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NO. 29

GOVERNOR AYCOCK HERE

Enthusied Johnston's Democracy for the Campaign. This Distinguished Orator Made a Masterly Address Here Tuesday to an Immense Throng of People. Music by Selma Brass Band.

Johnston County Democracy had a great day here Tuesday. Ex. Governor Charles B. Aycock, North Carolina's matchless, was here and spoke for two hours on the great political issues of the day. The court house was packed almost to suffocation and large numbers who wanted to hear him could not get in. He told the people of the fundamental principles of Democracy and exposed the hypocrisy of North Carolina Republicanism. His speech was pronounced by many able men to be one of the finest political speeches ever made in the State.

Hon. Clarence Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Johnston county, stated that the present campaign is one of the greatest ever waged in the State and that upon its result hinge the peace and prosperity of the State. He introduced Mayor E. J. Holt, of Smithfield, who in introducing Governor Aycock, said that questions of tremendous import were involved in the present campaign, chief among which is "Shall the people rule?" He announced Governor Aycock as the forerunner of the great American Commoner, a Carolinian whose mind had penetrated the transcendent national truths, and who had the ability to state them with wonderful logic and eloquence.

Governor Aycock was greeted with a great ovation as he arose to address the great crowd gathered from every section of the county to hear him.

We make the following extracts from his speech as reported by Mr. Edward L. Conn, in the News and Observer:

Governor Aycock spoke in part as follows: "The people do not change their policies without reason. We start the campaign in North Carolina this year with a majority of 50,000 votes, as shown by the returns of the last gubernatorial election. Before this state would go republican, 25,000 of those would have to change their votes. What is there in the history of the State during the past four years that either demands or justifies a change towards the Republicans? Naturally one would look to the Republican platform for information in answer to this inquiry. But a careful examination of that document fails to disclose a single ground of objection to the Democratic policies save alone in the attempt to regulate railroad rates which I shall discuss more at large before I conclude. Their platform is the highest compliment to Democratic policies and practices that has been paid us in a generation.

"The Republican platform declares in favor of larger school facilities to the end that all the people of the State may be educated. In this declaration it but follows the Democratic platform and Democratic practice. Larger sums have been appropriated for public schools during the last four years than ever before. We have had longer terms, better teachers, and have taught more children and built more school houses. Certainly it is not asking too much to expect the people to set more store by Democratic practice than by Republican promise; especially when we remember that Republican promises in reference to schools have always been broken, the first advent of the republican party in this State being marked by the complete dissipation of the accumulated school fund that had survived the disaster of war, only to be wasted by Republican legislators in paying their own salaries in violation of law and at excessive rates. And the

second advent of the Republican power in 1898 likewise marked an era in the school development of the State, characterized by the service of negro school committeemen for white schools and the consequent humiliation of North Carolina white women teachers.

"The Republican platform likewise demands the improvement of the public roads. In this it likewise follows the Democratic platform and Democratic practice, and the past eight years of Democratic government have been marked by the building of graded and macadamized roads in various parts of the State to an extent never dreamed of before. What has been done is but an earnest of what will be done if the State remains, as it will, in Democratic control.

"The Republican party likewise demands that the old confederate soldiers shall be cared for by the State. This is not only Democratic declaration but Democratic action. Beginning with an appropriation of \$30,000 annually the Democratic party has gone on step by step, until today it is expending more than \$400,000 annually in lightening the burdens of these venerable and heroic men. They have ever held their place in the hearts of the Democratic people of this State. It could not well be otherwise, an enlightened selfishness from a partisan standpoint, if no other, would inspire the Democracy with a sense of duty toward those noble men who, with few exceptions, have been as constantly loyal to the Democratic party as they were to the cause of the South. We have placed two of them upon our State ticket, while the Republicans have not put a single one on their ticket. They demand in their platform that public office and place be given to the Confederate soldier in preference to others, where the Confederate soldier is equally capable of performing the duties; and then they insult the whole body of veterans by refusing to put a single one of them on their ticket, thereby declaring there is no Confederate soldier as capable of performing the duties of the respective offices as the unknown list of men presented by the Republican convention at Charlotte. There is an office I have in mind the duties of which are easy to perform and would not be a burden or tax upon the energies of any tolerably well educated Confederate soldier, and that is the clerkship of the Federal court at Raleigh which pays I believe, \$6,000 per year, and which is now filled by Major H. L. Grant, of the union army, who likewise draws a large pension from the Federal government. The Major was at Charlotte and doubtless concurred in platform which I have just quoted. The good old Confederates were too brave in war and too patriotic in peace anyhow to be radicals.

"The Republican platform likewise declares for the proper nurture and care of the insane and other defectives of the State. This plank is taken from the Democratic platform and is in exact accordance with Democratic practice. The present Democratic administration is entitled to great credit for its large expenditures in behalf of the insane. It has bought lands and is constructing buildings adequate for the care of all the insane and this course will be pursued steadily until the sad cry of the madman shall be heard nowhere except in the wards of the well kept hospitals. North Carolina is becoming an example to the States of the Union and the Nations of the world in the care of the insane.

"If therefore, the Republicans are sincere in their declaration of principles in this State, they do not furnish any reason for any man's leaving the Democratic party. We have already done what the Republicans say they want to do.

"Does any man who loves his State want to see the return of the conditions of 1898? Are we looking for another period of

bad government to be followed by another revolution, covering over the misdeeds of political misrule with the blood of ignorant followers of Radical leaders? But the Republicans tell us that they are better now than they were then, that the reason they gave us bad government when they were last in power was that their party was composed largely of negroes, but that now they are a white man's party and as respectable as we are. If this be true and they are now as reputable as we, it furnishes a conclusive reason for keeping us in power, for if eight years of Democratic rule have resulted in purifying North Carolina Radicalism, so wonderful a performance ought to guarantee us success for at least a century, and every Republican who acknowledges his reformation ought to join the party that reformed him. But allegiance to truth compels me to forego the claim that we have purified the Republicans. It is the same party that it was in 1898. It has the same leadership. The man who ran against me for governor in 1900 in the vain effort to perpetuate Republican rule in the State is today chairman of that party. The same Marion Butler who was afraid to speak in Wilmington in 1898 was in the Charlotte convention, and cheerfully joined with Adams in getting through the Legislature a resolution to take the stripes off those convicted of misdemeanors. Whether this resolution was the result of the prophetic vision of Adams and Butler of what they will do for each other I am unable to say. The same crowd of postmasters and deputy collectors and of Internal Revenue officers and other office-holders were on hand at the last convention that were running the party in 1898, and the same men who are now telling us privately that they are glad we adopted the constitutional amendment taking the ballot away from the negro are supporting Taft for President on a platform which threatens to take away our representation in Congress because we did take the ballot from the negro. They have not changed. If they had the power they would again plunge this good state into the same shame, humiliation and ruin that overtook her in 1898."

Superior Court Proceedings

Johnston County Superior Court convened Monday morning with Judge Walter H. Neal presiding. Solicitor Armistead Jones represented the State.

The following grand jury was drawn and charged:

W. G. Wilson, Foreman, W. E. Strickland, G. W. Pleasant, W. G. Dixon, W. H. Sanders, Rom Lambert, A. J. Chamblee, Henry Garner, Ellington Tart, D. J. Yelvington, B. D. Creech, W. R. Smith, L. B. Woodard, Marion Johnson, I. B. Smith, Rufus Parker, N. L. Morgan and J. R. Creech.

W. L. Fuller was appointed as officer to attend the grand jury. We mention the following cases which have been disposed of:

B. C. Ellett, assault with deadly weapon. Guilty, two years on roads.

Arthur Ennis, larceny, 6 months on roads, to be hired out to pay costs.

Allen Stuart, larceny, four months on roads.

Willie Woodberry, larceny, 12 months on roads.

Arthur Williams, housebreaking and larceny, five years on roads.

Walter McLamb, larceny, 12 months on roads.

John Little, assault with deadly weapon, four months on roads.

Jeannie Holt, assault with deadly weapon, four months on roads.

Remainder of court proceedings will appear in our next issue.

Misses Emily Canaday and Bessie and Dora Coats have returned to Greensboro to resume their studies in the State Normal and Industrial College.

The Ellington Trial.

Last Thursday, the 10th Mr. H. D. Ellington, of Smithfield, was before U. S. Commissioners Ives, of Goldsboro, and Massey, of Selma, charged with Peonage and Illegal Arrest.—Peonage being the holding of a human being as a slave. The evidence condensed is as follows: Your correspondent only heard the evidence of Bryant Powell, colored, E. J. Holt, Esq., and Mr. Prim Parker. As Mr. Prim Parker's evidence was corroborative of the negro's story of the arrest, I will not mention it.

The evidence as given by Bryant Powell was he (Bryant Powell) bought a mule of Mr. Ellington for \$50, to be paid in the fall. The mule not being satisfactory Powell carried him back and exchanged for another mule. The second mule was taken sick in May and was carried back by Powell, Mr. Ellington taking him to "doctor" and to try to cure the mule.

Mr. Ellington loaned Powell a mare from Friday morning till Saturday dinner time. When Saturday came Powell went back with the mare. Mr. Ellington was busy and Powell stood around listening to Ellington's conversation. Mr. Ellington told him to leave and not stand around him, using some pretty rough words. The negro left with the mare. Powell took the mare to Four Oaks and traded her off for a mule.

Mr. Ellington went to Mr. E. J. Holt for a warrant for Powell for disposing of the mare. Deputy Sheriff A. M. Sanders made the arrest and took Powell before Squire Holt for trial. Powell wanted the trial put off. Squire Holt was willing for a postponement but required bond for Powell, and asked Powell if he could give bond. Powell said he thought Mr. Muns would stand his bond; but Mr. Muns refused. Mr. Ellington then told Squire Holt that he would be responsible for Powell and he was released into Ellington's custody. Mr. Ellington said all he wanted was the mare and I would not tell him who I traded her to.

This was on Thursday. Powell says he worked around Ellington's stables all of that afternoon and was given supper by Ellington. At bedtime Ellington took Powell into his bath room and made a pallet of buggy robes, gave him a drink of whiskey and locked him up. Before Ellington left the room Powell raised the window of the bath room, which was not over six feet from the ground and left it open. Powell complained of being sick the next morning and Ellington went to the drug store and got medicine for Powell. Powell did not do any work that day. That (Friday) night he (Powell) told Mr. Ellington that he would like to visit some of his people and stay all night and would be back in the morning soon. Ellington told him to go on. Powell did not stay with his people for some cause. He came back and slept in a wagon body. Saturday he worked till after dinner when Mr. Ellington told him to go home.

The next Thursday Ellington came to Powell's house and arrested him. Powell asked him where was his warrant for his arrest. Ellington says "Mr. Holt told me to come after you and that is [warrant enough]." Mr. Ellington had a pistol in his hand. George Sanders told me (Powell) to go on. I went to the house to change my clothes. Mr. Ellington came in the house and caught me by the breast and pulled me out of the house and part of the way to the buggy. On the way to Smithfield Mr. Ellington gave me a drink of liquor. When we got to Smithfield we drove to Mr. Holt's and called him but he did not answer. Mr. Ellington then took me down town and gave me to Mr. Barham, the policeman, who carried me to Mr. Holt, who told him that he had nothing to do with me. Mr. Barham turned me loose and I went home.

Mr. Holt testified to issuing warrant, to turning Powell over

to Mr. Ellington after Mr. Muns refused to go his bond, that Mr. Ellington came to him for a second warrant and that he told him that he was in his (Ellington's) custody and that he could get him without a warrant; that Mr. Barham brought Powell to him and that he told him he had nothing against Powell.

During the examination of Powell by Assistant District Attorney Giles, Powell was as polite as he could be, always ready with an answer and able to talk; but, when Hon. E. S. Abell, who represented Mr. Ellington began to examine him, he was anything but polite, he would not answer questions and said I can't talk to you. Mr. Abell had to ask the Commissioners several times to make Powell talk, and whenever they told him he must talk he would snap out an answer and when Mr. Giles told him to answer he would readily do so even when he had told Mr. Abell that he could not talk to him. Mr. Abell several times had to ask the protection of the court, that is, to make Powell be polite and answer. Mr. Abell said, I know I have no showing here, but, I want the protection of the court. When the decision of the court was announced that Mr. Ellington be held to the Federal Court in a \$500 bond there was a feeling in the crowd that justice had miscarried; and, an old time republican, Mr. H. B. Pearce, Sr., stepped up to Mr. Ellington and offered to go on his bond, so great was his belief in Mr. Ellington's innocence, or, of intent, to commit a crime.

SENEX.

Archer Items.

Picking cotton is the chief industry of our farmers now.

A number of our people went to Smithfield to attend court and to hear ex-Governor Aycock Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Hinnant, of Wendell, is spending this week with her brother, Mr. Robert H. Green.

Misses Bela and Carmen Liles, of Shotwell, spent Sunday with Miss Lessie Barnes.

Miss Pearl Barnes returned Monday from a visit to her brother, Mr. J. I. Barnes, at Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Newton, of Oxford, are visiting friends here this week.

We regret to announce the illness of Mr. W. R. Carroll, who is confined to his room with dropsy.

Mr. J. W. Barnes, who was taken sick suddenly Sunday, is improving.

Work on the Masonic Hall here is pushing rapidly forward. The building will be a great improvement over the present one.

Rev. A. A. Pippin is conducting a revival service at White Oak this week. He is assisted by Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Raleigh. Much interest is being manifested. S. L. W. Sept. 15, 1908.

Democratic Speaking.

Hon. W. C. Newland, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at Selma on Saturday, September 26.

A Paying Investment.

Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed; a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at Hood Bros. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Clayton News.

Mrs. J. Frank Martin and children, of Tarboro, are visiting here, Mrs. J. G. M. Cordon.

Mr. Roscoe Dodd, of Wake Forest, was here for a few days this week.

Not very much cotton has been sold here yet on account of the fact that the farmers are trying to get it picked out while the weather is good.

Quite a number of Clayton people are attending court this week.

Dr. Herman H. Horne, of the faculty of Dartmouth College of New Hampshire, is visiting his parents. While with us Dr. Horne has occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church, giving us one of his usually good discourses. His many friends in Clayton and the county are always glad to have him back with us. It makes us feel like his association with Northern people has not in the least way affected his love for his own countymen.

Mrs. W. G. Parrish, of Greensboro, who for a long time was a resident of our town, was buried here Monday. Mrs. Parrish's health had been very poor for some time past.

Clayton High School opened Monday with fine prospects. There was in attendance something over 75 pupils on the opening day and since then several have come in. We have abundant hopes of a good school this time. Professor Bruce H. Carraway, the superintendent, assures the public in a very nice circular letter just distributed, that he will give them a high class school and wishes the co-operation of every citizen of this community. Every man, woman and child in this section appreciates the value of a good school and with the present arrangement, we are safe in guaranteeing any prospective patron, a good clean school of broad advantages.

We are glad to see Mr. Ed. L. Jones out on the streets again Wednesday after having been confined to his room for some time.

Mr. D. W. Barbour, who for about five weeks has been suffering from a bilious attack, is now able to be out around the yard a little and will evidently soon be able to be back to his post again.

Just about all the college people have gotten off to their respective colleges and it leaves a "kinder" blank place around here.

Our merchants are "loaded for bear" with fall goods and the prices are suited to the cheaper prices of cotton. We notice a decided reduction from last season in the price of cotton goods and clothing. Shoes are also marked cheaper in Clayton than even the spring and summer prices.

We notice the statement made by Benson's cotton buyer relative to the number of bales bought there for the past twelve months. Clayton has bought over 10,000 bales during the past twelve months and the prices paid have been just as good as could be had at any place in the county. In a later letter we shall try to give you the exact number bought each month during the year just past, also the highest and lowest price for the month.

We can tell a buyer where he can find four fine mules, and one nice ox for sale at a sacrifice.

YELIR.

Clayton, Sept. 16 '08.

Appointments For Preaching.

Mr. George W. Johnson gave us for publication the following appointments for Elder Isaac Jones:

Monday, September 21st, Hannah's Creek, Monday night, at Benson, Tuesday, at Clement, Wednesday, at Fellowship, Thursday, at Middle Creek.

Elder S. H. Durand, of Pennsylvania: Monday night, September 28th, Benson, Tuesday, at Hannah's Creek, Tuesday night, at Four Oaks, Wednesday, at Smithfield.