THE ANSONIAN.

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State Library

PROHIBITION AND LABOR

Some Changes Brought About in the South by Labor Conditions.

(Colliers Weekly.)

[illegible] a question whether, today, [illegible] South is not the most temper- [illegible] all the national sections. [illegible] business interests of the cot- [illegible] states have learned that liquor [illegible] are practically incom- [illegible] among the blacks. Where [illegible] years ago every little village [illegible] Jim Crow barn, and every [illegible] store on the larger plan- [illegible] sold liquor at an enormous [illegible] over its counter, today the [illegible] have dropped the whiskey [illegible] from their stores and have [illegible] the saloons out of existence. [illegible] necessity demanded it. [illegible] words, the cotton grow- [illegible] days' labor from the [illegible] Under the license system [illegible] would work only enough [illegible] life and buy whiskey [illegible] an average of three days [illegible] But no liquor for the [illegible] meant no liquor for the [illegible] a situation which the ruling [illegible] have cheerfully accepted. [illegible] the new regime has worked [illegible] financial, moral, and even [illegible] advantage of all concern- [illegible] visitor to the South can [illegible]

[illegible] slavery in its best aspect im- [illegible] a moral obligation. The au- [illegible] "Uncle Tom's Cabin" soft- [illegible] terrible arraignment by [illegible] apters on the old-style South- [illegible] overseer, with his ingrained [illegible] responsibility to his liv- [illegible] chattels. With the destruc- [illegible] slavery this standard pass- [illegible] Underlying the upward, cro- [illegible] struggle of the South is a [illegible] savage exploitation of the [illegible] through his fatal self-indul- [illegible]

Drink, drugs, and debt [illegible] three were made the [illegible] of a new and subtle enslave- [illegible] Narcotics sold by the very [illegible] employers of labor served, on the [illegible] hand, to return to the coffers [illegible] the employer all that he had [illegible] out in wages; on the other, [illegible] keep his black workman in sub- [illegible] Within a few years [illegible] had been distributed as a [illegible] ration to the emergency [illegible] workers on threatened levees, "to keep them up to the work." That [illegible] has, happily, passed. The [illegible] who debauches his men [illegible] liquor or drugs is today de- [illegible] in many sections he is tol- [illegible] The negro may keep his [illegible] if he will but work honestly [illegible] not less important, consistent- [illegible] for it. With the dawning of [illegible] wisdom has come a re- [illegible] of the noble spirit of [illegible] days, the responsibility of [illegible] master to the servant. The [illegible] who choose to be self-sup- [illegible] porting and self-respecting has a [illegible] chance than ever before un- [illegible] the wise guardianship of the [illegible] South.

Yes, Why Don't They?

(Our Home.)

[illegible] campaign in Anson county [illegible] a one sided affair, so far as pub- [illegible] discussion of the temperance [illegible] question is concerned. It is quite [illegible] remarkable that a majority vote in [illegible] town could be carried in favor [illegible] something that no public speak- [illegible] will take the stump in favor of. [illegible] a thing is right there is no rea- [illegible] why its advocates should be [illegible] ashamed to speak for it in open, [illegible] public discussion. But in all this [illegible] country no man of common sense [illegible] and ordinary discretion can be [illegible] found who will appear before a [illegible] public audience in favor of bar- [illegible] rooms. If the cause is a good one [illegible] why not defend it before the pub- [illegible] lic?

Pineules 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. 3 days treatment $1.00. Money refunded if Pineules are not satisfactory. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

AS IT IS IN MAINE

The True State of Affairs in the Pine Tree State as Seen by One Who Has Been There.

(National Advocate.)

One hears much at times about the supposed results under the prohibitory policy in the State of Maine. It is so persistently stated by certain newspapers and some people, that more liquor is sold and drunk in Maine today than ever before, that many people have come to believe it. It is said that the law is not enforced, and that the state is reeking with lawlessness and drunkenness.

Three important facts impressed me on a recent and somewhat extended trip to that state.

1. That public disorder, poverty and crime, so largely prevalent in license towns, are almost entirely missing in the Maine towns and cities.

2. That prosperity is evident on all sides, and in a state with naturally limited resources, there is evidently plenty of ready money with which to transact all necessary business.

3. That despite the claim that hotels cannot run successfully without the sale of liquor, the Maine hotels are the best of their class I have ever seen.

I was in Rockland three different nights, a city where it is claimed there are violations of the prohibitory law. One of these was Saturday night, when till ten o'clock and later there were crowds of people thronging the sidewalks. Yet so orderly were the people, and there was such a manifest absence of scenes where drunken men are frequent, that there was no sort of comparison with conditions in license towns of the same size and larger.

I was struck with the same fact in Portland, Lewiston, Bath, Bangor, Rumford Falls, and other cities of large size in the state. I have never yet seen a license town of similar size, where at night, as well as in the day, there was such a manifest reign of morals and good order. It is a condition not imagined, but plainly realized. Then the evidences of prosperity are everywhere manifest. In communities where, according to natural resources, there would naturally be expected much of poverty apparently the people live well.

Maine has in her savings banks about $90 per capita, and yet has so few natural resources. Ohio, with an abundance of resources, has about one-tenth as much.

If as much liquor is now sold in Maine as under license, it is strange that the liquor dealers of Boston are helping to pay the bills of the resubmission campaign, and this fact has been freely affirmed. The fact is that the prohibitive features of any law are far easier enforced than the regulations of a permissive statute, and this is borne out by the facts in the Pine Tree State.

A gentleman in Camden said to me, "None of my children has ever seen a saloon, except my oldest son, who is in a Boston college." That fact alone is worth the whole effort to secure the Maine law and to maintain it.

A Boston lawyer, who brought his wit from his native Dublin, while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial, brought forth the following:

You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?

Yes, sir.

Do you drink yourself?

That's my business, angrily.

Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked:

Have you any other business? Ex.

Headache and constipation disappear when Rings 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.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Major Smith Writes Interestingly of This Gigantic and Historic Structure

As we approached Washington the magnificent dome of the Capitol of a great nation loomed up in the distance and close by a tall shaft of marble and granite 555 feet, 5¼ inches high. It cost $1,187,710.31, private citizens and associations contributing $300,000 of this amount, the Government the balance. "The collossal height and symmetrical proportions typify the grand and noble life of George Washington, the Father of his Country." Began in 1848—completed in 1884. Weight of the cap stone 3,300 pounds. One wonders how this immense stone was ever placed at the great height of 550 feet.

This highest of all monuments in the shape of an obelisk was raised by a grateful nation to the overshadowing figure of George Washington, the hero, the soldier, the patriot, the statesman—who was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The alluminum pyramid cap makes the monument visible by night as well as by day, typical of the ever watchful eye over the safety of his conntry. This obelisk, in the distance, appears small, a shaft piercing the sky; when near by its proportions look large and 'tis said that, though the walls at the base are 15 feet thick, there is room enough in the interior to house 12,000 men.

Placed in the center of a 40-acre platte of land—of mounds and terraces, on the banks of the Potomac, which from the top of the monument can be seen, winds like a line of silver till lost in the distance, as it winds its way from the mountains down by Alexander and Mt. Vernon the beautiful home of George Washington—and on toward the Chesapeake Bay. A grand panoramic view of the entire city of 300,000 inhabitants lies spread out north and east and west, overlooking also the old city of Georgetown, with its quaint old, but substantial, colonial residences—now a part of the city of Washington.

One can ascend to the top of the monument by climbing up 900 steps or by an electric elevator. As you go up you can read the number of feet inscribed by tens from the base; and also blocks of stone of various kinds placed in the walls as memorial gifts by states, cities and foreign countries. Many of these have oxidized and sloughed away till the inscriptions are almost illegible.

At the height of 70 feet, No. 27 stone "Presented by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, North Carolina," with this motto, "Love, Purity, Fidelity." Eighty feet high No. 36 stone—"Virginia who gave Washington to America gives this granite to his monument. Ninety feet high No. 37 stone, "From the Mechanics of Raleigh, N. C." This stone is decaying and inscription very indistinct. One hundred feet from the base stone No. 47, "North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg, May, 1775; Constitution. 130 feet high No. 69, "Union Society, Hillsborough, North Carolina." The 13th landing at the height of 150 feet contains no memorial tablets. Supposed reason: "The superstitious belief of the builders in the bad of the fateful number 13." 180 feet high No. 98: "The surest safeguard of the Liberty of our country: **total abstinence from all that intoxicates.**" 250 feet high No. 146, "Wilmington, North Carolina, Thalian Society."

Total memorial tablets 176. Fifty of these are in decayed condition and are entirely illegible.

W. A. SMITH.

Prohibition Works in Union.

(Our Home, Marshville)

There are lots of men who claim that they would be in favor of prohibition if a prohibition law would "prohibit," but as there will be "blind tigers" anyhow, it is useless to have a prohibition law, etc. If that objection is a good enough one to annul a law, by the same principle every law on the statute books could be abolished. In other words, if all laws that failed to prohibit were repealed there wouldn't be a single law left. There never has been a law that will prohibit anything. Because the written law does not stop men from killing each other is no reason why the law should be repealed. The written law does not "prohibit" stealing, but that is no reason why it should be made lawful to steal. Because men violate a law against the sale of liquor is no reason why the sale of it should be made lawful. If our Anson county neighbors think a blind tiger can do business long in Union county without a landing of the "tiger" on the chain gang let them send some of their expert blind tiger keepers up here and test the matter. Our prohibition law does not entirely "prohibit," but it does put those who violate it for any length of time to work, breaking rock on the public roads.

The secret of fashionable beauty. I asked the question of a beauty specialist. In order to be round, rosy and very stylish, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Martin Drug Company.

WHERE SALOONS HAVE BEEN TRIED AND FOUND WANTING

Two Able Articles from Reliable Men Living in Cities That Have Tried Saloons and Prohibition.

READ THE COMPARISONS THEY MAKE

[Hon A. M. Scales is so well known for his ability as a lawyer and his absolute sincerity as a statesman, that we feel that it is useless to write an introduction for his able article.]

Greensboro, N. C.,
August 6, 1907.

Rev. Robert M. Mann,
Wadesboro, N. C.

My dear Sir:—Your letter of July 31st would have been answered earlier but for my absence from the city.

I take pleasure in handing you some facts in regard to the working of prohibition in Greensboro, which I trust will be of some service to you.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,
A. M. SCALES.

It happens that from time to time that men who are interested in breaking down the prohibition movements misrepresent the workings of prohibition in the various cities and towns. Usually these misleading and incorrect reports are made in distant states, but in some cases these efforts are made boldly in towns of our own state. It is known that such attempts have been made in regard to Greensboro.

We gladly accept the challenge made by these gentlemen and would be willing to let Greensboro's experience be a test as to whether or not prohibition is sucessful. We do not, however, purpose to deal in generalities, but will sustain our assertions by facts and figures very briefly.

The opponents of prohibition claimed that prohibition would not be effective; that it would make conditions worse; that it would corrupt the people; that crime would increase; that business would be injured and the town ruined. Notwithstanding these dire prophecies, Greensboro decided to try prohibition and has tried it for two years and six months and what are the results?

The year 1904 was entirely under saloons, prohibition going into effect Jan. 1st, 1905 upon the same day prohibition went into effect the Mayor's jurisdiction was extended one mile in all directions from the city limites, so that during the years 1905 and 1906 the Mayor's jurisdiction was over thirteen square miles as was the jurisdiction in 1904. Many of the cases hereinafter given came from this outside territory yet all have been included in the following table which speaks for itself:

	1904	1905	1906
Drunk and drunk and down	528	159	251
Disordely conduct	296	157	94
Assaults and affrays	259	203	236
Carrying concealed weapons	53	41	29
Vagrancy	67	40	66
I. E.	13	1	1
Resisting officers	9	6	1
Tresspass and injury to property	9	6	9
D. H.	29	15	10
Gambling and playing cards on Sunday	10	17	9
Nuisance	5	2	2
Larceny, embezzlement and false pretense	140	116	103
Forgery	14	1	4
Contempt of court	15	9	4
Robbery and highway way robery	8	2	4
Breaking in car	2	—	—
Cruelty to animals	4	6	4
Arson	3	—	1
Murder	1	2	—
Miscellaneous ordinances	319	196	229
Retailing	41	154	105
F. and A.	3	6	3
Selling to minors and drunkards	2	—	—
Abandonment	1	—	1
Passing counterfeit money	1	—	—
Perjury	2	1	—
Burglary	1	1	1
Conspiracy	—	—	2
Bigamy	—	—	1
Fugitive from justice	—	—	4
R.	—	1	—
S.	—	1	—
Total	1835	1143	1174

During 1905 the jug trade was very small but during 1906 several agents of liquor dealers opened offices in Greensboro and ordered whiskey from out of the state and the result of these agencies can be seen in the figures for 1906. Notwithstanding the jug trade, however, the conditions in Greensboro are vastly improved over the conditions prevailing in 1904 under saloons.

Now as to the business of the city; the growth of Greensboro has been quite remarkable and has attracted the attention of the whole state and the prophecies of business ruin made during the campaign have been falsified. We ofier two evidences of this fact and we select those evidences which no one can deny or minimize. These are the Post Office receipts and the bank deposits, which are as follows:

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

1904	51,109.62
1905	57,050.67
1906	70,264.44
First six months of 1907	37,672.38

BANK DEPOSITS

As given us by the Chamber of Commerce are as follows:

1904	2,051,128.00
1905	2,719,310.00
1906	3,045,000.00
First six months of 1907	2,997,164.65

[Mr. A. F. Johnson is a successful business man and a leading manufacturer of Clinton. He has been for a number of years the leader of the Democratic party in his county and in his section of the state. He is or has been for sometime the chairman of the county board of education. He is easily one of the first citizens of the eastern part of the state.—THE ANSONIAN.]

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 5, 1907.

Rev. R. M. Mann.

My Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 2nd inst., in which you ask me to write you a letter "in regard to the benefits of prohibition in Sampson county," I would say:—

First—As to material benefits. Every movement (for prohibition) in North Carolina has been met in the outset with the argument that prohibition will drive away trade from the town; that it will put good citizens out of business and destroy their property; that it will deprive the county of a source of much revenue.

The experience of Clinton and of Sampson county proves the unsoundness of this argument. Prohibition has driven no trade from Clinton, but on the contrary has been greatly beneficial to all our mercantile interests; and no sane man, who understands the conditions in our county today, would advance or undertake to maintain this argument.

The good citizens who were put out of the saloon business are all better citizens and succeeding in other and better and more honorable avocations.

It is true that the county and town have lost the revenue from saloon licenses, but they have also lost the heavy expenses of large criminal dockets in the courts consequent upon the drink evil. The town policeman finds employment in improving the condition of the streets while the guard house has no occupants.

Again it is said that "Prohibition takes away a man's rights and liberties," and this argument is used in behalf of those who have drowned most of his claims to good citizenship in drink.

No right of citizenship worth maintaining was ever conserved by whiskey or fostered and strengthened by the saloon. On the other hand, the benefits of prohibition in Sampson are apparent in many ways.

In place of the still house we have established the school, and in place of the saloon we are building high schools; and instead of darkness and consequent ignorance and crime, we are rearing sober, intelligent, educated, law-abiding, prosperous citizens who shall redeem Sampson county. For ten years Clinton had no successful schools under license system. Under prohibition she has a model high grade public school with over 300 pupils. Her reputation for the moral tone of her citizens is equal to any, and the prosperity of her banks and merchants bears witness to the benefits of prohibition.

During one year immediately preceding the establishment of prohibition there were 12 deaths in Sampson directly caused by whiskey. Since that time I have not known of a single death from that cause.

But the saloon advocates say "Prohibition will not prohibit" and if you "close saloons blind tigers will abound." It is undoubtedly true that ever since Adam and Eve violated the first prohibition law, men have broken laws and will probably continue to do so; but in this as in other violations of law, faithful officials and public sentiment can and will reduce this business to small proportions, and the enforcement of this law as well as every other rests in large measure with the community and with our Superior Court judges in North Carolina.

North Carolina is marching onward and upward at the head of the column. Anson county cannot afford to lose her position in the ranks for the sake of enriching a few distillers and saloon-keepers and their dependants. If whiskey wins in the contest the clock will be set back for years and her prosperity and advancement and uplifting long delayed. There stood once in a village on the New Jersey coast a barroom built entirely of materials collected from the wrecks of vessels thrown ashore by the tide. That was the best and most perfect symbol of the saloon I ever knew. The saloon is built of the wrecks of human lives and homes.

Wishing you success in this effort to up lift and redeem your county, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
A. F. JOHNSON.

Hundreds of people yearly go through painful operations needlessly, because they never tried Man Zan 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 5c. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

BLACK CRIME IN ROWAN.

Rowan County Woman Subjected to Fearful Torture by Black Brute.

(Salisbury Special, 15th, to Charlotte News.)

One of the blackest crimes ever committed in Rowan county was reported here early this morning.

Yesterday at noon Mrs. D. W. Kesler of Providence township, seven miles from Salisbury, was the victim of a most ghastly assault by an unknown negro brute. Mrs. Kesler with her three children lives with a relative her husband being away from home most of the time. Yesterday about noon Mrs. Kesler started to Tyack's store to buy some sugar. She had gone but half a mile and was starting to cross a bridge over Dutch creek, when she was confronted by an unknown negro, armed with a heavy rail. The negro brute held out a bottle, containing some sort of fluid, in his hand and commanded her to drink its contents, swearing that unless she did so instantly he would ravish her there and then. In her fright Mrs. Kesler took the bottle and drank all the contents.

As soon as she had swallowed the drug, she ran as fast as she could through a cane brake. The negro followed and overtaking her in about 175 yards, seized her and threw her in the creek nearby. She managed after a desperate struggle to reach the bank, when she ran through the thicket screaming at the top of her voice. But, the experience was too much for her and she had not gone but a short distance before she fell prostrate, thoroughly exhausted and unconscious.

Five hours later Mrs. Kesler appeared at her home almost dead from the horrible experience, and told of the attack from the black brute. When she reached home all of her clothing were soaked in water and her dress was torn. Black marks on her throat told where the fingers of the black fiend had pressed.

Dr. C. M. Poole was sent for and after hard labor succeeded in reviving her, though at a late hour this afternoon she was in a serious condition.

Today great numbers of infuriated citizens are scouring the woods for the unknown negro who perpetrated the outrage.

States' Rights Essential To The Security Of The Union

(Baltimore Sun.)

In a recent communication to the New York World, Judge Roger A. Pryor makes a notable and pertinent contribution to the discussion of States' rights. In the course of this article he quotes from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered in the case of Texas vs. White, as follows:

The preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the national government. The Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible union of indestructible States.

The learned Judge calls attention to the proper definition of the term "States' rights." The rights of the States consist of all powers which they did not delegate to the general government and which are not denied to the States by the Constitution. These rights, in Judge Pryor's opinion, are easily ascertained by a perusal of the Constitution. The plan suggested by Secretary Root, to change the Constitution by rulings of courts, so that the States may be deprived of the powers which they reserved to themselves, would be as dangerous to the Union as the States. The United States owes its strength, its vigor and its existence to the States which compose it. If the States are enfeebled, the United States will be enfeebled. It is not likely that this great country could hold together as an empire with all the real power in one central government. It would inevitably fall to pieces, and an attempt to centralize and unduly increase the powers of the United States would likely result in dissolution. The growth of the country in population and wealth and the increased importance of its foreign relations, the vast enlargement of the revenues of the Federal Government and the expansion of interstate commerce and the postal service have all combined to promote the relative importance of the Federal authority as compared with that of the individual State. The result of the war was to settle the contention about the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. But the scheme of government has been unaltered from the beginning and nothing has happened to change it.

Summer coughs and colds yield at once to Bees Laxative Cough Syrup. Contains honey and tar but no opiates. Children like it. Pleasant to take. Its laxative qualities recommend it to mothers. Hoarseness, coughs, croup yield quickly. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

Willie (sorrowfully)—"I've lost my ball. I can't find it—O, I wonder where it is!"

Housemaid—"The Lord only knows where that ball is, Willie—"

Willie (sobbing)—"But he won't tell nobody!"—Ex.

The bites and stings of insects, tan, sunburn, cuts, burns and bruises are relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized. Acts like a poultice and draws out inflammation. Try it. Price 25c. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

REGISTRATION OF NEGROES

Those Who Petitioned the Legislature to Put Saloons Out of Wadesboro, Just in Their Claims.

(Raleigh News and Observer, August 15th.)

There will be a prohibition election in Anson county on the thirty first day of August. The town of Wadesboro is cursed with the saloon and it is debauching the people of that county. A large majority of the white voters of that county sent a petition to the Legislature asking that Anson be made prohibition. There was opposition on the part of Anson's representative. Finally, as a compromise, the question was submitted to the voters of the county at an election to be held on the thirty first day of August. The men who represented the prohibitionists in Raleigh objected to the election on two grounds:

1. They said that, inasmuch as all the surrouning counties to Anson were dry, the liquor manufactures and dealers would raise a big corruption fund that would demoralize the election in some places, and prevent unbiased voting. They argued that such debauchery and such methods as would be sure to follow ought not to be invited, since a clear majority of the white voters in the county had without compulsion or purchase signed a petition in favor of prohibition.

2. They said that in the prohibition election when Wadesboro went wet negroes were solicited to register and put on the registration books and voted like cattale, though they voted in no other election.

These two reasons caused many members to vote to make Anson a dry county without vote. Per contra, the opponents of prohibition denied that negroes would be voted and said the election would be a friendly contest between the white voters, without the use of money, coercion or the club of negro voting. Thereupon the bill submitting the question to the people was passed and the election will be held on August 31st.

We judge from the statements in the Ansonian that the dangers feared by the petitioners were real ones, but the methods are being used, they said in the campaign, upon by the opponents of prohibition. This editorial paragraph shows that money is being contributed:

Money and money alone has kept saloons and distilleries in Wadesboro for a long time. This money has been contributed by the men engaged in the whiskey business, sanctioned as they say, by the votes of the best people of the country and yet they are dragging in every negro possible. We are reliably informed that, at a meeting held Saturday night in the office of a would-be leader of the Democratic praty, that getlemen proposed to convas the county in support of the saloon ticket if he was sufficently compensated. A prominent citizen present subscribed $500, while saloon men present put up like sums. Now where do you vote? Or do you propose to stay at home and allow such methods to succeed?

That is bad enough Heaven knows, and no cause ought to succeed that depends upon money in elections, but worse than that because it reintroduces the negro as a factor in politics to be used for the saloon and bad government the election of base men to office is the registration of negroes. The Ansonian editorially says:

It is a fact that a number of white men all over the country have been urging and assisting negroes to register. They have from time to time gone with them to the registrar. How anyone can stand for this and not be in favor of repealing the fourteenth amendment is a little hard to understand, unless they are willing to make any sacrifice in order to win out in the coming election. Certain saloon owners have made themselves quite noticeable by attempting to register every negro they can. Others, however, are simply letting the campaign take its own course and in the event that saloons are voted out, we believe they will abide by the law.

We are more convinced than ever that a large majority of the white voters of the county are opposed to the open sale of whiskey in Wadesboro, and if this majority expresses itself, as we believe it will do on the 31st of this month, only the negro vote, combined with the element of the white people who favor saloons, can carry in favor of saloons. As to the negro vote we do not believe that the good white people of this county will stand by and allow such a balance of power, if it can be turned such, to determine this contest in which so much is involved.

The democrats of Anson county, whose fidelity and devotion have been tested and proven a hundred times will not submit to the outrage of re-introducing the negro to the ballot, where he will become a purchasable factor, and nearly always used to vote for saloons and other evils that debauch and degrade his own race as well as the white race. A Democrat may vote for or against the prohibition bill because the question is one outside the domain of party politics, but the Democrat who assists or connives at the registration of negroes in this prohibition election, either for or against it, in Anson or any other county, is working to undo the great White Supremacy victory won in 1898 and in 1900. In the dispensary election in Raleigh the saloon men attempted to vote unqualified negroes, and in the words they did register dozens of them. But they were not permitted to vote. The advocates of the prohibition law in Anson ought not to permit such a travesty upon hard won White Supremacy as the use of negroes to determine this or any other election. This is a question that is not local. It is of State wide interest. If negroes are put on the books now, they can vote in State elections next year. If they are put on in Anson, why not in Union? Once let the door down, and you will have Federal judges using power to compel their registration and reinaugurate a day that will be worse than the hell that reigned in North Carolina under Russell.

Wadesboro and High Point —A Study in Comparison

Editor of The Ansonian

Dear Sir: I rejoice to learn the stand you have taken in your county on August 31st.

You well know the number of arrests made in Wadesboro on your last 4th of July celebration.

We held a great celebration in our city on the same day. In addition to our city and suburban population of about 15,000 people, our visitors on that day were estimated at 10,000, making a total of near 25,000 in our midst. On the next day (the 5th) I asked our chief-of-police how many arrests he made on the 4th. His reply was two or three, and they came here drunk.

High Point has never had a licensed bar-room. THIS TELLS THE STORY. Yours,

J. B. RICHARDSON.

High Point, N. C., Aug. 15, 1907.

[Mr. Richardson is one of the most loved and esteemed Baptist ministers in the state. He is well known to many of our people and is the father of Mr. O. R. Richardson, the efficient manager of the High Point Machine Co. of High Point. There are few men for whom we have as much respect and in whom we have so much confidence.—THE ANSONIAN]

It flows like electricity through your veins; it does the work. If you are wasting away, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Martin Drug Company.

TO GO AT COST

50 Suits Summer Clothes

For the past two or three weeks we advertised that all Low-Cut Shoes must go, and they went like "hot cakes." We now lay on the Bargain Counter about Fifty Suits of Summer Clothes that will be sold at ACTUAL COST. We are determined not to carry over a single Summer Suit—would rather sacrifice them than to hold them over for another season, so now is your time to

Get A Summer Suit At Actual Cost

Every Suit is this season's good, and all are our "SATISFACTION" brand of clothing that have given satisfaction to every wearer. They embrace nearly every color, size and price, but in order to get your number YOU had better be one of the first to call, for they will soon be gone.

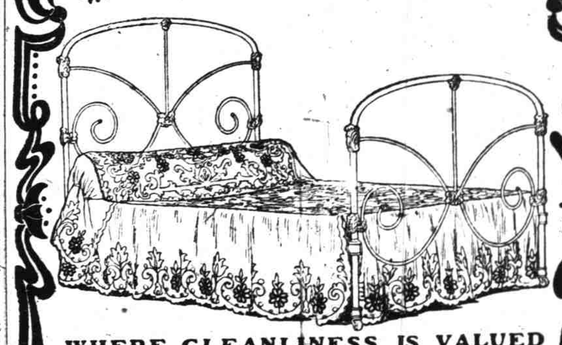
Just a few pair left of Ladies' and Men's Low-Cut Shoes. If your number is here, a tremendous bargain awaits you.

GRAY GROCERY COMPANY

PHONE 124

EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES.

Sanitaire



WHERE CLEANLINESS IS VALUED

the old, complicated "germy" wooden beds have given way to the simpler, cleaner and far more beautiful "Sanitaire" Beds, 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

TRADE MARK

Sanitaire

IRON BEDS GUARANTEED TEN YEARS $2 TO $25

All physicians urge their use. Their finishes are beautiful, hard and smooth. "Snowy White" and "Sanitaire Gold" and scores of others. Their exclusive designs are artistic, full of grace and originality. WHY NOT PREVENT SICKNESS? Trade your old wooden bed or give it away. Call and see these "Sanitaire Beds." You are welcome, whether you buy or not. You'll want a "Sanitaire Guaranteed Bed" some day. We guarantee Sanitaire Beds for ten-long-years' service.

SOLD BY A. B. CAUDLE