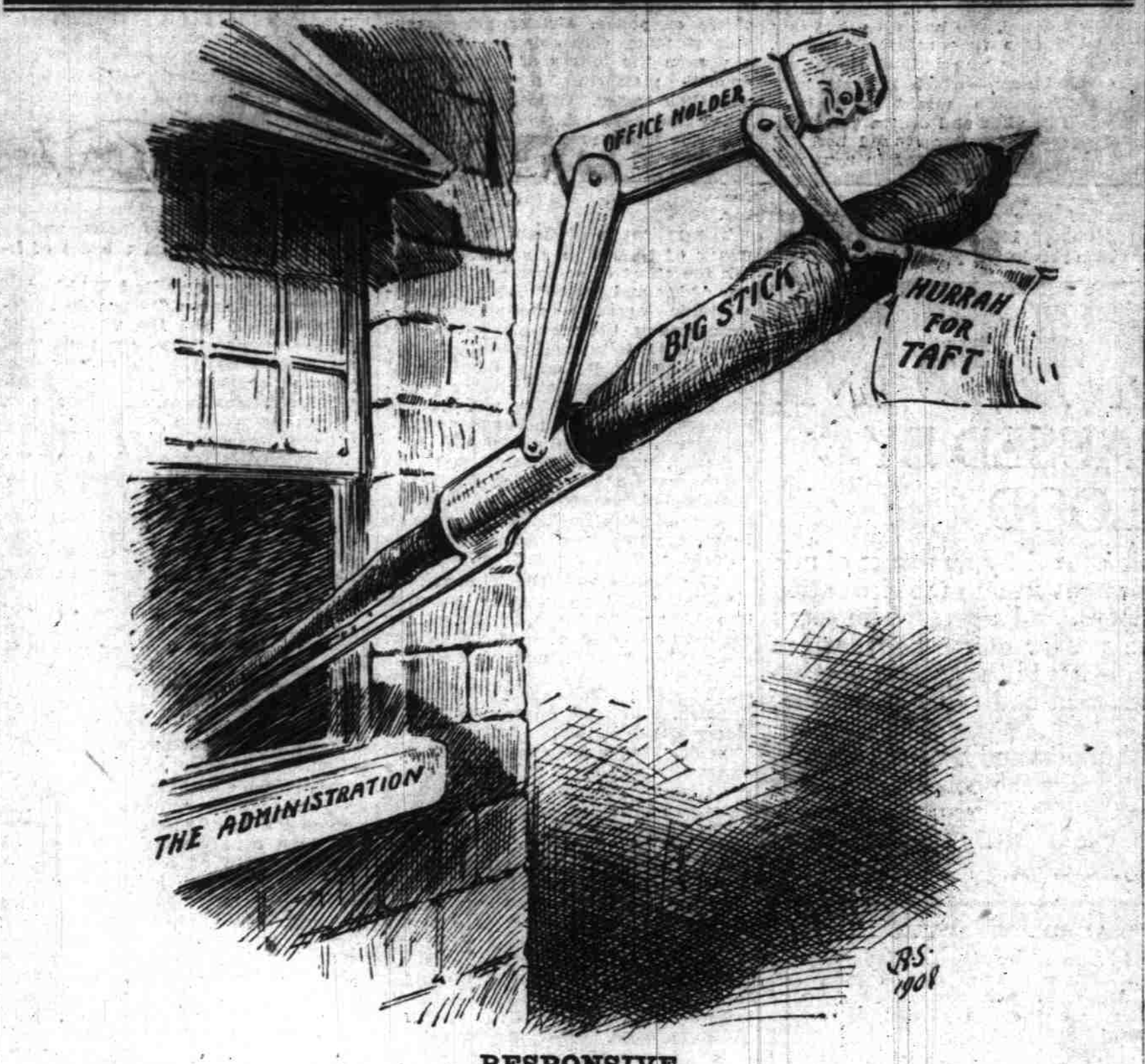
Deep Digs Into Dishonest Attitude Towards Life, Which is Corrupting Society.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Durham, N. C., Feb. 22.—Hon. C. W. Tillett, of Charlotte, was the speaker at the celebration of Washington's birthday at Trinity College, delivering an address to the "9019" Society.

Mr. Tillett's speech dealt but lightly with Washington, touching only in passing upon the hatchet incident to clear the way for the real subject matter of his address, which was an earnest appeal for a higher standard of honesty and truthfulness in public and private life.

"What is the matter with the country?" he stated would be variously answered from many sources. The pulpit would say, in one case, "whiskey"; in another it would say "worldly amusements," card playing, dancing and theatre-going. As to whiskey, said Mr. Tillett, he was one of the original prohibitionists and the temperance wave was now



RESPONSIVE.—Columbia State.

Statement of T. E. Pender.

I am 68 years of age, and have lived in Halifax county forty years. I live 12 miles from Weldon, eight miles from Halifax. I own about one thousand acres of land. I live alone and unmarried. I live in a frame house with two rooms and a kitchen nearby. Four white and two colored families live on my lands.

Mrs. Legrand Harper lives within 200 yards, the family of the late M. Dickens lives within about one mile; E. C. Dickens lives within three quarters of a mile; John J. Burt lives in about one mile; Jacob Dickens lives in about one and a half miles; the rural mail carrier, B. W. Jennings, passes my house daily except Sundays.

I saw the advertisement of Miss Stotedt in the New York American, desiring a position as a housekeeper, desiring to spend the winter South, describing herself as a middle aged Swedish lady. I answered the advertisement, telling her that I was an old bachelor, living alone in my farm house with two rooms, kitchen nearby, that it was rough, and I thought she would be lonesome.

I did not write the letter which appeared in the New York papers. We agreed upon a bargain and I was to pay her at the rate of \$5 per month and her board, she was to cook for herself and me and to clean up the two rooms. I sent her a ticket to Weldon, from New York to Weldon, costing \$10.95, and she came to Weldon, where I met her on Wednes-

day she did not want to go back now. I asked her why she did not want to go back, and she said that she and Mr. Pender had had a little trouble, but it was all over, that they had kinder made up. I asked her what kind of trouble. She said about her work, that she did not know much about cooking, or milking. I asked if that was all she had had trouble about. She replied yes. I asked if Pender had used any vulgar language to her and she said no. I asked her why she did not want to go back, she said she was waiting to get some money from out there. I told her I would let her have the money. She said she did not want to go back now. I told her that Mr. Smith expected me to wire him all about her troubles and what must I wire; she says, "Wire him I am all O. K., and will be home Wednesday or Thursday." I asked her if Pender had her money. She said no, she said she gave Pender ten dollars when she first got there for safe-keeping but he had given it back to her. I then left.

"Broderick came to Halifax Monday morning, and I drove out to Pender's house with him and R. H. Daniel, a deputy sheriff. When we drove up she was going from the kitchen to the house. I went to the house, called Pender. She came to the door and I asked for Pender. She said he was not there. I then introduced her to Broderick, who told her that he had come for her. She replied that she could not go. He replied that he had

sweeping over the country. As to worldly amusements, he did not justify himself in going to the theatre and never had cards in his house, but he declared that these matters were the least of the evils afflicting society. In effect, the force of the pulpit was largely wasted in inveighing against them, when there were so many other graver and more insidious vices to attack.

Speaking of the church work, Mr. Tillett made a hit when he declared: "A Nat for the 'D. D.'s." "Let us do away with shams in matters pertaining to our church, for all forms of shams are reflections upon the truth. I could speak of many, but I will only refer now to this doctor of divinity sham. Away with it. It is the biggest religious humbug of the age. I would to God that this great institution of learning could see their way clear to cut out the D. D. manufactory. It produces heart burnings and jealousies, false pride and arrogance in the ministry. And as I see it, it is directly in contravention of the teachings of the humble Nazarene, who said, 'Be not ye called Rabbis.'"

Lying the National Vice. Coming to the real message of his speech, Mr. Tillett said in part: "What is the matter with the moral conditions of the country? I give this answer, Lying, including all forms of deception in domestic and social life and all forms of cheating and defrauding in business life. This is the one over-shadowing crying evil of the day.

WHY DOUGLAS LOST EDITORSHIP

Adams Kicked Him Out Cause He Favoured Taft

RADICALS ROWING

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