

THE LAURINBURG EXCHANGE.

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TIDAL WAVE OF DEMOCRACY.

Sweeps Nation—Democrats Elect Majority to National Congress—Many Republican States Swept by Democrats—North Carolina Elects All Congressmen Democrats—Majority in State 50,000 or More.

The Democrats won the greatest victory of thirty years last Tuesday, electing Governors of many heretofore Republican States, and have won a majority in the lower house of the National Congress and made great gains in the National Senate.

Among the heretofore Republican States which went Democratic Tuesday, the more important ones are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois. In New York the victory was complete and the Republican defeat was disastrous. Col. Roosevelt lost his own town of Oyster Bay.

In North Carolina, which has been represented in Congress by seven Democrats and three Republicans, the victory was overwhelming, all ten of the Representatives being elected Democrats. The State repudiated Butler and Morehead by 50,000 majority or more, an increase of upwards of 12,000 over two years ago.

In Scotland county the vote was light, but the majority was about as usual, being something over 500. There were about 62 Republican votes cast in the county.

The majority of Congressman Robert N. Page, Democrat, from this District, will be even greater than two years ago. It will be upwards of 3,000. Most of the Democratic Congressmen made gains in their majorities, while in the three Republican districts they all won out over their Republican opponents with good safe Democratic majorities.

Shooting in Laurel Hill Township.

There was a rather serious shooting affair on the 3d inst., near the farm of Mr. R. E. Lee, about four miles from town. Ernest Moore went to the home of Louise Johnson, an aged colored woman, and was creating some disturbance with the children. She came out and ordered him away from the premises, when he became enraged and shot her in the side with a shot gun. It is not certain that she will recover. The negro who did the shooting has not yet been arrested.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called to Himself our dearly beloved sister, Mrs. Henry D. Gibson; and whereas, we, the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, Laurinburg, N. C., wish to express our deep sorrow for one who was worthy of our love and esteem—

Resolved, 1st: That in the death of our sister, our Society loses a faithful member and worker, and one who was always ready to do all in her power for the advancement of the cause.

Resolved 2d: That not only will she be missed by our society, but by the church, and we bow in humble submission to His will, realizing that our loss is His gain.

Resolved, 3d: That we extend to her bereaved husband and daughters our deepest sympathy, and pray that God may comfort them in their sorrow.

"Earth hath no sorrow That Heaven cannot heal."

Resolved, 4th: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our sister, a copy to the Raleigh Christian Advocate, and a county paper, to be published, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Society.

MRS. T. J. ADAMS,
MRS. N. F. GIBSON,
MISS LOLA P. GIBSON.

Send us a Dollar!

MANY NEGROES HEAR THEIR FAMOUS LEADER.

Dr. Booker T. Washington Spoke to a Large Crowd at Ball Park—Colored Citizens Turned Out in Large Numbers—His Speech Remarkable in Many Ways—Full of Sound Sense and Safe and Practical Advice—Points.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, the noted Negro educator, spent a few hours in Laurinburg last Friday afternoon and addressed a large crowd of negroes and a number of white people at the ball park. The leading colored citizens of this community had made all necessary arrangements for the entertainment of the party and for the speaking. A large canvas-covered stand or platform was erected in front of and facing the grandstand in the ball park, the plan being to have the crowd occupy the grand stand, but owing to the unexpected cold wave and strong and cutting wind, it was found that this was not practicable and the big crowd mainly stood up in front of the speaker's stand. Sufficient chairs were provided for all the white people present, but the greater part of the colored people stood during the address. They did not seem to get weary or restless, however, which shows how thoroughly the speaker made himself understood and how interesting his words were.

Besides the several who composed Washington's party and the local management of the occasion, a number of our white citizens occupied seats on the speaker's stand.

Dr. Washington was introduced in a brief talk by Mr. M. L. John just after Dr. J. M. Rose, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, had led in prayer. The speaker began by saying that it has got to be somewhat embarrassing to a public speaker since the newspapers of the present day have formed such a habit of reporting and repeating a man's speeches, for usually his sermon gets ahead of him. He said that he is like some preachers, he often changes his text but preaches the same old sermon. As there had been some delay and he had only a short time to stay in Laurinburg, he promised to cover the ground he desired to cover in as short a time as possible. However, he seemed doubtful of saying all that he desired in the time at his disposal. He cited an instance of a custom prevailing in his old home community when he was a boy. Every Sunday morning all the children were allowed two spoonfuls of molasses. He said that when his molasses was put into his plate, he always turned the plate about every way so as to get the molasses spread all over the bottom of the plate. And, he declared, it would take a mighty good mathematician even now to convince him that there was not more molasses after it was thus scattered out over the entire plate. He preferred, if he had the time, to spread out his remarks.

The first thing he did, after a few introductory remarks, was to create, by his words and manner, a perfect sympathy and understanding between himself and his colored audience. How this was accomplished is impossible to tell. He made himself one of them. The negro, he declared, is the only race of men on earth which has ever looked the white man in the face and lived. The American Indian had tried it but he died; others had done likewise and likewise had perished before his gaze, but the Negro had actually looked the white man in the face and lived. The Negro, he said, is in this country to stay. There are several reasons for this: he is not an intruder, he is

here under a special invitation; in fact, he was sent for; and again, this country, and especially the South, is the best place for the colored man on the face of the earth. Further, the negro wants to stay here and the southern white man wants him to stay. And not only is the South the best place for the negro, but the country, the farm, he declared, is the place for him. He warned the colored people against a desire to leave the South, against a desire to leave the country, the farm, for the town, and against the habit of moving from place to place. He begged them to settle down and not do like the family of colored people in Alabama which he knew. They moved on the first day of January to celebrate their freedom and thought they had to move every first of January. They moved so much that a rooster in the family became so accustomed to move on that day that he got so on the first of January he would come up before the cabin door, lie down and cross his legs to be tied. He said some colored people moved so often they never staid anywhere long enough to win a reputation for reliability. In this connection he told of the hardships of the laboring man in other countries. He pointed out the fact that in many countries of Europe there were more laborers than jobs and wages were exceedingly low, that these people would be only too glad to come to America especially to the South where there are more jobs than workmen and better wages. The southern white man prefers the southern negro to do his manual labor because the southern negro can do it better, but the southern negro must be progressive, he must keep up with the development of southern labor, must apply himself, establish a reputation for reliability, must learn to keep his word, must learn the lesson that there is dignity and honor in all labor when it is honestly performed, must pay his debts, otherwise, the southern white man will begin to look about him for another race of people to do his work. The speaker especially stressed the point that the southern negro lives better than any other race of laboring men in the world and that he has the greatest possibility for advancement and progress than any other, but this depends absolutely upon the condition of his keeping up with the times and becoming not only a hard worker and a trained worker but an absolutely reliable worker. He wanted to see the time come, he said, when not every negro who had learned to read and write shall feel that the next morning he is called to preach the Gospel. He declared that there is as much dignity and honor in any other line of service honestly and manfully performed as in preaching the Gospel or teaching school.

He said that the South is greatly misunderstood in many places. He said that he had been in places where the prevailing idea of the Southern white man and his relation to the negro is that it is the custom for the average southern white man to go out before breakfast and lynch a negro to whet his appetite. He knew that while much had been said and written about the details of the problem, which existed more in imagination than anywhere else, that the southern white man is the negro's best friend and that the average feeling between the two races in the South is one of sympathy and love and a willingness to help and befriend each other. The real problem is an industrial one and the colored man has the wonderful opportunity of solving it with the help

of his white neighbors but he must solve it or his opportunity will one day pass from him.

And then, the speaker, declared, the white man can help the negro and in doing so can help himself. The white man has already helped and is still helping because he is the negro's friend. There is a great responsibility resting on the white man, for the negro patterns largely after his white neighbor in everything, dress, habits of life, religion and morals. How well the white man is meeting his obligations in this respect is shown in the remarkable fact that he has taken a race of people from a state of barbarism and absolute savagery and in two hundred years civilized him and christianized him. But the southern white man is inclined to give the negro child credit for having more sense than he really has. For instance, he thinks that the negro child should learn as much in a four month's term of school as the white child can in an eight months' term. This, he declared, implied entirely too great a compliment. He then begged for better schools for the negro, longer terms, better teachers with better pay. He said this would keep the best negroes on the farm where they belong. He also asked the white man for better houses for the negro laborer on his farm.

He dwelt at some length upon the necessity of the colored man to save at least a part of what he makes and quit the habit of spending it all. He begged them to start a bank account, to work all the year round and never come to town without bringing something to sell and thus quit always taking back something from town and never bringing anything to town. The white folks don't draw the color line on your chickens and eggs, do they, he asked. And then learn modern methods of farming, work more, work better, raise bigger crops, be reliable and learn to save and live clean, wholesome and righteous lives. The soil draws no color line, the rains draw none, the sun draws none, except in favor of the negro, and with the friendship and help of the white man, with a reputation for reliable and honest service, with something saved each year, with clean habits, the negro's prosperity and progress and happiness are assured here in the South.

The address was a remarkable one in many things. It was delivered to and for the benefit of a crowd of colored men and women, in the main from the farms of the country and possessing little education. It necessarily had to be simple in words and expression, the thought, the line of logic, the manner of developing his ideas and expressing them so as to be thoroughly understood was nothing less than wonderful. It bubbled with good humor, flashed with beautiful thoughts simply expressed, was tender with deep pathos and feeling for his people and shone bright with hope and promise for the ultimate well-being of his race and the whole country, and was crammed and jammed full of sound sense, wise, safe and practical advice for his people. Without doubt he is a wonderful man.

After the address, the party was hurried over to a hall in New Town where a banquet was served in honor of the distinguished visitor and his party.

It is but fair to the colored citizens of this community who were directly instrumental in getting Dr. Washington here and who arranged the occasion and bore the responsibilities of it, that they measured up to the demands of the occasion mighty well. As a white man expressed it to the writer, they did as well for their big man as we could have done for one of our distinguished men, all things considered.

EX-SHERIFF McLEOD BADLY INJURED.

Automobile Collides With Train—Car Demolished and Occupants Injured.

A very sad accident occurred near Roeford last Thursday which came very near resulting in the death of three men. An automobile in which Ex-Sheriff Geo. B. McLeod and a Mr. Johnson, of Lumberton, and a Mr. Pate, who was driving the car, were riding, collided with a train on the Aberdeen & Rockfish railroad. The automobile was completely demolished and the occupants injured, although Mr. Pate and Mr. Johnson escaped with but slight injuries. Mr. McLeod was more seriously hurt, however, and he was hurried to Fayetteville on a special train and placed in Highsmith's hospital. At the last accounts Mr. McLeod was resting very well, but the extent of his injuries seem to be somewhat in doubt.

Week of Fires.

Last week was an eventful one in Laurinburg from the standpoint of the number of small fires, if in no other respect. Besides the two or three reported in last Week's EXCHANGE, another broke forth Friday morning. This time it was the residence of W. P. Evans, on the northwest side of town, that was afire, and there was really some danger for awhile, for the wind was very high, and if the fire had succeeded in getting a little better start it would have certainly burned the house. There was a fire at the pot in the back yard, and it is supposed that a spark was driven by the wind upon some clothing hanging on the back porch. This porch was covered with lattice and the clothing set fire to the lattice, and it was thus communicated to the house. It was discovered before it got much of a start on the house, however, and was not beyond control. The fire company made as quick a response as possible to the alarm, but several colored people had got to the fire and checked it before the hose arrived. The damage was slight, the principal damage being to a number of clothes hanging on the porch, which were burned.

Aged Syrian Lady Dies in Laurinburg.

Last Friday morning at an early hour, Mrs. Fetny Anthony, a very old Syrian lady, died here at the home of her son and daughter. She was a native of Syria and came to America from Lebanon, Syria, a little more than six years ago. All of her children live in America, two in Laurinburg and two in West Virginia. She had been living in Laurinburg since May with her son, Mr. K. Anthony, and daughter, Mrs. Sasseen, who occupy the old Fields residence next to the post office. Her other two children, Annie and Zedin Anthony, came to Laurinburg from West Virginia, but did not arrive before her death. She had been sick for a long time and has been confined to her bed most of the time since coming to Laurinburg. She was buried Saturday morning at the Laurinburg cemetery. Her husband still lives in "the old country" and has never been to America.

A Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindsay Hargrave desire to express to their many kind friends of this community their great appreciation and thanks for their kindness and thoughtful sympathy during the recent illness and death of their little girl.

BEFORE ordering MAGAZINES get our big clubbing catalogue and special offers and save MONEY. Southern Subscription Agency (A Postal Card will do.) Raleigh, N. C.

October Honor Roll.

The following pupils in the Laurinburg Graded Schools having made an average of over 90 per cent. during the month of October, have been placed upon the honor roll for that month:

Tenth Grade—Louise Biggs, Eunice Gibson, Irene Gilchrist, Nellie Maxwell.

Ninth Grade—Evie Stone, Hattie Wallace, Lee Gibson, Alec McKenzie.

Eighth Grade—Mabel Brooks, Ralph Calhoun, Ned Clayton, Clifton Fairley, Nathan Gibson, Frank John, John Maxwell, Morrison McLaurin, John Paylor, Lula Sanderson.

Seventh Grade—Berrie Bryant, Lizzie Gibson, Donnie Morrison, Irene Prince, Lena McLaurin, May Siler, Ruth McKinnon, Margaret Wilkinson.

Sixth Grade—Grady Gudney, Kate Calhoun, Larence Calhoun, Tom Covington, John Shaw, Sarah Smith, William Cooper.

Fifth Grade—Agnes Buchanan, Edwin Gill, Thelma Gibson, Mary John, Aggie Morrison, Edgar Whitaker.

Fourth Grade—Leila Cowan, May McArn, Halstead Covington, Eva Walters, Bertha Sanford.

Third Grade—Katharine McKinnon, Maggie Muse, Mary Fields, Beulah Hunter, Sallie May McLaurin, Floise Jones, Frank Whitaker, Louie Gattis, Harold Covington, Marshall Prince, Henry Ingram, Harvey Joyner.

Second Grade—Ora Carmichael, Bernice Fountain, Margaret John, Sarah McArthur, Ruby Russell, Eugene Norton, Etta Quick, Lizzie Cooper, Eva Hudson, Iva Lee Ingram.

First Grade—Lauder Camou, Carrie Coleman, Frances James, Ruth John, Grace Lockey, Aleen McCall, Hezzie Avant, Holly Calder, Mary Davis, Ruby Hargrave, Sallie Laudon, Lillie McArthur, Douglas Norton, Odel Bryant, Johnnie Edwards, Tom Gregory, Ralph Godwin, George Jacobs, James McAbee, Duncan McFayden, Clarence Renish, Chesley Waller, Herbert Strichland, Lauder Williams, Ethel Barber, Nezzie Carpenter, Mollie Landon, Louise Rivenbark, Bessie Terry, Ethel Waters.

NOT SORRY FOR BLUNDER.

"If my friends hadn't blundered in thinking I was a doomed victim of consumption, I might not be alive now," writes D. T. Saunders, of Harrodsburg, Ky., "but for years they saw every attempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail. At last I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. The effect was wonderful. It soon stopped the cough and I am now in better health than I have for years. This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping cough or weak lungs. 50c. \$1.00 Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Prince & Blue and J. T. Fields.

By Automobile to Charlotte.

A party of young folks composed of Misses Kate Sutherland and Bessie Bryant and Messrs. George W. Goodwyn and Morris Morgan, and chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hammond, went up to Charlotte on Friday last to attend the play "Havana," which was played there that night. They made the trip through the country in Mr. Morgan's automobile, leaving Laurinburg about 10 o'clock in the morning and expecting to reach Wadesboro by dinner time and Charlotte before night, going by Cheraw. They made the trip alright, had a good time, got to Charlotte in time for the play, and made the return trip Saturday without mishap.

DRESSED "BLACK AND YELLOW"

Not "Football Colors," but the color of the carton containing Foley's Honey and Tar, the best and safest cough remedy for all coughs and colds. Do not accept a substitute, but see that you get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow carton with black letters. Prince & Blue.