

THE HERALD.

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BEATY & LASSITER,
PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1908.

HYPOCRITES, THEY CRY.

It has been said that a prohibitionist is necessarily a teetotaler and that any man, voting for prohibition, is thereby morally debarred from ever afterwards taking an occasional drink. And that any one so voting and so drinking is no less than a vile hypocrite.

If this proposition is true, how few is the number of prohibitionists in North Carolina and how numerous is that great host of hypocrites.

Conversely, if one who votes for prohibition is considered a teetotaler and is deprived of the privilege of taking a drink, one who votes against prohibition is a drinker and is expected to be a drunkard of himself. And, if after voting against prohibition, he should fail to make a drunkard of himself—is he not also a hypocrite? According to their reasoning then, the prohibitionist must lead a circumspect life of teetotalism and the Anti-Prohibitionist must lead a life of drunken debauchery, or else both are hypocrites.

No matter what construction, or connexion, or, more or less plausible explanations, are given to different words or terms, it is not the purpose of the measure, nor is it the intention of the most ardent prohibitionists, to bring about any condition whereby any man shall be deprived of his privilege of taking an occasional drink, or a daily drink, or an hourly drink, or even of the privilege of making a hog of himself. This howl of "hypocrites" is only an admission of weakness on the part of the Anti-Prohibitionists—and is as applicable to themselves as to any one else, by the process of their own reasoning.

The motives or sincerity of no man should be impeached because he votes for prohibition. Every man has the right to better his own condition. Even the confirmed and hopeless drunkard should be allowed to vote a restraint upon himself, and to try and bring about better and safer conditions for more fortunate men. On the contrary those who have manhood to vote against the interest of their appetite should be commended and encouraged. Certainly, the shaft of ridicule and the charge of hypocrisy should not be thrust at them.

A PROHIBITIONIST FOR HIS OWN COMMUNITY.

Not long since we were talking with a man on the subject of prohibition. He stated that there would be but few votes cast for the measure in his township. We then asked him if there should be an election called for the establishment of a saloon or dispensary about the center of his township (there is no town in his township) how would it go. He said it would not get a single vote. This shows that almost every man is some kind of a prohibitionist. He was against State prohibition, but when he thought of his home and home people he was not willing for the vile stuff to be sold in his own community to debauch and degrade the boys and young men and disturb the peace of the neighborhood. He fully realizes how much trouble it gives the people of any community, and would work with might and

It Has Been Talked Long Enough.

For many years I have felt it my duty to help work for the cause of temperance. I saw the great waste of money and other bad effects of liquor drinking and knew that something needed to be done on the other side. I counted the cost of the war before going into it. I knew that for me to enter upon the work as it needs and my duty demanded, meant to me much hard work and sacrifice and the loss of some money and some business and some of my best friends. But I felt it my duty to do just the work I have been doing and so I entered the fight. I do not think a man should be blamed for doing what he understands to be his duty. If people do blame me I cannot help it. When I feel that I have discharged my duty I shall stop, and not until then.

It was not long after I began temperance work in a public way before I began to hear false reports on me going the rounds in different townships of the county. Among the things said against me was that I was ordering and drinking liquor. Of course to hear such things is unpleasant but I did not say much about the reports. I knew only a few people believed them and the tale-bearers seemed to be getting a great deal of pleasure from their work. They said I ordered liquor for negroes and for my tenants, as well as for myself. This ordering liquor by me and other misrepresentations is being talked over the County now more than ever before. I am sorry the advocates of liquor have so little argument on their side that they have to talk against temperance workers. It is a fact that liquor drinking as a beverage is so bad that there is not one good thing that can be said in its favor. So there is not much to say except talk about somebody. I take it that it is a case where some one must be talked about, and perhaps it might as well be me as any one else.

But it seems to me that the time has come when these falsehoods have been talked long enough. Do not these stories get stale after being told over and over again? I do not claim to be perfect but I have done about the best I could in my walk as a man before the people of my county. I know I have some enemies, but I have a great many strong friends also. I would have to be all sorts of a hypocrite, and very foolish besides, to order and drink liquor after having entered the work I am trying to help do. I HAVE NEVER ORDERED IN ALL MY LIFE AS MUCH AS ONE DROP OF LIQUOR OF ANY KIND IN MY NAME OR ANYBODY ELSE'S NAME FOR MYSELF OR FOR ANY OTHER PERSON AND NO MAN CAN PROVE THAT I HAVE DONE SO. These reports are every one falsehoods, made up to injure the cause I am trying to advance. Smithfield is my home and I am sure that no respectable man here will say that I order liquor or drink it. Let it be remembered that the issue is not what the people think of me but what they think of manufacturing and selling liquor in their midst.

J. M. BEATY.

main to prevent the establishment of a barroom or distillery in his section. Yet this very man was then talking against State prohibition and saying that liquor should be sold in other communities. Let him stop and consider that if it is bad for his community, it is also bad for other communities, and rise up and vote for State prohibition for the sake of others. There are many such men in Johnston County. If the people of this county knew that their vote for the "manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors" meant that a barroom would be established in their respective communities, in case the prohibition law were to fail to be carried, the whisky side would not be able to muster three hundred votes in Johnston County. But prohibition WILL carry and let us in this great old county do what we can to swell the majority in the State.

THEY WORKED FOR PROHIBITION.

In 1881 when the question of State prohibition was before the people among the men who worked for it were Col. D. W. Fuller, Maj. William A. Smith and Mr. E. W. Pou, Sr. They regarded it as a great moral issue and for the best interest of the people and so did all they could for it. Col. Fuller talked it everywhere he went and voted for it. Maj. Smith and Mr. Pou made speeches for it besides the other work they did to get votes. At that time these men were the leading Republicans of the county. They knew well prohibition was no party issue and worked for it in the interest of the public welfare.

A few people in these parts are trying hard now to work up political and denominational prejudice against prohibition but we hope they will not succeed. Remember the question to be decided is whether or not you want liquor made and sold all over the country as was formerly the case. This is the question and there is nothing else in it. Do not let anybody sidetrack you but stick to the question before the people and let us settle it right.

SOME POINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION.

The registration books for the election in May will open on Friday, April 24th, and close Saturday, May 16th, at sunset, the registrars to attend polling or voting places each Saturday to register voters; other days you can register whenever you find the registrar and his books.

The registrars and poll holders will be at their voting places on Saturday, May 23rd, so that any voter may inspect the registration books and make challenges if any are to be made.

All registrars and poll holders must be sworn before entering upon their duties.

White men under 21 years old, idiots, lunatics and persons convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary can not register. Negroes who are debarred from registering for a general election can not register now. No person can fully qualify to vote unless his poll tax for the previous year is paid by May 1st of the year in which he offers to vote.

To register, a person must have lived in the state two years, the county six months and the township four months. All persons who have moved from one county or township to another will take notice of these requirements. All persons who cannot register on account of these requirements can go back to the township or county from which they have moved and there register and vote.

Persons living in towns who have moved from one ward to another since the election in 1906 will have to see about their registration.

In Clayton township there are two voting precincts and persons who have moved from one to another must see about their registration.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Save Labor—Buy a Moline Corn and Cotton Planter from Cotter-Stevens Co.

**Don't Wait!
Great Opportunities!**

Now is your opportunity to take advantage of our reduced prices on our whole line of Dry Goods, embroideries, notions, millinery, clothing and shoes. The qualities for the prices are unequalled. A great many have already taken advantage of our offer, and now it is up to you. Don't Wait. Come now and see for yourselves. This is an opportunity to make your dollars do double duty. Below are some of the prices we offer:

Dress Goods

25c dress goods various colors at 15c. 50c dress goods all descriptions at 38c. 75c and \$1.00 taffeta silk in blue, brown, white and navy at 40c. \$1.25 taffeta yard wide at 75c. Brilliantines, mohairs, and worsteds at cost. 35c French mercerized dress goods in fancy plaids at 23c. 25c mercerized waistings of all descriptions at 23c and 19c. 25c white linens at 15c.

Specials

Lawns in all colors. Indian linens, Persian and French lawns, swisses, organdies and all kinds of white goods in checked plaid and striped effects to be sold at cost.

Domestics

12½ and 15c percales at 10c. 15c dress ginghams of all descriptions at 10c. 15c fruit of the loom bleaching at 10c. Sea Island sheering yard wide at 6½c. Embroideries at 4c per yard worth twice the money.

Millinery—Ready to wear and Dress Hats in the latest styles going at cost.

For Men

Clothing, Shoes and Gents Furnishings, felt and straw hats and caps, are being sold at less than cost. It will be to your interest to look over our line. We have many more bargains not mentioned above.

T. KRAMER, Yelvington's Old Stand
Smithfield, N. C.

Preston Woodall Perfect Productions

In Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Gents Furnishings, Dry Goods and Notions. Ladies Dress Goods in all the latest colors and effects.

CLOTHING

Men, Women, Boys and Girls OUTFITTER



\$13.70
Washington, D. C.
And Return
VIA
ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Account Biennial Session National Association of Colonial Dames, Washington, D. C.,

MAY 6th-9th

Tickets on sale May 3rd, 4th and 5th. Final return limit May 12th, 1908. Extension final limit to May 25th may be obtained by deposit of ticket and payment of fee 50c to Special Agent, No. 1419 New York Ave. N. W., not earlier than May 3rd or later than May 12th.

For further information communicate with nearest ticket agent or write

W. J. CRAIG,
Gen. Traffic Manager

T. C. WHITE,
Gen. Passenger Agent

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAND WANTED

I need one more hand for my farm near Wilson's Mills. See me or Mr. W. A. Price.
J. M. BEATY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On Saturday, April 11th, there strayed, or was stolen, from my place one female Shepherd dog. Her tail was sheared close except the tip of it. Let me know if you see her.
J. D. WIGGS,
Smithfield, N. C.

Just Received a shipment of Cole Combined Planters.
W. M. Sanders.

Spiers
THE LADIES STORE

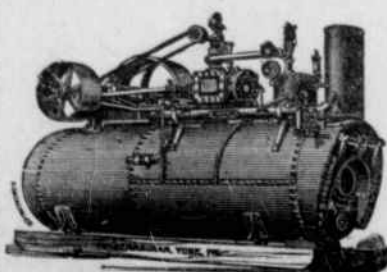
New Goods for SPRING and Early Summer



The largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Johnston County by any one firm. Great many goods have declined in price. We have taken advantage of the low prices and are selling accordingly. All heavy cotton goods have declined with exception to a few numbers. We believe that we have the prettiest lot of ginghams, percales, suitings, prints, &c. ever brought to Smithfield. The best black Taffeta Silk ever offered here for 75c and \$1.00.

SPIERS BROS. Smithfield, N. C.

1890 18 YEARS 1908



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General Founders and Machinists. We manufacture and repair machinery. All kinds of castings. We are agents for the leading machinery. Steam and mill supplies always on hand.

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