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Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.
 While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physician alike. *What To Do.*
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Gov. Kitchin's Inaugural Address.

An Able Discussion of the Best Interests of North Carolina.

Members of the General Assembly, Ladies and gentlemen:

Political parties are not only natural, but necessary in our Government. Under our Constitution all the legislative powers of the State every two years, and all the executive powers every four years are returned to the people, to whom all governmental powers belong, and the electors at these stated intervals determine into whose hands these powers shall be committed. The Democratic party has again been charged by the people with the responsibility for the proper exercise of these powers during the constitutional periods. By thus further entrusting public affairs to this party they have endorsed its record and have approved its declarations of principles as set forth in the Charlotte platform. In approving its record they did not intend to declare it faultless, or to approve every act committed in its name. No human being is perfect and no organization of men is perfect. The people did, however, approve its fundamental doctrine. As no man is altogether bad, no political party is altogether bad. In disapproving the record of the Republican party and rejecting its platform the people did not declare that nothing in the record is good and nothing in that platform desirable, but they expressed their judgment that the record as a whole of the Republican party in this State has been harmful, that its platform criticism of the service of the Democratic party to the public is unjust, and that its denunciations of Democratic policies are unwarranted.

In assuming today, in obedience to the will of a majority of my fellow citizens, the weighty responsibilities of the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, it is unnecessary to give assurance that the recognized principles of the Democratic party shall be encouraged and pursued by the incoming administration. We have been commanded to maintain and promote so far as we can the great policies which have been continued or inaugurated during the last eight years, as well as to undertake the establishment of the new policies propounded in the platform which was endorsed at the polls and with the provisions of which you are already familiar.

PRIMARIES.

Many electors unfortunately have the easy disposition of failing to exercise their right of suffrage, or of exercising it in the general elections, with other motives than the high purposes of strengthening the party representing their political principles, and selecting officials who will, in their judgment, best serve the country's interests. Every precaution should be taken to assure each elector's having, and understanding, an equal voice in naming the candidates of his party. A properly safe-guarded direct primary for selecting the nominee of all political parties is the best plan that has been or can be devised. It enables the people to have closer touch with, and more effective control of their officials. It renders harmless efforts to trade against the wishes of the electors. It does much to destroy the cry and more to nullify the attempt of ring rule. It ought to diminish the expenses of campaigns for nominations. Should such expenses for legitimate purposes increase as they have increased in recent years, it will soon be that none but wealthy men can hope to aspire to our higher offices unless others pay his campaign expenses for the nomination. If others pay his expenses, he will feel under obligations to them and will not be in position to render the people his best service, especially in matters involving doubt as to the path of public duty. The public should insist on having every official free from obligation for his nomination for office, except to the people. Every reasonable safe-guard should be thrown around our nominations and elections to secure the accomplishment of the honest judgment, and unconstrained wishes of the electors, and to render less effective the shrewdness of astute politicians in furthering mere personal purposes and reaching mere personal ends. Ability, patriotism, character, service and the principles and policies of aspirants are rightfully the ele-

ments which appeal to the judgment of electors, and these should be the source of success. To partially attain to this standard and to partially eliminate other considerations, the publicity, before convention and election, of campaign funds and the names of contributors as favored in the last Democratic platform will be effective, and a suitable law should be enacted to accomplish the purpose of that plank. Whether you favor a general mandatory primary law or not, there are provisions to which there may be no opposition and which ought to be enacted and made applicable to all counties where primaries are held. Among these provisions are the following: First, delegates should be required to cast the vote on the first ballot, according to the primary result. Second, there should be a registered list of party voters subject to challenge. Third, the legislature should fix the date of primaries for all State, judicial and congressional offices, and also fix another date for primaries for legislative and county offices, with a provision permitting the county executive committee in its discretion to adopt for any county primary day. Fourth, all corrupt use of money for primary effect should be made an offense against the law. Fifth, when only one candidate gives notice in writing of his candidacy to the proper executive committee by a stated period prior to the primary day, the committee should have the legal power to declare him the party nominee. This period should be longer for State and district than for county candidates. Sixth, the wilful publication of any false charge concerning his political record or reflecting upon his moral character for the purpose of injuring a candidate in the primaries with the people should be penalized by law.

PROHIBITION.

The people having, after much agitation and full discussion, ratified by a large majority State prohibition, the Legislature should not seriously consider any proposition to repeal the prohibition law. No one doubts the right of the people to have their will in this matter duly, fairly and earnestly expressed, to reign as the law of our State. Every good citizen, whether he originally favored this law or opposed it, should insist upon its honest and faithful enforcement. It is an experiment with us, but no State ever entered upon the experiment under more favorable conditions than confront us, and I trust that a unity of purpose will inspire all good citizens to aid in rendering enforcement as successful as possible. No one expects the law to remain unviolated, but we have a right to expect its penalties to be upon those who violate it. Our punishments are not for purposes of cruelty or revenge, but are unfortunately necessary to diminish violations of law and to obtain compliance with the people's will in their efforts to elevate themselves and improve the conditions under which they struggle to better and happier circumstances.

EDUCATION.

The blessings of education no good man denies, its necessity no wise man doubts, and its opportunities no just citizen would withhold from the public. Pride fills the heart of every patriotic North Carolinian in contemplating the rapid strides with which great improvement in our public schools is continuing. Larger and more comfortable school houses taking the place of inferior ones, a higher class of teachers and instruction constantly appearing, and attendance day after day increasing cause gratification over our system. I have in mind no general reform in our educational work, but a deep conviction that we should more thoroughly develop a system already constructed by patriotic wisdom. Nothing can strengthen your determination to advance the educational interests of our State to the utmost of your ability while duly considering the public revenues, the sources from which they are derived, and the other needs of the State appealing to your judgment. We are not a wealthy State in market or taxable values in comparison with States a vast part of whose wealth has never been swept away by war, and its blighting aftermath, and the same

rate of taxation will not raise for us so much money as they received per capita. The less wealthy a State is the greater burden a given rate of taxation is, as from every one's income his fixed necessary living expenses must first come. The State is doing well and as her wealth increases she will do better.

Under present conditions every child in the State may receive at public expense an education, limited though it be, which will greatly benefit him in the contest of life's rewards. The basic purpose in public education is good citizenship. In a republic to have a republic certainly just, and to insure the punishment of wrong and the protection of virtue, to prevent oppression and guarantee right, to distribute the blessings arising from organized society equally and to levy the burden of its sustenance equitably upon persons, property and privileges, three things are essential in citizenship—a heart so honorable that it cannot be corrupted, a soul so courageous that it cannot be intimidated, and a mind so intelligent that it cannot be deceived, for then three methods the hosts of wrong attempt are to corrupt, intimidate and deceive. With a people merely conscientious and courageous oppression has easy contests and fruitful conquests, but with such a people education becomes the bulwark of liberty, increasing their honor and courage, discovering the purpose and plan of the oppressor, and enabling them to resist indirect and insidious assaults, as our uneducated ancestors repelled the direct wrongs against them centuries ago. While there will continue to be bad men whose evil conduct will ever emphasize the virtue of others—it is fortunate that in our civilization good men, though not perfect, predominate, and with the people educated, this majority is greatly strengthened and its effectiveness for right, truth and liberty more than doubled.

No State can afford to do otherwise than be liberal, both with her ordinary public schools and with her higher institutions of learning. In an agricultural State such as ours is, too much stress cannot be placed upon agricultural education, as a great majority of our people live upon the farm. A man good in his avocation or profession, whether a farmer, doctor, blacksmith or other is apt to be a good citizen, and the probability of success and contentment is largely in his favor. The skilled man in his line of work adds rapidly to the wealth of the State, and thus strengthens the revenues upon which the State depends for all the great work she undertakes. With telephones, rural free delivery of mail and good roads, there is need to make country life more profitable and enjoyable, a knowledge of comprehensive and accurate as may be of agriculture, of preserving and increasing soil fertility, of plant selection and plant life, of rotation, drainage, diversification, farm economies and comforts and other matters to make happier and more remunerative the business of those who woo necessities of human life from the soil with patience and toil. Not a dozen great colleges can adequately supply it to the people. We recognize the great value of those men here and there in the State, some of them graduates of our institutions, whose intelligent, practical and progressive farming is an example and an inspiration to whole communities. Doubtless in the long years the desired results will be reached under the present processes of progress, but the magnitude and the magnificent possibilities of our agricultural interests justify every reasonable effort to quicken them. I shall encourage a policy already adopted, urging that the simple essentials of agriculture be thoroughly taught in our public schools. With such essentials taught to the boys I predict a thirst in them for more information which will increase the attendance upon our institutes, the subscription to agricultural papers, and the study of farm bulletins and other literature, all of which will promote the pleasure and profit of agricultural life.

I am strongly impressed with the importance that in addition to regular instruction in hygiene, there should be special instruction upon typhoid fever and tuberculosis, and especially upon precautions to limit and avoid them, both of which, in the opinion of the medical world are largely preventable diseases. Those who know, even partially, must teach

those who do not know, and when teaching is one's business, what should he teach rather than how to protect human life from its most terrible enemies? Teachers are not expected to be doctors, but some simple text work on the prevention of these two diseases should be taught. Their prevalence and fatality, and the fact that they are avoidable justify the teacher in preparing suitable lectures, or better still, in securing some physician to lecture on them. The profession of medicine, which does so much charitable work, I doubt not has members in every county who will gladly lecture to the schools on these subjects.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The good people of our State have no cause for greater pride in their governmental undertakings than in their care of and provision for the unfortunates within our borders. Our institutions for the education of some and for the maintenance and treatment of others shrink not in comparison with such institutions in our sister States. No better work or one closer to the hearts of us all is being done by the State. The State should not be profligate, but it should be liberal with these institutions. With liberality for such worthy purposes should go the closest scrutiny into expenditures, and a constant determination not to be careless with taxes willingly paid for meritorious public purposes, and not to be extravagant in public generosity.

PENSIONS.

The Confederate veteran needs no further eulogy than he has always had and will always have from every brave and patriotic North Carolinian, but many veterans need more assistance from the State whose honor they maintained, whose glory they increased, and to whose cause they gave an unstinted devotion in the days of their young manhood. I trust that with a due regard to other matters requiring your appropriations you will find the conditions of our revenues such that you can increase our pensions.

RETURN TO PROSPERITY.

We congratulate the State that its manufacturing industries are emerging from the shadows of the recent panic. While prices of some of our farm products have not been very greatly depressed during this period of general hard times, yet the low prices of the important crops of cotton and peanuts wrought serious injury to large sections of the State. With the revival of business throughout the country, which always follows panics, our State will reap her share of benefits. State policies never yet caused a general panic, and State legislatures can do nothing to avert one. Our people were extremely fortunate in being so well prepared to weather the storms which they did not produce and could not escape, for the industries of no State withstood the panic better than ours and suffered less its direful effects. Every citizen should do what is in his power to hasten the full return of prosperity to our farms and factories which they so richly deserve and which will assure similar prosperity to all other industries.

FACTORY LIFE.

Factory life is increasing and factory conditions will constantly press upon the attention of all. Factories should not be hindered or crippled in their great work, but should be urged forward to greater triumphs. However, the object of effort is not to pile brick upon brick or to merely perfect processes of earning money. Human happiness is sought, not merely for the few, but all. He that works to help another amass a fortune is entitled in addition to his wages to healthful surroundings, and pleasant conditions, otherwise his struggle for happiness is handicapped and fruitless. While many of our mills are sanitary to a high degree, especially those of recent construction, our factories have attained to that magnitude that the public may rightfully require that hereafter every mill erected shall be constructed in accordance with the demands of sanitation to avoid as far as possible disease among operators as they are now constructed in accordance with insurance demands to avoid as far as possible fire losses. Every right thinking man is against child factory labor, yet every one knows that under present conditions unless our homes for the aged and infirm and our orphanages are vastly enlarged some children must labor. Neither the counties nor the denominations are ready to shoulder the expense, however good in theory, of maintaining all those whom children now help to support

and such children themselves as now have to work. Child labor of some kind at present is an unavoidable evil. It appears that those children who must toil can earn more in factories than on farms, and often they and their perfer the factory. The mill children of today will be the ancestors of many workers of the future. For our factories to compete with others high class labor will be essential. High class labor must be healthy. A far-sighted wisdom makes our mill owners anxious not only to preserve, but to improve the health of every operative, both for present results and future safety.

Our law prohibiting children under thirteen years of age from working in factories should be enforced. I doubt not that our managers endeavor to comply with its provisions. There should be some official inspection to aid in its enforcement, and it should be under the Bureau of Labor and Printing. We know the difficulty of refusing employment to the child who must work and who can earn more money in a factory than elsewhere, but the law which has been written should be obeyed. While a system lodging in some official the duty of investigating each case of proposed child labor and ascertaining how otherwise the child, or a disabled father or widowed mother could be supported, or whether admittance to some asylum could be had, the conditions under which such child would work, his physical development, the number of hours required and other facts bearing on it, and requiring upon such investigation a decision in writing, giving reasons, and either permitting or denying employment, might be better than the system we have adopted, yet ours was adopted, as I understand, upon mutual agreement of those employing labor, those representing the employed and those representing the public, and it remains for the authorities of the people, including the legislature, to see that our system is properly carried out. In wise efforts to perfect this system you may confidently expect the cooperation of our manufacturers.

CORPORATIONS.

The Attorney-General should be authorized to examine every proposed charter for corporations to see that it violates neither the written nor unwritten law. He should be specifically charged with the duty of enforcing our law against all corporations domestic and foreign habitually violating its provisions. When a corporation is conducting a business in violation of law, no one feels that it is his special duty to act, but every one is inclined to wait for some one else to proceed, and where the greatest violation is committed, there the corporation may create strong sentiment against its prosecution. Many of the wrongs committed by corporations against our people are under circumstances which the State cannot control and cannot be wholly remedied except by the Federal government. Yet the State can do something for the public and has a duty to do for her own interests. We should require every foreign corporation to obtain license to do business in this State, and should provide that such license should be revoked when it is engaged in violating our law, or in attempting under the powers of monopoly to exact from the industrial life of the State unreasonable profits with which to pay dividends upon fictitious values or watered stock. Such license should also be revocable when any such corporation maintains an established office in this State for the transaction of its regular business or the collection of its revenues, enriching itself from our people, under our laws and by our comity and yet fails to submit to the jurisdiction of our courts, as all our domestic corporations are required to do. I am aware, of course, of the criticisms which may be expected from such foreign corporations as desire to be let alone in their wrong doing, and of the opposition which they will offer to our effort to compel them to conform to the rule of justice and equity. The State, however, owes her people the high duty which a brave citizenship should require to be performed. Nor corporation lacking confidence in our courts should desire to enter our midst to gather wealth from fields it did not cultivate, and no corporation having contempt for our sovereignty should be permitted to reap golden harvests where it did not sow. We have reached that stage of industrial and material strength where if every foreign corporation should unite in withdrawing from our State, domestic corporations obedient to the public will, respecting the people's law, will take the places, perform the

functions and render the services now by such foreign corporations performed and rendered. Our State has always dealt and will continue to deal kindly with corporations. Their importance, usefulness and necessity in developing our natural resources are recognized. They have universal praise for their part in the up-building of our State, in the increase of wealth, in the employment of our people, and for the spirit of progress which they exhibit and inspire. They have rights which are and will be respected and encouraged. Unjust burdens and wrongful restraints have not and will not be placed upon them. They have special privileges which individuals however enterprising cannot have—privileges which justify special burdens and require a more careful supervision by public authority than individuals. Creatures of the law, they owe an obedience to its mandates stricter if possible than individuals who created the law. Without soul, conscience, or physical body, exempt from remorse, from fear of future punishment, and from jails, it is natural that they should more easily than individuals yield to temptations to violate the laws in their effort to make money—the great purpose of their existence. Yet owing to the high character of men who control them, I doubt not that nine-tenths of our corporations comply with the law and do absolutely honest business, and are therefore entirely free from public complaint. These corporations like individuals suffer the injury inflicted by men and corporations that violate the law. The law-abiding corporation has the desire to enforce the law against the law-defying fellow, for no one can have a greater business interest to prevent corporations from violating the law than the corporation that lives within its bounds. The State believes in justice even-handed and universal and it strives towards the attainment of universal right, regarding not whether a corrupt man or a corrupt corporation impedes its progress. As it discriminates between the man who obeys the law and the one who violates it, so should it discriminate between the corporation that obeys the law and the one that violates it. The Legislature prescribes the law as a rule of conduct commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong, and in my opinion only the man or corporation that fears the right or follows wrong need dread the wisdom of the people or the action of their legislatures. The man who by foul means willfully and needlessly takes the life of a rival, under our law forfeits his own. The corporat monopoly that by foul means willfully and needlessly destroys his rival by wrong doing for the purpose of exacting unjust profits from the public should forfeit its existence. All the power of the State in all its departments should be exerted to destroy every unnatural monopoly, every industrial trust that commits its wrongs upon the people and their industries. And the fixed policy of regulating the natural monopolies, the public service corporation, should be maintained.

GOOD ROADS AND DRAINAGE.

It would be a difficult to ever estimate the value of good roads. While various counties are doing much in this direction—many counties are doing very little. We are yet but on the threshold of the good roads movement and the next generation will witness wonderful progress. We of this day should in every practical way encourage it. Whether it is feasible to adopt a general plan of State aid to or co-operation with the counties under present conditions of our revenues is extremely doubtful. The State can enact an improved up-to-date law which shall apply to every county that hereafter adopts the taxation plan of building good roads and thus promote uniformity of system. A thing to be considered in adopting a State aid plan is that if the State should help the counties either in accordance with their wealth or population the counties which need it most would get the least help per mile of road, in my judgement a State Highway Commission may with great advantage be created to consider the whole matter and report to the next Legislature, as we have no department charged with the duty of investigation and reporting upon this important subject. We have vast areas of swamplands awaiting drainage to become fertile and profitable. In many cases the timber will pay the cost of drainage. The time cannot be far distant when these lands will be drained and become largely free from their present

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