

THE ANSONIAN.

A Weekly Newspaper, To Enlighten, To Elevate, and To Amuse.

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WADESBORO, N. C., JULY 30, 1907.

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And in order to make them go, we have cut the price from 10 to 25 per cent. on every pair of Oxfords in the house. You will want another pair of low-cut shoes before the season is over with.

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Men's Oxfords that were \$3.50 now \$3.00
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And so the prices range every pair in the house to be sold. All the latest style and all leathers to choose from. Every pair this season's goods, and none better. We handle the famous Star Shoes, which defy competition. Call early before the numbers are picked over.

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EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES.

The Rowlands Must Wait in Jail for Their Trial.

Raleigh, N. C., July 25.—Judge Connor, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the writ of habeas corpus for Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Rowland, held for the poisoning of Mrs. Rowland, announced the order this afternoon in which he declined to admit the prisoners to bail, on the ground that a careful review of the whole case warranted him to feel he should not so interfere with the order made by Judge Long, of the Superior court, committing them to jail pending a regular trial at the September term.

Incensed Women Raid Markets, Pouring Oil on All the Meat.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—The Jewish quarter in the South-eastern section of the city was the scene of wild disorder when the women of the quarter made demonstrations against all of the kosher butchers, as a protest against the increase in the price of meat.

Shops were invaded by angry women, prospective customers driven out, windows broken and kerosene in a number of instances poured over all the meat in sight.

A number of arrests were made by the police and the reserves of these police districts were kept busy dispersing the women and their sympathizers.

The demonstration was made against two police station houses in which several of the women were held prisoners and the police were compelled to use considerable force in dispersing the crowd.

Frank H. Warner, once a well-to-do New York business man, shot and killed Esther Norling, formerly employed by him, and fatally wounded a man last Tuesday. He was finally knocked down by a truck wagon, while trying to escape, and arrested.

If you suffer from bloating, belching, war stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia, take a Kincaid's Digestive Tablets after each meal and overcome the disagreeable trouble. It will improve the appetite and aid digestion. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

Best In Its History

The management is pleased to announce that this is the best season in the history of the

Rocky River Springs Hotel

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The attendance has been large and the surroundings unusually congenial and pleasing to all.

THESE well-known Springs are delightfully situated in a strictly rural district, only a few hours' drive from Norfolk, Albemarle and Wadesboro.

Had a dinner from all the above-named places and Phone Connections with the surrounding country.

The hotel is under new management this year and every effort will be made to make pleasant the stay of all guests.

The famous Iron, Sulphur, Arsenic and Magnesia Springs will be carefully looked after and their waters served in the best manner possible.

It will be a delightful place to resort for a few months' rest, and where rates are moderate.

A few cottages to rent to those who wish to live at home.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BIVENS, Manager,
ROCKY RIVER SPRINGS, N. C.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

The Railroad Muddle.—From The Washington Post the following very sensible editorial, in regard to the railroad muddle in this State, is taken. This is the best exposition of the state of affairs between the railroads and the State (or the people) that we have seen, and makes interesting reading:

The question of 2-cent fares is a business proposition. If it is confiscatory in its operation, a law fixing that rate will not stand and should not stand. Whether it be confiscatory is a question of fact that is matter of evidence to be determined in a court of justice.

The man who invests his money in the soil and labors in the cultivation of a crop is no better citizen than the man who invests his money in railroad securities and devotes his labor to the operation of a railroad property. The government, State or national, has no more warrant to confiscate the profits of the one than it has to confiscate the earnings of the other. Agricultural products in this country are chiefly valuable because there are railroads to carry them to markets. The farmer is as much interested in the prosperity of the road as the road is interested in the prosperity of the farmer. They are mutually dependent, and what is a hardship on either is harmful to the other.

This 2-cent fare law is matter for the courts. The roads are within their rights to appeal to the courts, and it is no outrage upon the State courts of North Carolina that the roads have invoked the Federal judiciary. If the roads can show that the 2-cent passenger fare is not remunerative, then the law will fail, as it ought to fail, for in the eyes of the law, property in railroads is just as sacred as property in lands or tenements or goods and chattels.

It is a matter of evidence. All this railroad muddle would adjust itself if proper steps were taken to show that the interests of carrier and shipper are mutual. The more the shipper produces the more the road hauls, and the more the road hauls, every one being both producer and consumer. The more the roads haul, the more they produce, and the more they produce, the more they haul. It is a matter of fact that the roads have to solve the problem of most consumption. There is but one answer to that—the lowest possible rates.

Then it is to the interest of the road to give the lowest rate consistent with reasonable return on the capital stock after fixed charges are paid. All the trouble has come from the action of the roads that killed the geese that laid the golden eggs.

The entire railroad question can be settled in a twinkling when justice and common sense are given absolute dominion of it.

"Will We Have a 'Roosevelt' Judiciary?" The Baltimore Sun is recognized as one of the most conservative newspapers in the country and its editorials are among the sanest. It does not jump at conclusions, but weighs carefully all statements. Therefore, the following editorial, taken from last Wednesday's Sun, is worthy of deepest consideration by every thoughtful citizen. We have an example of a "Roosevelt Judiciary" right here in our own State. Federal Judge Pritchard has denied the State the right to make laws for its own people, and according to the dispatches in Tuesday's papers, he has the approval of President Roosevelt. Hear what the Sun has to say:

Some months ago, in connection with the suggestion of the President and Secretary Root, that the Federal power might be greatly extended through judicial interpretation of the Constitution the Sun called attention to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt had already appointed one-third of the members of the Supreme Court. It was pointed out that in the campaign of 1896 the mere suggestion by Mr. Bryan that in time to come there might be a Supreme Court that would decide that an income tax was constitutional, called forth a storm of remonstrance, and this was declared to be almost a proposal to "pack" the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Mr. Roosevelt has frankly asserted his hope that the Supreme Court will through constructions put vastly increased power into the hands of the Federal Government. Mr. Root set forth this hope even more boldly, and in his Harrisburg and Indianapolis speeches the President pointed out to some extent the lines along which he hoped for some of the Federal power.

In the present year very distinct pressure has been brought to bear upon Chief Justice Fuller to induce him to retire. It has also been repeatedly rumored that the retirement of Justice Brewer and Justice Harlan is looked for. All three of these distinguished jurists have promptly denied that they were considering retirement. Can it be that with the Administration

the wish is father to the thought, and that the retirement of these great justices would be welcomed by Mr. Roosevelt as an opportunity to appoint to the Supreme Court three more justices who share his extremely Federalistic views and upon whom he could depend in his very definite program of concentration of power? In connection with the various suits brought by the Government in the Federal courts, the New York World has been making an investigation of the judiciary of the Federal District and Circuit Courts. It finds that more than half of the District judges in the entire United States are appointees of President Roosevelt, and that he has appointed more than 40 per cent of the Circuit judges. Therefore, if even one-tenth of the judges appointed by previous Presidents share the Federalistic views of Mr. Roosevelt, it would seem that the Federal judiciary in every branch, except the Supreme Court, is made up of judges who to a great extent are influenced by Mr. Roosevelt.

The World further points out to the possibilities of the future: If judges of the Circuit Courts die, resign and retire in the same proportion during the remainder of the President's current term, by the end of the period he will have appointed more than half of the Circuit Court judges, and at least five of the nine justices of the Supreme Court. If Theodore Roosevelt should be elected to succeed himself for the term beginning on March 4, 1909, he would in all probability have the appointment of eight of the nine judges of the Supreme Court, 20 of the 29 Circuit judges, and 50 out of the 80 district judges.

Such a preponderance of men appointed by one President would be the making of a condition hitherto unknown in this country.

The assumption of the vast powers by the Federal judiciary, including the suspension of State laws, the injunctions of State officials and courts, the appointment of receivers for private corporations that are notably solvent, and the prohibition of strikes, is leading to an examination into the personnel of this body of men which has assumed such immense power.

Does any one contend that these appointees have been in the main lawyers of pre-eminent ability or men of the highest standing in their own States? There have been numerous complaints against some of the men appointed, and the United States Senate has hesitated, time and again, to ratify certain nominations of President Roosevelt.

Can the country face with complacency the idea of a Roosevelt judiciary unlimited?

In our Raleigh dispatch yesterday occurred this paragraph: "From a pole 150 feet high in the grounds of the State penitentiary there today floats for the first time the North Carolina State flag, a new and brilliant piece of bunting 8 by 10 feet. This is in compliance with the law passed last winter." Our impression is that the law requires the State flag to be displayed from every county court house and from the school houses. If so the penitentiary takes first honor in manifesting obedience to the law.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Not so, beloved. Anson county has had a flag for some time, but it is stretched on the wall of the courtroom in the rear of the judge's stand. When it comes to patriotism, Anson nearly always stands at the head.

BESIDES a number of fine buildings in Charlotte, Wilmington has a few handsome buildings made of Anson county brownstone. These quarries are not exhausted by any means, and they are worked now on a very small scale. We want to see them yield up their treasures in greater quantities. They are within a very short distance of the Seaboard tracks—just about where anyone would locate them—and there is no reason why they should not be worked with profit. The following appreciation of this beautiful stone is taken from the Charlotte Chronicle:

There is more brownstone in Anson county than in any other county in the United States. Charlotte's city hall and some of Charlotte's finest residences are built of it. But that is not all. So abundant is this fine building stone that all the cutlers along the old Carolina Central division of the Seaboard are built of it. Not only that, but miles and miles of Seaboard retaining walls are built of the finest quality of brownstone. Some day the stone quarry men will get to work right in Anson and bring the most abundant source of building stone into public appreciation.

Brain Storms. (Attia Ledger.)

An Ohio lawyer says there is no such thing as a brainstorm. Lucky man; he never tried to get out a newspaper, and had half a column of type to fall out of the form and a belt break and the engine go fizz and the engine balk, all inside of forty-five minutes.

Hundreds of people yearly go through painful operations needlessly, because they never tried Man Zou Pile Remedy. It is put up in such a form that it can be applied right where the trouble lies. It relieves the pain and inflammation. It is for any form of piles. Price 50c. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

ZEKE LEWIS NOT GUILTY

So Said The Jury at Monroe Thursday Afternoon.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

No Other Cases to be Tried, But Defendants Must Give Bond for Their Appearance at Next Term of Court—Judge Peebles' Remarks.

When THE ANSONIAN went to press last Tuesday afternoon, Zeke Lewis' alibi that he had made on the stand was being corroborated by a number of witnesses. The following report of Wednesday's proceedings, is taken from the Charlotte Observer:

At the resumption of the trial of Zeke Lewis, the State recalled John A. Boggan to the stand. He stated that the conversation he had with witnesses Monday morning, related to a man whom he knew as Jim Lewis, alias Griggs, and that he did not say, "There goes our friend Zeke Lewis," when a buggy passed them in Wadesboro. He said he could not be mistaken about recognizing Zeke Lewis at the jail, as he knew Zeke and his father and family well. He had no doubt in the world as to the identity of Zeke Lewis as one of the men who took Johnson out of the jail. "I talked to him and called him by his name. He had hold of me, and I appealed to him on the inside of the jail also." The witness was put through a hot cross-examination by defense, both in relation to his law suits and some public statements he is said to have made since this trial began about the witnesses who testified against his character, but his usual answer was, "I don't remember." He admitted having been in jail once for contempt of court.

That Anonymous, But Alluring Letter in Court.

The most interesting proceeding of the day was the introduction of an anonymous letter received by Boggan on May 29, 1906, threatening him with vengeance if he revealed the names of any of those who broke into the jail. The defense lawyer objected to the admission of the letter, but the court admitted it for the jury to consider, as bearing on the conduct and evidence of Sheriff Boggan, and it was read to the jury and put in evidence.

The text of the letter follows: "Mr. Boggan: We, the crowd who done the noble deed Sunday night, want to tell you that we have no hard feelings toward you, and as we would not hurt you for anything as we are. But if you did know anyone of that crowd we will give you fair warning that you had better keep your mouth closed for your own safety. Now, there were 342 men in that crowd. There were men from five different counties. There were at least 275 settled men in the crowd."

"Now, we are not looking for trouble, but we can certainly give you all you want. We would not have treated you as we did if you were not shot at us. Now, all we ask for you to keep your mouth shut."

"There is a few little 2nd lawyers up there who think they can rule old Anson, but that is a thing of the past here."

"J. V. Johnson's lawyers are as much to blame for the deed as anybody else. You know yourself that they resorted to all kinds of low-down, dirty tricks for him during his trial."

"We counted our crowd and there were 342 men. Now, you can give a few trouble, but you will be repaid for all you do."

"Now, you need not think it was just Guin's folks that done it, it was not. Keep your lips sealed forever more. Your friends, 'THE CROWD THAT KILLED J. V. JOHNSON.'"

Thursday's Proceedings—Lewis Not Guilty.

Both sides having concluded their arguments at noon Thursday, Judge Peebles proceeded to deliver his charge which consumed an hour and thirty minutes. The following account is taken from the Charlotte Observer:

"It is in the evidence that the defendant has a wife and children and an appeal was made in their behalf. You must not take that into consideration. Men who have wives and children cannot violate law any more than those who have not. Possessions of that sort ought to make a man law abiding. A man should consider what effect his deed would have upon his wife and children. It ought to make him more careful. But whether that be so or not, you have no right to take it into consideration."

The judge said that the crime committed at Anson county courthouse May 28, 1906, was a terrible one and that if such crimes were not checked and punished by honest, conscientious jurors the framework of civil government would soon be destroyed.

"If the State, when it takes a prisoner and puts him in jail, is not able to protect him while he is there until the jury of his equals have declared him guilty or not guilty, the State could not long exist. It is a terrible thing

to take a powerless defenseless prisoner out of jail and hang him; but, however great, it would be a greater crime on your part if you permitted that to warp your judgment and force you to find a verdict against the defendant, if the evidence does not satisfy you of his guilt."

Judge Peebles called the jury's attention to the fact that though perpetrators of the deed were not guilty of the offenses, the State had elected not to try the defendant on the charge of murder, but on two minor counts of conspiracy and of breaking into jail for the purpose of taking Johnson out and lynching him and that when the State elected to prosecute him for these minor offenses it freed him from the charge of murder. "He never can be tried again on the charge of murder."

The case was given to the jury at about 4 o'clock and His Honor retired to see a ball game. At 6.30 p. m. the courthouse bell rang and the jury announced that their verdict was that Zeke Lewis was not guilty of the charges.

Judge Peebles then requested the jurors to take their seats and said as there were only two more days of this special term, the regular term of Superior Court beginning next Monday, there would not be time to try another case. "But," he continued, "if we had the time I would not try another one of these cases. There is so much feeling here in favor of the defendants that the trial of any more cases now would be a farce. I suggest to the solicitor that he move for a removal to some other county. Lynching will never cease in North Carolina until there is a strong, healthy sentiment against it. There is no doubt that this lynching was committed and we have 23 men indicted here for the crime, yet a great many well-known citizens of Anson county have admitted here on the stand that they had contributed money to the defense. There is a strong popular feeling here too in their favor, and I don't see any use in prosecuting them further here now."

All the rest of the defendants were required to give bonds of \$5,000 each inside of 15 days for their appearance at the next January term of Union County Superior Court.

STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AGREE

The 2-4c Rate Must be Effective on All Roads Until Case is Settled

—Railroads Reject It—Extra Session of Legislature May Be Called.

Raleigh, N. C., July 25.—Governor Glenn made the announcement this afternoon that the state authorities, after a conference with Assistant United States Attorney General Stanford, regarding the railroad passenger rate litigation, decided to agree to the proposition made by Mr. Stanford, for securing a speedy settlement of the case and averting a further clash between the state and federal courts except that the state insists that pending this adjudication the agreement the 2-cent rate must go into effect on all roads liable to it, including the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line, now claimed to be protected by the injunction from Judge Pritchard.

The governor and advisors take the position that the governor has no power to enter into any agreement that would suspend the operation of this act, which the legislature clearly intended should be in effect from July 1st.

(Governor Glenn, for the State of North Carolina, and the Southern's attorneys have agreed to let Supreme Court of United States settle the question, but herein is another point of difference; that is, what rate shall the railroad charge while the case is pending settlement.) The Governor contends that the State's law fixing the rate at 2 cents must be obeyed. It has declared that he does not propose to let the railroads run the State of North Carolina. "If I do so," he said, "I would not be true to my oath of office. I have sworn to uphold the laws of the State and I propose to do it."

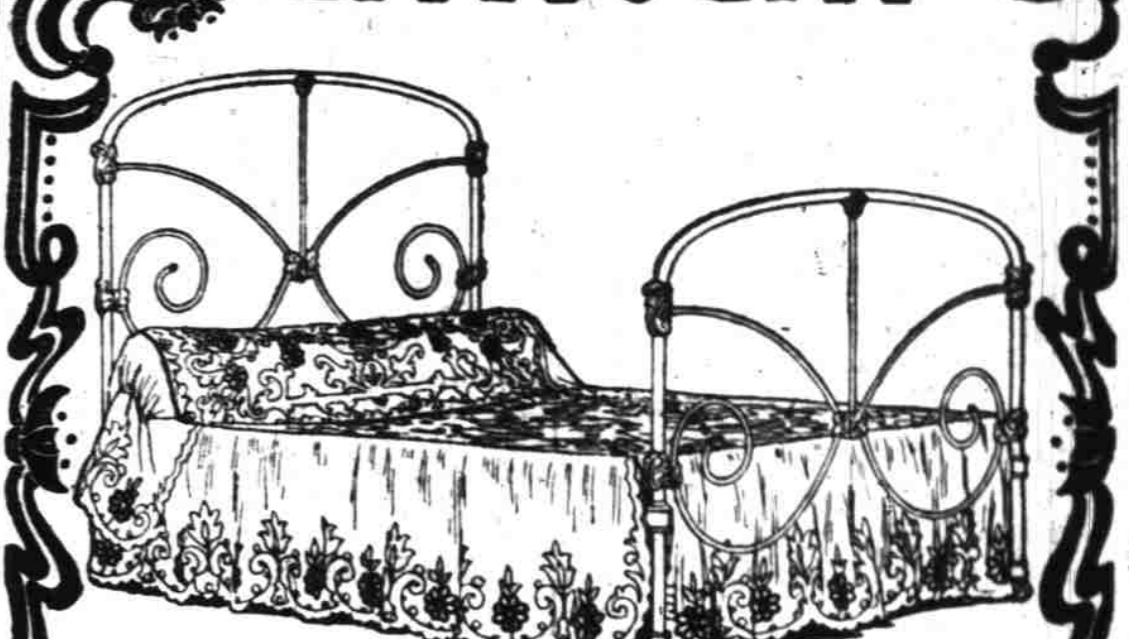
At this stage of the proceedings, it looks very much like a special session of the Legislature will be called to consider the matter.

Hot Fight in Georgia Over State Prohibition.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—Rarely, if ever before in the history of Georgia, have such scenes of excitement been witnessed as have gathered around the effort to pass the State prohibition bill by the lower branch of the Legislature today. From 9 o'clock this morning until a late hour this afternoon the fight has been waged and a filibustering minority so far has prevented action on the bill, which was adopted by the Senate more than a week ago.

Plenities are for the Kidneys and Bladders. They bring quick relief to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, tired, worn-out feeling. They produce natural action of the kidneys in filtering waste matter out of the blood. 30 days' treatment \$1.00. Money refunded if Plenities are not satisfactory. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

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The old, complicated "germy" wooden beds have given way to the simpler, cleaner and far more beautiful "Sanitaire" Bed, the beds in which every point is open to fresh air and sunlight, and in which dust can't collect nor vermin breed. If you would sleep in cleanliness you can't get along without one of these hygienic

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SOLD BY A. B. CAUDLE

Moral Suasion or Prohibition—Which Shall it be?

(By John W. Gough.)

A young man once advised me to advocate pure moral suasion. At a meeting where this young man was present I said to the audience, pointing to him, "Some say we ought to advocate moral suasion exclusively. Now I will give you a fact. Thirteen miles from this place there lived a woman who was a good wife, a good mother, a good woman. I then related the story as she told it:

"My husband is a drunkard; I have worked, and hoped, and prayed, but I almost gave up in despair. He went away and was gone ten days. He came back ill with the small-pox. Two of the children died, and both of them died. I nursed my husband through his long sickness—watched over him night and day, feeling that he could not drink again, nor ever again abuse me. I thought he would remember all this terrible experience. Mr. Leonard kept a liquor shop about three doors from my house and soon after my husband was well enough to get out Mr. Leonard invited him in and gave him some drink. He was then worse than ever. He now beats me and bruises me."

I went to Mr. Leonard's shop one day, nervous almost to madness, and said, "Mr. Leonard, I wish you would not sell my husband any more drink."

"Get out of this," said he, "away with you. This is no place for a woman; clear out."

"But I don't want you to sell him any more drink."

"Get out, will you? If you wasn't a woman I would knock you into the middle of the street."

"But, Mr. Leonard, please don't sell my husband any more drink."

"Mind your own business, I say."

"But my husband's business is mine," I pleaded.

"Get out! if you don't I will put you out."

"I ran out and the man was very angry. Three days after a neighbor came in and said, Mrs. Tuttle, your Ned's just been sent out of Leonard's shop so drunk that he can hardly stand!"

The child was picked up in the street and brought home, and it was four days before he got out again. I then went into Leonard's shop and said, "You give my boy, Ned, drink."

"Get out of this, I tell you," said the man.

I said, "I don't want you to give my boy drink any more. You have ruined my husband; for God's sake spare my child!" and I went down upon my knees and tears ran down my cheeks. He then took me by the shoulders and kicked me out of doors."

Then, said I, pointing directly to my friend, "Young man, you talk of moral suasion! Suppose that woman was your mother, what would you do to the man who kicked her?" He jumped right off his seat and said, "I'd kill him. That's moral suasion is it?"

Now, we do not go as far as that; we do not believe in killing or persecution, but we believe in prevention and Prohibition.

Ruins Daughter and Then Tries to Kill Her and Also Himself.

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 23.—Thomas Giddings, an old man who was arrested about ten days ago on the serious charge of attempting a criminal assault upon his oldest daughter, Jennie, who is a cripple and sixteen years of age, attempted to kill her early today at their home in north Winston, and her life was only spared by the rusty pistol in the hands of her father refusing to fire. Giddings, who claims to be sixty-nine years old, confesses to the officers that it was his intention to kill Jennie and then himself.

The girl says that her father ever since he gave bond and was released from jail last Friday, has endeavored to persuade them not to testify against him at the trial, which will probably come up at the superior court this week. It is claimed that he offered Jennie \$100, and his second daughter, Maud, \$50 if they would go on the stand and say that the story first told in regard to the assault was false. This they promptly declined to do.

Headache and constipation disappear when Kings Little Liver Pills are used. They keep the system clean, the stomach sweet. Taken occasionally they keep you well. They are for the entire family. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

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AND when you start about it, remember that we carry a stock of Hot Weather Specials hard to beat. We have the celebrated Leonard and White Mountain Refrigerators, Arctic Icecream freezers in all sizes. A number of designs in water coolers. Come on, the prices won't break you.

Keep the flies out with our screen doors and windows

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