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CALL FOR JOHNSON.

Logical Standard Bearer of the Democracy.

APPEALS TO THE VOTERS.

In His Name and With the Great Cause Victory is Assured to the Party of the People—Why Court Defeat?

Friends of Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, please take out a copy of a pamphlet that together with a letter to the Democrats of the country. Both make a strong appeal to Democrats everywhere to exert themselves to see that the Denver convention shall be a deliberate body that will look the field over and choose a candidate who, while representing modern Democracy, can win at the polls.

The letter, which is signed by Frederick B. Lynch, treasurer of the Minnesota Democratic state central committee, who has opened offices in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, is as follows:

Dear Sir—You are a Democrat, and it is because you are a Democrat that this is addressed to you, with the feeling that you will exert yourself to give the party one of the greatest essentials to victory—a strong and acceptable candidate for the presidency.

The Democracy of the nation have for twelve years been losing ground, and the belief is general that under the old conditions defeat is certain. For months the party has been drifting toward an autocratic convention, where popular choice is to be subordinate to personal will.

Minnesota Democrats, feeling that party duty transcends individual interest, have had the courage to break away from the drift and offer the party a candidate who if nominated can



GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON.

party more states than any other living Democrat and who would be practically certain of election. Rebelling against the doctrine of despair, we take it for granted that there is no necessity for the ravens of defeat to perch on the banners of Democracy in 1908 simply because they did in 1893, 1900 and 1904.

Conditions industrially, financially and politically are such that we have this year the opportunity of a generation to win the presidency.

If you and the other Democratic leaders of the country will not respond to the invitation and the opportunity extended to you by the Democrats of Minnesota we can escape from the blighting tradition of defeat and rehabilitate the party and the nation by a great political victory next November.

There is still ample time to see that enough delegates are elected to the Denver convention to make that a deliberative Democratic body that will give the party new hope and new inspiration and a winning candidate. To this end we solicit your co-operation and will heartily welcome and consider any suggestions you may offer.

Let Us Try to Win.

Is it not the duty of every loyal Democrat desiring his party's success, if it can be had without the sacrifice of principle, to take decisions and constructive thought of the situation and exert himself to see that the delegates to the national convention at Denver July 7 shall go there unfettered by the dead hand of the past and prepared to consider calmly the political outlook and the chances of Democratic success and then with cool and careful judgment select a nominee who can win?

This is a Democratic year if the Democrats of the nation will but make it so.

Why postpone all hope of success and the beginning of the restoration of Democratic control for another four years?

Did Away With Passes.

In one of his messages Governor Johnson said: "If the public officers are not adequately compensated now for their services, fix the compensation to such an extent as to make it reasonable compensation and do away with the possibility of any officer becoming a beneficiary of the favor of corporations and by reason of gratuities being placed under some obligation to the corporation which extends the courtesy."

And urge most earnestly the enactment of a law which will forever abolish the system in Minnesota. And this was done.

THE POOR MAN AND PROHIBITION.

The saloon men are making a frantic effort to get the plain people of the State to think that the Prohibition bill is a rich man's law. Of course this is utterly false, but as in the hands of a shrewd talker there is a possibility that it may be made plausible, let us examine the bill with reference to the poor man.

No man claims that the rich man will not be able to do under the law what the poor man will not be able to do. The rich man is able to do under every law that has ever been passed what the poor can not do. Wealth is power, and as long as money can buy the best brains in the law, and as long as men are open to the influence of money, the rich have the advantage of the poor under any law. Shall we then abolish laws? Surely not. Laws are the only defence that the poor have in their struggle.

Remove the restraints of law, and the rich will have the poor at their mercy. It is nothing against the law that the rich will be able to evade it and to break it rather than the poor. It is far harder to catch a rich thief than a poor one, but who wants to abolish the law against theft for this reason. It is easier for a rich man to kill and escape than for a poor man to do so; but shall we therefore repeal all law against murder? So in the Prohibition law, the question is not "Will the rich be more able to evade it than the poor man?"—but, "Is it a good law?"

The law was not drawn by rich men or poor men. There were both kinds who favored it. It was drawn for rich men or for poor men. It will be a blessing to both kinds. But if it is favorable to either more than to the other, it is to the poor man. It is

THE POORMAN'S FRIEND.

The man who makes \$5,000 a year may spend his \$700 for his vices and his old whiskeys, and have \$1,500 left to support his wife and children. But the poor man who makes a bare support must rob his wife and children every time he indulges in drink. The wife of the poor as well as the wife of the rich drunkard will suffer heart-ache; but it is only the wife and children of the poor who suffer also hunger and want.

Again, the rich man's salary will probably run a long time before he uses his \$5,000 job; but the minute the poor man begins his spree his meagre wages are shut off, and every year it becomes more sure that he will lose his job altogether.

Again, with his rich friends the rich man will be held up for years before he will come down to the dogs; but there is but a step between the poor man whose appetite overcomes him and poverty and want. There is no Keely treatment for him; no hospital where "nervous" patients are treated; no rich kin to give for his wife and little ones while he takes a slow ocean voyage for "his health." No, none of these—only Mayor's fines, then the lock-up, then perbaps the roads. A law which will add him to keep from drink will be the best friend to him and to his helpless wife and little ones. Moreover,

THE SALOON MAKES MEN POOR.

And the saloon keeps men poor. And worse, the saloon is the chief cause which prevents the children of the poor from getting rich. Now, it is useless to prove that the saloon makes men poor and keeps them poor. Almost every case of abject poverty I ever knew was the result of drink. Of course there will always be many self-respecting families who will not be rich, but they will never sink to abject poverty without whiskey, except in the rare case where sickness is the cause.

We have no fixed classes in our

land. The highest place in our land is open to the poorest boy, and it has been filled by those who began at the bottom. I myself have known two excellent preachers who began who began life as mill boys. One of the most successful railroad men began life as a doffer boy. The leading business man of one of our largest cities and one of the wisest and best of our rich men, began at the bottom in a country cotton mill. And all over the land are the men, now rich and honored in every place of power and usefulness who began as poor boys between the plow handles. Are the children of the cotton mill villages less smart than other children? Have the children of the laboring men less brains? The school teachers say that the children of the laboring class are often among the brainiest of the schools.

Some of them, in spite of every obstacle, reach high places. Why do not more of them do so? The saloon is the thing which keeps more of them back than anything else.

First, the fathers of these bright children spend for drink the money which ought to go to giving them a fair chance in the world. Oftentimes they do not have the food necessary to develop brain and muscle. Oftentimes they are taken from school before they have had their opportunity in order to help support the family because the father is wasting for drink or through drink his wages, and cannot keep the children in school. Many of them are taken out because through drink the father has met a violent death or has so weakened his body that he is swept off by disease.

Second, these very bright boys are the ones which drink attract. Experience will show any one that the two classes who fall victims to the temptation to drink are first the weakest through their weakness. This is terrible, and society ought to protect the weak. But the second is even worse. It is the brightest, those who have the making of the greatest in them. This very element of power in them is their destruction. They have an inner craving for something better than the humdrum of the little world which they live in, and in their youthful folly strive to satisfy this craving with the drink which does satisfy it for a moment only to make it impossible to ever give it the full and enduring satisfaction which they might win in a larger life. Keep whiskey from them and understand. Keep them sober and give them a chance until they see that the world has for them and for their nobler cravings a true and abiding satisfaction.

"But you are taking from the poor man his little joy, his one means of indulging himself!" If there is in all our land one who is shut up to this means of having a good time, it is because he or his forefathers have so debauched their bodies through drink that he who was made a child of God has become a child of the Devil, and it is high time that the State cease being a party to the bringing of such into this world.

Whiskey gives no abiding satisfaction. It makes a man feel rich, but he is thereby made poorer. His feeling of riches soon passes, but his poverty remains to curse him and his. It makes a man feel like Solomon, but it at the same time makes him look like a fool, and all who look know that he is nearer what he looks like than what he feels like.

State prohibition will make no man poorer except those who are growing rich on the weakness and lusts of the poor. It will give the children of the poorest a fairer chance to become rich, and will assure that a large number will become well-to-do who are now poor. It will ban-

ish dishonorable poverty. It will bless the rich, but it will do far more for the poor. The poor man who votes against it is a traitor to himself, a traitor to his wife, and doubly a traitor to his children.

N. H. D. W.

THE REAL FARMER.

United Farmer. Southern farmers are some important. They ought to have a voice. They are learning the South can never be high degree of agricultural prosperity with its food products raised in the west, and that the real farmer is the man who makes a living at home and puts his farming operations on a cash system. The man who is living at the stores and

prices, has never succeeded in accumulating a creditable surplus by his own labor. And no man ever will do it, matters not what the price of cotton may be. With our favorable climate and suitable soil for diversification, it is idle for any man to contend that he can buy his food products with "cotton" money cheaper than he can raise them at home. And as long as he follows that suicidal cotton

ought to kick himself three times a day for his folly. And then when his boys go off and cast their lots in the dissipating atmosphere of city life as a relief from the slavery of a ruinous system, he ought to pray for forgiveness.

Make Soil Survey.

The Laurinburg Exchange tells of its printers, while cleaning up and re-arranging things around that office the other day, came across a jar that was filled full of alcohol in which was a pig. That is a strange tale to come from a printing office, in a prohibition town. The Exchange says the jar must have been there four or five years. The men of a printer leaving a jar of alcohol five years is absurd, even if it did have a pig in it. —A. G. Saxon.

Boudelat-McLauchlin.

Laurinburg, May 2.—The country home of Mrs. Effie McLauchlin was the scene of a pretty marriage Wednesday afternoon when her daughter, Miss P. Boudelat, of Bennettsville, C. C. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Presbyterian church, in an impressive manner. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie McLauchlin, as maid of honor, and the following young ladies as bridesmaids: Misses Lillian and Margaret Alderman, Besie Carter, Effie Cooley, Bennie McLauchlin and Anna Newton. Mr. Robert Cooley acted as best man.

The bride belongs to one of the oldest and best families of this section, and is a charming young lady. The groom is a young man of sterling worth and is traffic manager of the Bennettsville & Cheraw railroad. The young couple will reside in Bennettsville.

Nice styles of commercial job work done at EXCHANGE office.

SENATOR SIMMONS' TIMELY WARNING.

Charlotte News.

That Senator Simmons has been a strong advocate of prohibition has been known all along, but the cause has been greatly strengthened by a letter which he sent out to leading members of temperance throughout the State. The letter is dated Washington, April 24, and reads:

"My Dear Sir:—I am profoundly interested in the prohibition campaign now in progress in North Carolina. I think it is the most important election that has taken place in the State since the passage of the amendment involving the amendment. I have no doubt prohibition will carry, but I am thoroughly convinced that unless the majority is a decisive one, the result will be the reopening of the whole liquor question in the State; that agitation will begin in the counties; and that the question will ultimately be drawn into politics, with the possible loss of much we have gained for temperance during the last four or five years.

"I think it will be a great mistake for the friends of temperance anywhere in the State to underestimate the importance of this election, and the possible result of a small vote, which would probably mean a small majority. Everywhere throughout the State the friends of temperance ought to organize and bestir themselves to the end of bringing out the full temperance strength.

"I know it is said that the only thing involved in this contest is the abolition of liquor in the comparatively few places where it is now sold. It is that, but the contest would not be so vitally important, because these places might thereafter be voted dry under the local option provisions of our present law, but as sure, in my judgment, as fate, unless we win a signal victory in the May election, there will at once begin a contest to modify, if not to repeal, the Watts and Ward acts in the interest of the liquor traffic, and the whole battle may have to be fought over again. There is no doubt that an immense majority of the whole people in the State are in favor of effectual temperance—then why not end the fight and settle this troublesome question once for all.

"I am assured that you are a friend of temperance, and I am writing you to urge upon you not only in the interest of temperance, but of our party and the State, that you do every possible thing to impress upon your friends the necessity of an energetic and energetic measure to bring to the organization of the full temperance vote.

"Very truly yours,
"F. M. SIMMONS."

The people of the state will be doubtless aroused as never before by the warning of Senator Simmons. A small majority in the State will probably reopen the entire liquor question and the beginning of an agitation to modify if not to repeal the Watts and the Ward laws. Therefore the friends of prohibition, acting upon the senators suggestions should not only decide to go to the polls and cast their votes but they should doff their coats, roll up their sleeves and go to work to win votes. There is a tremendous sentiment in favor of prohibition today. The tide has turned temperance-ward so that it is today what it has not been for long years, if ever before, the popular side of the question. The difficulties to be overcome are nothing to be compared with what they were in the state fight in 1881.

For this very reason there is danger of apathy, and apathy tends to make a small majority

DOINGS OF LAST WEEK'S COURT.

on election day.

Senator Simmons points out what a serious menace to the cause a small majority would be.

The April term of criminal court was early to end. The docket was cleared more rapidly than had been hoped for. On Thursday night only two cases remained to be tried, so Judge Webb continued those rather than call the jury back for another day. The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. Hayes Gay, C. C. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment \$20 fine and costs.

State vs. John R. Russell, C. C. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment \$10 fine and costs.

State vs. Will McIver, A. W. D. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment \$15 fine and costs.

State vs. Henry Johnson, C. C. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment \$5 fine and costs.

State vs. Will McNaught—Disturbing divine worship. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment, \$10 fine and costs.

State vs. Angus McEachin—Retailing. Judgment suspended upon payment of one-half of costs.

State vs. Zac Washington, L. & R. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment, 12 months on the roads of Anson county.

State vs. Andrew Bostick, L. & R. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment, 12 months on the roads of Richmond county.

State vs. Andrew Bostick—House-breaking. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment suspended.

State vs. Ralph Gillis, L. & R. Judgment, 8 months in jail, with leave of commissioners to hire out.

State vs. Walter Gibson, L. & R. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment, four months on the roads of Richmond county.

State vs. Walter Gibson, C. C. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment suspended.

State vs. Sarah Bishop, A. W. D. W. Judgment, six months in county jail, with leave of commissioners to hire out.

State vs. H. S. Wilson—Retailing. Judgment suspended upon payment of costs.

State vs. Luther Hamer—A. W. D. W. Not guilty.

State vs. Will Evans—Disturbing religious worship. Judgment \$10 fine and costs.

State vs. Wm. McQueen—A. W. D. W. Judgment, 12 months on the roads of Anson county.

State vs. Alonza Ritch, Sam Fairley, Jim McNeill—disturbing school entertainment. Not guilty.

State vs. Steve Knott—Retailing. Capias to issue in ten days.

State vs. Harriet Ford—Retailing. Not guilty.

State vs. T. Buchanan—A. W. D. W. Judgment \$25 fine and costs.

State vs. Paul Leak—Assault. Judgment, eight months on the roads of Richmond county.

State vs. Jim Martin—L. & R. Not guilty.

State vs. Wm. Quick—Murder. Not guilty.

State vs. Wm. Quick—C. C. W. Defendant pleads guilty. Judgment \$25 fine and costs.

State vs. Rufus Nicholson—Absconding board bill. Judgment, four months in county jail, with leave of commissioners to hire out.

State vs. Gas Washington—Assault. Judgment, four months on the roads of Richmond county.

State vs. John McLean—L. & R. Judgment, two years on the roads of Anson county.

State vs. Wade Robinson, Gus Leach. False arrest. Defendants pleaded guilty. Judgment suspended upon payments of costs.

State vs. Charley McDonald. Nol pros. with leave.

State vs. Henry Rogers—A. W. D. W. Not guilty.

CHAT.

"Yes, I had a nice trip," said Mr. McLauchlin Friday after his return from Philadelphia. "People talk about expenses being high down here," he said, "but they don't know what expenses are. Why as we were leaving Philadelphia Wednesday, I called to the keeper of the hotel to prepare me a lunch, two or three eggs, sandwiches, etc., and asked him what the lunch would cost and he said four dollars and fifty cents. I told him to go to thunder, that I'd get behind a log and eat terrapins before I'd pay it."

"Did you observe what percentage of the cases tried this week were cases in which negroes were defendants?" asked a gentleman from Gibson Thursday. Why, if it wasn't for the negroes and whiskey, we would not need more than one criminal court in three years. Yes, it is sad commentary on the race, but the negroes ruin the criminal courts. I hope they will some day do better, but I fear they will not."

"The John McLean case furnishes a good illustration of negro character," said Mr. ——. "Do you know many of the negroes here in town are powerfully down on Will Harris because he testified against McLean. Yes, it is an unpardonable sin for one town negro to testify against another. Why they tell me that Chief Hubbard has to keep the names of his witnesses a secret in order to keep them from being tampered with and intimidated by a certain class of negroes. Circumstances like these call for heretic measures; both negroes and white folks should have a fair trial, and someone should be severely punished for attempting to obstruct justice."

"You ought to have been with us yesterday," said Mr. McLauchlin to an EXCHANGE man. The Republican convention was in session when we reached Greensboro, and our friend J. P. McLean introduced me to several of the clan, and in doing so said I was a regular old moss-back Democrat. One of the men remarked that he had always been a Democrat and voted the Democratic ticket, but that now he was going to vote the Republican ticket. I told him I didn't believe anything of the kind, and that while I was not a doctor I was going to prescribe for him, for of all the sick people I ever saw, a sore-back Democrat was the sickest, and that my remedy for him was two plasters—a Craig and a Bryan plaster—one for the small of the back and the other between the shoulders."

"Speaking of automobiles—I have been waiting to see one come by my place for some time," said Mr. David Norton, Saturday. "You see I went up into the very upper edge of Marlboro county and got me an old negro, and he is a regular 'wild man from Borneo.' I have an old plug of a mule that is too old to do much damage, but scared to death of automobiles. The other day I put this old negro to ploughing this old plug mule, and when I did I told him to look out and not be too close to the road if an automobile came by. He said, 'sure, boss, I won't; for I am scared of dem things myself.' Ever since then I have been wanting a machine to pass, so that I could see both of them run-away."

Laurinburg to Have a Gala Week.

For one week, May 11th to 17th, this town will be given to pleasure. On this occasion a street carnival will be here and the proceeds will go to the fire companies. It is hoped that our people will turn out in numbers and give this show a fine patronage.