

# The Walk County News

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INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

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NO. 36.

## HIS LAST MESSAGE

### Governor Glenn Presents a Document Worth Reading.

### STATE'S CONDITION AND NEEDS.

#### The Various Institutions, Industries, Interest and Needs of the State Laid Before the Minds of the General Assembly in Comprehensive Form.

The Governor begins his message with a note of impressive events during the last four years of the State's history. Never in its history has it been so prosperous in up-building along all useful lines and its name and fame reach far and wide. Even amid the panic there has been much prosperity. Cotton mills have been built in every section. We raise 600,000 bales and manufacture more. We have 53,446 looms and 2,378,148 spindles. We are first in manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco and number of chairs, and have the largest pulp factory in the world.

Progress in education is most gratifying. During the last two years from county and local taxation 490,342.15 has been raised and by donation and bonds \$749,671.31. School property has advanced in value by \$1,189,253. School terms are lengthened and teachers better paid. The last General Assembly appropriated \$45,000 for high schools and 156 have been established with an enrollment of 3,949 pupils. The present body will be asked for \$50,000 for the purpose.

The State Superintendent's report shows a deep interest in education over the State.

The Governor notes improvements in morals, industry and patriotism. The commission of which the Governor was chairman, was given power to adjust the State's indebtedness. This has been effected with satisfaction to creditors and honor to the State except that the iniquitous special tax bonds, repudiated by the State. The bonded indebtedness due in 1918 amounts to \$6,336,000, but the stock in the North Carolina Railroad is worth \$163 per share and will meet this and have more than \$1,000,000 left.

The last Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for further means of caring for the insane. The Governor assures the present body that the commissioners have performed their duty faithfully and is sure that impartial inspectors would exclaim, "Well done." A few emigrations follow:

A good tract of land on which to build an epileptic hospital has been purchased at a fair price. This will also furnish a good farm, on which the patients can work. A wing to the Eastern Hospital which accommodates 100 patients has been completed. A nurses' home at Morganton is about ready for occupation, and when the nurses move into it, will give space for 100 more patients in what are now the nurses' quarters. Another building at Raleigh for 100 women is now under rapid construction; three brick buildings, colony plan, at Raleigh, for 100 convalescent patients; also six more brick buildings at Raleigh—three for 100 epileptic women and three for 100 epileptic men—will be finished by April 1st; also two brick buildings at the colored hospital at Goldsboro for forty epileptic patients, and two frame buildings for forty tubercular patients, besides all needed repairs. The commission will also at once erect another colony building at Morganton for 100 more patients, and will supply all needed wants.

The Governor rehearsed a resume of the difficulties with the railroads on the rate issue and assures the body of his determination to compel obedience to the law had not satisfactory adjustment been made and ratified by the called session of the General Assembly.

This adjustment has proved a great blessing to the State. The Corporation Commission has made out a strong case to the interstate commission against discrimination in freight rates and it is hoped that good results will yet follow. The Governor says if we lose we must appeal to Congress.

He recommends that the body request the railroads to remedy the present annoyances from the mileage book system. The Governor recognizes some acts of injustice to the railroads in the way of unreasonable penalties that should be righted and commends a spirit of fostering these great arteries of commerce, instead of needlessly crippling them, while yet enforcing obedience to law by them as by individuals.

The Governor says there are not many pressing laws needed now and recommends a short session. He asks for an increase in the Governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing to \$2,500, all the

other State officers salaries having been increased at the last session.

The Governor says he has lived economically but has had to spend \$2,000 more than his salary every year. He says the Governor should not want more than his expenses but should have this amount.

He urges immediate action that the new incumbents may reap the benefits. They cannot do so if the act is not passed before the inauguration of Gov. Kitcher.

#### Taxation

The Governor dwells at length upon the intricate subject of taxation. He recommends that valuations on personal property, real estate, money credits, etc., be as nearly as possible to its real value. This would necessitate only a very low rate. It would advertise the State to advantage and invite capital and settlers. More than forty-five counties receive more from the State than they pay into the treasury.

Valuations are so lacking in uniformity as to do great injustice to the just. Taxes collected since last Legislature have fallen below appropriations from lack of uniformity. The Governor urges that the present law of equalization be repealed as it is too costly with no method of enforcing it properly or of securing uniformity. He says:

"I suggest that you appoint a very strong finance committee who shall consult with the Auditor, Treasurer and Corporation Commission, and, after considering all suggestions made make such a law as will properly advertise the true value of the State's property and allow the rate to be fixed at a lower amount. While the assessment was made last year, there is no constitutional provision that prevents this Legislature from requiring a new valuation."

#### Primary Elections.

The Governor notes the great expense and annoyance of candidates for public office begetting a tendency of good men to shirk from duty while bad men are liable to secure the places to the jeopardy of the State. He recommends legalized primaries and a law requiring candidates or persons working for them in primaries or elections to give a strict account and for all money's collected or expended in the campaign under penalty for misdemeanor and debarment from ever holding public office in the State. He would also have newspapers and public speakers punished for defamatory assaults against a candidate unless satisfactory proofs are at hand. He thinks we should have more polling places and that the polls should be closed at 4 o'clock.

#### Criminal Procedure.

The Governor notes the crowded condition of the court dockets and recommends that recorders be appointed or elected in every city and town or township to try all misdemeanors and favors a division of the State into two circuits thus dividing equally the judicial districts in which the judges should rotate. It would save expense and time and all necessary changes could still be made under certain conditions.

He would give the State an equal number of challenges of jurors as the defendant in criminal cases since the defendant is allowed to testify in his own behalf. He further says:

"I also insist that you thoroughly examine all the judicial districts, equalize them in accordance with the amount of work necessary to be done, and then put Solicitors on a salary."

He recommends that executions be made in the State penitentiary and that they be by electricity instead of the present mode of hanging. He thinks the change can be made in the mode without changing the constitution.

#### Corporation Commission.

The Governor speaks in high praise of the good work of the Corporation Commission and says of its sphere and power:

"Instead of being curtailed, as they were by the last General Assembly, should be extended and enlarged. It should be given all power necessary to regulate all interstate passenger and freight rates, to prevent railroads from unjust discrimination, to require connecting lines to make close connections, and to do anything and all things necessary to control and regulate all railroads, steamboats, telephone lines and banks, with full power to enforce its orders by contempt proceedings. I therefore suggest that you carefully go over with the Commission all the present laws and make such amendments as will restore its power and thus make it more efficient and valuable to the State."

#### Insurance Commission.

The taxes collected for the last fiscal year were \$224,630.58, and are increasing every year. Each General Assembly must necessarily furnish needed help for this department.

#### Bureau of Labor and Printing.

The amount of useful work done by this bureau is little understood and appreciated. It is the only department that gathers statistics in regard to all our industrial and agri-

cultural pursuits, and when these statistics are published and sent broadcast over the country, they advertise our resources as can be done in no other way. This bureau visits factories and examines into labor conditions, such as proper labor hours and the child-labor problem.

He thinks that if the Bureau did nothing else than the State printing it would still be profitable. He would have the salary of the Commissioner raised to \$2,500, and his power and field of usefulness enlarged.

#### Agricultural Department.

This department he says, has been of great benefit to the State in advancing the scientific knowledge of farming, thus making this branch of industry more attractive and remunerative. The experiment farms, bulletins, etc., have been very helpful. It has kept out undesirable emigration.

#### State Prison.

The Governor says the State penitentiary is not only self-sustaining, but actually pays money into the State treasury. He calls attention to acts of the last Legislature inquiring it to repay former appropriations faster than it can spare same. Action on this is asked for. He asks the Legislature to print and distribute to its members the report of Superintendent Mann, which he thinks is forth valuable ideas and plans.

#### Geological Survey.

The Governor recommends that in accordance with the act of the convention of Governor's at the White House, the State establish a commission through which the waste of our forests, minerals, fish, oyster and other resources, might be checked and, as far as possible, absolutely prevented.

Proper laws should be enacted to protect our oyster and fish industries, which would yield revenue to the State. The display at Jamestown he says, shows that no State has more valuable gems than North Carolina. Our forests should be protected, which he thinks could be effected by regulating the size of trees subject to be cut for lumber.

The Governor dwells upon the subject of roads, presenting the great necessity for action by this body look to good roads.

The Governor speaks in cheering tones of the personnel and efficiency of the State Guards. He has no recommendations.

#### Pensions.

On the subject of pensions the Governor has this to say:

"Find out what the veterans of the Civil War require, and then do all you can for them; and when you have done all that is asked, you have not done half enough to repay them for their loyalty in the past. A small increase will be asked for the support of the Soldiers' Home. The veterans are getting old; they cannot work and many are now coming to the Home. Give what is needed, and let the deeling years of these old soldiers be in ease, as in a comfortable home they smoke the pipe in peace, awaiting their summons to come up higher."

#### State Institutions.

After noting the good work of our State schools he says:

"Money spent in educating our boys and girls yields the greatest of all dividends to a State, and educated brains, directing trained fingers, is the power that is building, manufacturing, developing our resources, educating our coming generations and elevating our morals. A cultivated, educated brain is the handmaid of thrift and enterprise that builds up but never destroys."

After noting the good and benevolent work of the institutions of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, he says:

"Few States have such a high standing as ours for institutions of this class, and I can truly commend the management of both as being wise, faithful and humane. They, too, will come to you for aid."

On account of enlarging at Goldsboro and an enlarged number of patients at Morganton, he says:

"These two hospitals had to go in debt—the one at Goldsboro for \$11,000, and the one at Morganton for \$20,000. It was a case of necessity and the Legislature is asked to appropriate the funds to pay the debts. The propriety of appropriation to the Ellanan Training school is questioned, and he thinks careful investigation should be made before more is given to it."

The Governor urges that an administration building be put where the Supreme Court and the Agricultural buildings now are, which will be fire-proof and of dimensions adequate to the needs of the different departments that are now in mere fire traps, and liable to burn with their values that will run into millions. He sees that it will require an issue of bonds and the absolute need together with the small burden it will place upon the State he thinks will not compare with the good accomplished. Most of great improvements, he notes, are accomplished with the aid of bonds.

## Trusts and Monopolies.

The result of the recent cases before the Supreme Court of Missouri shows that unlawful combinations and trusts can be controlled, even to the extent of driving them out of a State.

Some people confuse corporations and joint stock companies with monopolies and trusts, and yet they are vastly different, for the former are legal and should in all things be encouraged, while the latter are illegal and indefensible, and should not be tolerated, but driven out of the State, as was done in Missouri.

I unhesitatingly say to the General Assembly, encourage in every way possible each legitimate concern and business in the State, pass such laws as will encourage them, shield them from unjust taxation and insure their enjoyment of peace and protection, thus inducing a high order of capital and labor to come into the State for the purpose of locating as investors and as home-seekers, but at the same time thoroughly examine every corporation, combination or concern doing business in the State, and if any are found that are engaged in trying to crush out competition, unlawfully lowering or raising prices or in any other form or manner trying to monopolize trade or stifle competition, then control such unlawful associations or monopolies, even though it be necessary to drive the business entirely out of the State.

Have we such monopolies in the State? Then control them or drive them out; but to every legitimate and useful business extend a welcoming hand and give every aid you can render to add to their prosperity, thus advancing the State's wealth and growth.

## Reformatory and Reform.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$7,500 per year for two years for a reformatory. A site has been purchased and a building is now being erected. All the States, notably Georgia, having reformatories claim that they do a great deal of good by reclaiming wayward youth, and making out of those who would be lost or hardened, if left to associate with old criminals, good citizens, with trades and useful occupations. I recommend that you increase your appropriation to at least \$10,000 each year for two years, thus putting the Reformatory in a position to render effective service and enabling it very soon to become self-supporting.

The Governor urges strict laws regulating cigarettes, opium, cocaine, whiskey, beer, etc.

The Governor deprecates lynching and says he has tried to give speedy trials to remove their excuse. All good citizens have aided him, and law and order have prevailed all over the State.

## Constitutional Amendments.

"Having given my views as to the laws needed to be enacted, I will suggest to the General Assembly that I submit to the people the following constitutional amendments:

"First. Give the Governor the veto power. North Carolina and Rhode Island, I am informed, are the only States in the Union where this power is denied the Governor. If the Governor abuses the power, two-thirds of the members of the Legislature can pass the law over his veto, while having the right to veto often prevents unwise and ill-advised laws from being passed. With the veto power the Executive acts as a check on the Legislature, and the legislative branch on the Executive, and thus the people are protected.

Second. Let all State, county, township and municipal officers be elected for four years instead of two.

Third. Let the General Assembly meet once in four years, unless for some extraordinary purpose it is called in extra session by the Governor, with the approval of the Council.

## ROSY AND PLUMP

### Good Health From Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Va. man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk half water, but it was not sufficiently nourishing. A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and to-day is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen."

"These are plain facts, and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

oil of State; then let the session be ninety days, with no bills allowed to be introduced the last few days, except by unanimous consent. This has worked in Canada and other countries.

#### Recapitulation.

The Governor's recapitulation urges First. Increase the Governor's and Commissioner of Labor's salaries.

Second. Equalize taxation by adopting a better mode of assessing both real and personal property.

Third. Pass a legalized primary law and amend the election law.

Fourth. Amend our criminal procedure by putting Solicitors on salaries, dividing the State into two judicial circuits, appointing recorders or trial justices to try misdemeanors, thus relieving the Superior Courts, and have executions in capital cases take place at the State Prison and by electrocution.

Fifth. To avoid inhumanity, scandal and to institute a more effective system of working convicts, thus making the State Prison self-sustaining, place all convicts under the management of the State authorities, though still to work the roads of the various counties desiring such labor. (See Superintendent Mann's suggestion.)

Sixth. Restore the former powers of the Corporation Commission and even give it more power with contempt proceedings to enforce its orders.

Seventh. Strengthen the Reformatory already established, and yet pass such laws as will prevent the ferocious practices that render such institutions a necessity.

Eighth. Provide a suitable and sufficient administration building, thus protecting valuable records and papers, and also giving needed room in which the various departments can transact their business and be better equipped to render more efficient service.

Ninth. Pass all laws necessary to protect our forests, insure the building of good roads and better govern and control our fish and oyster industries.

The Governor closes by answering some criticism and explaining his motives and his hope of much good accomplished by mingling with the people and advertising the State. If it were his opportunity he would do more along these lines again than he did. He expresses his devotion to the Old North State, commends the new Governor and says:

"Hoping that your stay in our Capital City may be pleasant to you and profitable to the State, and extending to every member my kindest regards and best wishes. I bid you God-speed in your labors, and ask the richest blessings of heaven on all that you may accomplish for the State's betterment and prosperity.

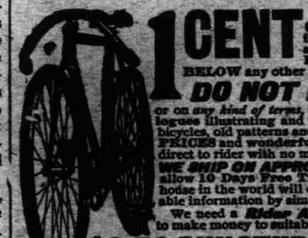
"Respectfully,  
"R. B. GLENN, Governor."

## SURE HE DOES.

The chap who humps and never stops To register complaints May lack the wisdom of the wise, And what is more, mayn't know what 'tis

To bear a famous name, But, spite o' what the neighbors say, He gets there just the same!

—Age-Herald.



## 1 CENT IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU

BELOW any other manufacturer or dealer in the world. DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE from any one on any kind of terms until you have received our complete FREE CATALOGUE showing the most complete line of high grade BICYCLES, TRIGONS and MOTORBIKES at \$10.00. We need a Retail Agent in every town and can offer an opportunity to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.

## \$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80 PER PAIR

Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce You Will Sell 4 PAIRS, TACKS, NAILS, LUBRICANTS, ETC. Pair for Only \$4.80 (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.80) NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in tire-making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire. Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Twenty-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and fitted with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Buck Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all vibration. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day and freight prepaid. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them exactly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one night padded brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper ok ok. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

## COASTER-BRAKES

Full-up-whoops, maddies, pedals, etc. and repairs, and bicycle tires, are sold by us at the lowest prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big SUNDAY catalogue.

## DO NOT WAIT

Write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

## NEAR CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "11" CHICAGO, ILL.

## NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Congressional calendars are now crowded with legislation.

President Roosevelt offered the use of the battleship fleet to Italy.

Receivers were appointed for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.

The single turret monitor Wyoming has been rechristened the Chesapeake at San Francisco.

There was a secret meeting of the Chinese revolutionary party in Peking, headed by Sun-Yat-Sen.

Kansas Democrats will incorporate as an educational organization, with headquarters in Topeka.

Richard Croker was notified of his election as a member of the exclusive Albany Burgesses Corps.

The increasing number of death sentences in Russia brought about a stormy debate in the Duma.

At the New Year reception at the White House President Roosevelt shook hands with 6,051 callers.

All milk in Chicago must now be pasteurized unless from cows that have passed the tuberculin test.

It was estimated that there were 500,000 beneficiaries of the new pension system now in effect in the United Kingdom.

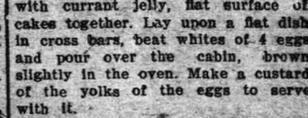
President Gomez, of Venezuela, revoked Castro's decree of May 14 prohibiting trans-shipment of goods destined for Venezuela.

The public debt at the close of business December 31 was \$997,349,751, according to the statement issued at Washington, D. C.

Ten thousand guests accepted the invitation of the New York World to inspect its building. They were welcomed with music and flowers.

Charged with fraudulent use of money collected for an orphanage Bishop W. M. Williams, of the Apostolic A. M. E. Church, was placed under arrest at Omaha, Neb.

Log Cabin Pudding—Three-fourths of a pound of lady fingers, spread with currant jelly, flat surface of cakes together. Lay upon a flat dish in cross bars, beat whites of 4 eggs and pour over the cake, brown slightly in the oven. Make a custard of the yolks of the eggs to serve with it.



## TELEPHONES

### Are a Necessity in the Country Home.

The farther you are removed from town to railroad station, the more the telephone will save in time and horse flesh. No man has a right to compel one of the family to lie in agony for hours while he drives to town for the doctor. Telephone and save half the suffering.

Our Free Book tells how to organize, build and operate telephone lines and systems. Instruments sold on thirty days' trial to responsible parties.

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