

The Rocky Mount Record

Published Every Thursday by
ROCKY MOUNT PUBLISHING CO.,

C. W. FORLAW, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
(In Advance)

Three Months,	.35
Six Months,	.60
One Year,	\$1.00

Entered as Second Class Matter in Post Office at Rocky Mount, N. C.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS STATES DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The words of Hon. John Sharp Williams, minority leader in the national house of representatives, in defining Democracy's attitude towards important measures before that body contain so much genuine Democracy that we give our editorial space up to them this week, that any of our readers who have not heretofore may read them. The speech was delivered in congress last week, following a message from the president calling for the enactment of numerous laws.

Mr. Williams opened his statement by saying: "Some things in the president's recent message are so immediately important to the interests of the entire country as to pass the bounds of partisanship and to make it excusable, if not necessary, for me to say something concerning them with the view of assuring the President himself and reasonably inclined Republican members of the House and the country of the support and endorsement, or the opposition, of the Democratic minority. In so far as the things urged by the President are good things I would like the country to know that all he has to do is to deliver 20 or 25 Republican House votes in favor of them. These, conjoined with the solid Democratic votes, will put them through."

Mr. Williams notes the following measures as ones which will "command virtually the solid Democratic vote within constitutional limits."

To compel publication of campaign contributions.

Prohibition of child labor in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

An employer's liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Federal liability to government employees. A law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions without notice to the party enjoined.

Removal of the tariff on wood pulp and printing paper. Imposition of a Federal charge for every water power right granted on a navigable stream.

Those principles and measures urged by the President with which Mr. Williams, as minority leader, takes issue are enumerated as follows:

The penalizing of the boycott. The right of the attorney general to nominate receivers when a common carrier is thrown into the hands of a receiver.

The modification of the Shearman anti-trust law so as to permit within limitation the maintenance of trusts and the making of trade agreements between combinations of capital.

The appointment of a commission to prepare data for a revision of the tariff. Mr. Williams frankly states that he does not know whether a majority of the minority favors the creation of a permanent waterways commission.

Referring to the President's declaration that child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the nation and his recommendation that "at least a model child labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia," Mr. Williams says:

"Child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the nation, but the States are sole authorities having constitutional power to prohibit it. If those who could protect the children on the land, and through them the generations to come would waste less of their time in the useless agitation for invalid and unconstitutional Federal legislation and would devote more of their time in the several States, it would do better for all. But the President is right in saying that we can act for the District of Columbia, and for the Territories as well, and that we ought to do it."

Commending the President for his recommendation for "the immediate re-enactment of an employer's liability law," Mr. Williams says: "There is no excuse for the delay on the part of Republican members of the House judiciary committee to report an employer's liability law. Their delay at least arouses, if it does not justify, a suspicion that they are having a lot of useless hearings simply for the purpose of using that bill as a buffer to prevent the serious consideration of other bills before the committee. For example, the Clayton bill to put an end to temporary restraining orders of courts invalidating State laws, and the various bills there pending to recognize the police powers of the States in dealing with alcoholic stimulants when introduced into prohibition territory. I have given notice in the House that no legislation shall be enacted by unanimous consent until an employer's liability bill is at least reported for the consideration of the House."

Respecting pending bills to prevent

COOPER'S FOLLOWERS GIVE REASON FOR THEIR BELIEF

With a theory that human health is dependent on the stomach and with a medicine which he says proves this theory, L. T. Cooper, a comparatively young man, has built-up an immense following during the past year.

Cooper has visited most of the leading cities of the country, and in each city has aroused a storm of discussion about his beliefs and his medicines. Wherever he has gone, people have called upon him by tens of thousands, and his preparation has sold in immense quantities.

The sale of this medicine has now spread over the entire country, and is growing enormously each day. In view of this, the following statements from two of the great number of followers which he now has, are of general interest.

Mrs. Agnes Viggenger, of 942 St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, has the following to say on the subject of the Cooper preparations: "For more than ten years I was broken down in health. I could not sleep and I was very nervous. Gradually I began to lose my memory, until I could not remember things from one day to another. I had severe pains and cramps in my body, and I would at times see dark spots before my eyes. I was unable to do any work whatever, as my strength was falling. I had no appetite, nor could I take any medicine."

"I had about given up hope of ever being well again when I read of Mr.

Cooper's remedies. I decided to give them a trial, and I began to feel better at once. After taking the medicine for two weeks I can say that I am a new woman. I can eat with enjoyment, the pains in my body have left me, and I am stronger than I have been for years.

"I cannot say enough for Mr. Cooper's remedies. They are wonderful, for they have done everything claimed for them in my case."

Another statement by Mr. W. B. Stewart, 109 W. Madison St., Chicago, is as follows: "I have had stomach trouble for years, and anyone who is afflicted this way knows what an awful distressed feeling it causes. Many a time I have felt that I would give most any price to be cured. It was by accident that I heard of this man Cooper's remedies. I immediately made up my mind to buy a treatment of him. I used it for about two weeks, and it is impossible to tell how much good it has done me. I feel altogether different. I have more life and energy than I have had for years. This medicine certainly does stimulate and strengthen the whole system. Tired feeling and weak condition of the stomach has entirely passed away. I feel well again."

We sell Cooper's celebrated medicines which have made this wonderful record in all parts of the country, —May & Gorham.

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Our extremely modest prices will surely appeal to you; you can practice economy and still get the best clothes that can be had, made exactly to your measure.

J. H. CUTHRELL, Rocky Mount, N. C.
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the issuing of injunctions without prior opportunity for the enjoined party to be heard, the minority leader says: "Of course, I take it that nobody will understand the President or me to mean that there should be any limit upon temporary restraining orders when intended to prevent the immediate destruction of property, life or limb. When I say property I do not mean judicially construed "property rights."

One of the most vigorous portions of Mr. Williams' statement regards the boycott. After quoting the President's declaration that "nothing should be done to legalize a blacklist or boycott that would be illegal at common law," Mr. Williams says: It is a sad commentary upon this utterance of his that while the Federal courts have held that a boycott is a combination in restraint of trade and therefore illegal, they have virtually upheld the employer in his assertion of a right to blacklist; because one Federal court went so far as to say that because the employer had a right to discharge without giving any notice at all, therefore he had a right to discharge because the discharged man was a member of a labor union. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Another decision of a Federal court—the decision by Judge Gould—has gone so far as to say that a labor man's newspaper should not publish the name of a firm under the heading "we don't patronize." A man has a right to patronize or not to patronize anybody, according to his own sweet will, and he therefore has the right to publish those whom he does not patronize."

The President's recommendation of a law to place wood pulp on the free list, "with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them," meets with Mr. Williams' approval, "except that it does not go quite far enough. Not only ought wood pulp to be placed upon the free list," he says, "but print paper ought to be placed there also. The publishers will not be very much benefited by the placing of wood pulp upon the free list if there be only a slight reduction of the duty upon print papers."

"There are other things in the President's message," says Mr. Williams, "which one might naturally expect, considering his education in the line of Hamiltonism, and his tendencies toward Federalism, cannot meet with Democratic approval. One is his idea that the Attorney General, representing the government, should have the right to nominate receivers when a common carrier is thrown into the hands of a receiver. That right ought to rest in a court—not in the executive."

"The President's utterances concern-

ing anti-trust law are an indication of his inability to see that which will appear plain to a Democratic mind, to wit: That anything approximating a private monopoly is intolerable in an enduring in a free government. His attempt and that of others to classify trusts as good trusts and bad trusts is abhorrent. There can be no such thing as a good trust. There may sometimes be a good trust magnate who uses his powers benevolently, but the power is too much fraught with danger to be vested in a few men. We ought simply to provide that organization of labor and of workmen for the purpose of securing shorter hours of labor or higher pay or more equitable treatment, shall not be construed to fall within the inhibition of any existing law.

"The President's idea of letting the substance part of the anti-trust laws remain as it is, but giving to some branch of the executive government authority determine when a trust is a good trust and when it is a bad one—in effect to license one and to restrain another—is so very vicious in its ultimate effects if adopted, that it would seem that no friend of a well ordered government could stand for it.

"As to the President's proposition for tariff revision by consideration at the hands of a commission composed of members of the House and Senate and so-called 'experts,' it is both cumbersome and useless. The very best possible tariff commission is a commission consisting of the representatives of the people selected by the people in the interest of the people. Even that body has too many men selected by private interests in the interest of private interests. If the Republican party cannot furnish a ways and means committee with sufficient intelligence to revise the tariff, then it will surrender the reins of power to us of the minority and let us see whether we can or not."

Special Rates At The Mecklenburg Hotel Continued.

Owing to the gratifying increase of patronage at The Mecklenburg Hotel during the past two months, due in part to special rates made for February and March, the management has decided to continue the present low prices through March and during the month of April. The service at The Mecklenburg is maintained at the highest possible standard, and there is no more delightful season at The Mecklenburg than the Spring months. The magnificent Mecklenburg Mineral Waters are tonic in effect and will build up the system for the coming hot weather.

For good board and comfortable rooms apply to Mrs. L. F. Wright, half block from depot former residence of Mr. Bob Arrington 415 Church St.—Mar. 28.

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