

The Asheboro Courier

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Wm. C. HAMMER, Editor.

THE BELL PERFORMING IN ROWAN.

Recently an effort was made by the independent telephone companies into Salisbury. The plea was for the Statesville and Concord lines to meet the High Point, Asheboro, Randleman and other connecting lines and give a better long distance service.

The Bell company is playing to the galleries. Until recently the Bell would not connect with the farmer's lines on any terms. During the last two months the Bell has fixed up some kind of a proposition that is said to be a temporary expedient to carry favor with the rural communities. The Bell when in close quarters proclaims loud and long that it has repented of its sin and has recently inaugurated a system of phones for the benefit of farmers. When sifted down it results in something like this, that the Bell will permit rural communities to build connecting lines by paying handsome tribute to the Bell for the privilege. The independent companies not only permit rural phone lines to connect with the phone systems in the towns and cities, but permit all rural phones to have all funds they collect. The Rowan farmers would do well to do as most other rural communities have said, to the Bell: "Get the behind me, Satan."

PROHIBITION IN ASHEVILLE.

The untiring efforts of all classes of both men and women who advocated prohibition in Asheville resulted in an overwhelming majority at the election last week, abolishing saloons in their last abiding place beyond the mountains.

The mothers, wives, daughters and sisters gathered around the polls and plead for temperance and sobriety and for peace and happiness against misery and alcohol.

Liquor is practically outlawed in North Carolina. The limit of its operations become less and less each year.

Nowhere in the State west of the Yadkin river except at Salisbury and at one hotel at Toxaway can liquor be sold.

ASHEBORO'S ADVANTAGES.

Asheboro offers many advantages to home seekers and home builders. Those who contemplate a change of residence would do well to come to Asheboro and look around. We should be united in an organized effort in planning for the upbuilding of the town. We should make a united pull to get more people to move to Asheboro. An investment in land and enterprises in Asheboro is always good and safe.

An Immense Daily Fortune.

The Standard Oil Company under the strong arm of the law was compelled by the Supreme Court in 1892 to wind up its offices and dissolve in Ohio. It changed its name and went right on without any real change until 1899 as shown by the recent investigation.

It now develops that the Standard owns nineteen other independent corporations and has stock in fifty four others. The earnings of the company have been shown to be remarkable by the recent investigation. The Indiana Company alone has been making 1,000 per cent for the last year. A Philadelphia paper says: "if it were to pay the fine of \$29,000,000 imposed by Judge Landis upon its subsidiary company in Indiana, there would still be a surplus of about \$14,000,000 for that single year. As The Courier has published before the earnings or the total profits for the past eight years were \$490,315,734 or more than \$61,000,000 a year. The capital stock of the company is \$98,338,382. During the last year the profits were over \$83,000,000, of which less than \$40,000,000 were paid out in dividends.

Asheboro should organize a "Ten Thousand Club" having for its object the securing of 10,000 population within the next five years.

Asheboro is full of people and they are coming almost every day.

AT PEOPLE'S EXPENSE

Campaigning of Roosevelt, Taft and Root.

OUTLOOK FOR TARIFF REFORM

Indications That Congress Will Attempt Readjustment of Schedules. Repeal of Duty on Paper Likely to Be Opening Wedge—Improvement of Waterways—The Navy and the Taxpayer.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Three possible candidates for the Republican presidential nomination are traveling about the face of this earth at public expense. Mr. Roosevelt after a triumphant progress down the Mississippi river plunged into the canals of Louisiana in search of bear; Secretary Root is in Mexico exchanging courtesies with President Diaz, whose cleverness in getting himself renominated for term after term may possibly have afforded certain suggestions to President Roosevelt; Mr. Taft after visiting Japan is in Manila. Sometimes one wonders what we could do with the Philippines if we did not have Taft to send over there every six months to placate their people; also it's worth considering what we could do with Taft if we did not have distant colonial possessions to which he might be sent. As secretary of war he is known least in the big building of French architectural design to the north of the White House which harbors his office. These three distinguished candidates for the presidential nomination find excuse for wide travel at public expense. There are others whose work in awakening public sentiment in either their own behalf or in support of the doctrines in which they believe must be paid for out of their own pockets or through their own earnings. Curiously enough, there is a tendency on the part of the American press to ridicule the public man who does this and to bow down in worship before the one who has the keys of the treasury.

For example, let us take Senator La Follette. He is not a rich man. To his needs the treasury is not open, either by specific appropriation, as in the case of the president, or by a contingent fund, as in that of the secretary of war or the secretary of state. But he believes that he has a mission. He holds that he has a doctrine to preach which will be for the good of his party and of the people of the United States. It so happens that today more than ever before a statesman with a message must deliver it personally to the people—that is to say, he must travel and address those whom he desires to influence. The pressure of news upon the newspapers is too great. So many men are striving to influence their fellows by speeches that the press is inadequate to give to its readers all that the politicians would like to have said. Even the president's speeches, which have naturally the greatest news value, have been printed in full in but few newspapers. What Mr. La Follette might have to say, or on the Democratic side what Mr. Bryan might have to say, will inevitably have to be "cut down" and not always cut with friendly intent. So it becomes necessary for these gentlemen, one on the Republican and one on the Democratic side, to go out and speak to the people and in so doing earn the money necessary to pay the expenses of their journeyings. They might do it by becoming trust lawyers. They prefer to do it by lecturing for a price, thereby accepting no obligation to any corporation or to any individual. I happen to know of Senator La Follette that while his income from his lectures is large he devotes most of it to the support of the political organization in Wisconsin with which he is trying to fight political and commercial corruption. I happen also to know of Mr. Bryan that the greater part of his earnings is devoted to the advancement of the cause for which he and his friends stand.

When you come to think of it, is it not better that men striving to make a fight for what they believe right, whether they happen to be Republican or Democrat, should carry on their struggle without cost to the taxpayers or without appeal to the monopolistic corporations? And, if so, is there left any excuse for the shallow carping of newspaper critics against the men who lecture at Chautauques or write magazine articles for their own support while they are pleading the public cause?

Elihu Root as a Candidate.

Many of the newspapers are full of the magnificence of Elihu Root's entertainment in Mexico. They discern in his visit there a new bond of intimacy between Mexico and the United States. Indeed, every time a cabinet officer of this administration goes to any foreign country he is supposed to have cemented a few new bonds. Mr. Root, however, seems to have been an expert on bonds of a different sort. For some time the public service commission of New York has been engaged in investigating the affairs of the Metropolitan Traction Company, a concern which, with the richest territory in the world to draw from, has been allowed to go into the hands of a receiver. The indications are that millions have been seized by the promoters of the various details which ended in the creation of the monopoly that now holds the transportation system of Greater New York outside of Brooklyn in its grasp.

And the attorney who advised them at every stage of their consolidation and stockjobbing game was Elihu Root, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary of state, who is now traveling in Mexico

as the finest exemplar of American patriotism and statecraft which this administration can offer to our southwestern neighbors.

Opening Wedge For Tariff Reform.

Some weeks ago I commented upon the action of the American Newspaper Publishers' association in demanding the immediate repeal of the duty upon paper, wood pulp or any of the materials entering into the manufacture of paper. Since then I have learned from correspondence that there will be much rivalry among both Democratic and Republican congressmen at the next session of congress to see which one will be able to first present a bill giving effect to the desires of the newspaper community. Furthermore, I have found that Republican newspapers in their editorial columns are pleading guilty to the apparent inconsistency of demanding free trade immediately in substances needed for their own business while accepting the proposition that as a whole the tariff should not be touched until after the next presidential election. I note that a Republican newspaper in Ohio has this to say:

We confess that Mr. Abbot has the Republican newspaper men who voted for that resolution in New York on the hip. * * * It was left to a Canadian newspaper publisher to call attention to the fact that paper was as high in Canada under a purely revenue tariff as in the United States under a high protective tariff and that the Canadian paper makers, if there is a conspiracy, are in the conspiracy with the American paper makers.

It is probable that the international conspiracy is a fact. But, mark, if the Canadian paper makers are kept out of the United States by a tariff, how easy it is for them to say to the American paper makers: "You keep out of our territory and we will make our rates equal to yours. If you invade our territory and we must cut rates, the object lesson to your people will make trouble for you when the matter of tariff comes to be discussed." This is obviously the policy which would be adopted in the present methods of business combination. But, more than that, if paper and pulp in Canada and the provinces are as dear as in the United States, why is all the influence and power of the paper trust being employed to prevent the reduction of the tariff?

I am inclined to believe that within one week after congress assembles the paper trust will be put on the defensive, and the first stroke will be dealt at the tariff as it is now constituted. Either the Republican press will have to be satisfied with the statement that to touch one part of the tariff means to destroy it all or else it will have to meet the argument that if free pulp from Canada is good for newspapers free lumber from Canada might be good for the farmer who wants to increase the size of his home or build another barn.

Rivers as Highways.

How much President Roosevelt's trip down the Mississippi and his enthusiastic speech on the subject of the improvement of our waterways may affect congress in the next two or three sessions is yet to be determined. Certainly, however, it is a good thing for the country that the chief magistrate should even thus belatedly discover that the rivers of the west form great natural highways which, if properly improved and conserved, might do more to correct railroad discriminations and extortions than any legislation carried through with the aid of a big stick. It is curious to one who remembers political history to recall that back in 1862, when Mr. Bryan was a member of congress, he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Inland Waterways association and that very much of his strength in the middle west came from his warm advocacy of the views which the president is at this late date expressing. That, however, is merely a matter of ancient history. All of the country, even remotely tributary to the Mississippi and the navigable streams which flow into it, is glad today that the president has found occasion to look for himself into the problems of waterway transportation and has declared that the rivers deserve the same attention from congress that the railroads now have. It is believed in Washington that he will make a strong recommendation for larger appropriations for the Mississippi.

And as to the Navy.

And, as to naval appropriations, look out for surprises in the president's message and in the report of the secretary of the navy. Some timorous people, mollycoddles perhaps or milkops, expressed a fear that when the Atlantic fleet was ordered to the Pacific ocean there would instantly arise a cry for the building of another steel equally strong to guard the Atlantic. This was strenuously denied at the time by the spokesmen of the administration. But the demand has already been voiced. Admiral Evans, the pet of the navy department, printed within two days a two column interview in a New York newspaper in which he insisted that the American navy should be the greatest in the world, greater even than England's, and you will remember that it is the fixed policy of England to make its navy superior in strength to those of any two continental nations combined. One hundred and fifty million dollars was the figure which Admiral Evans fixed as a fair appropriation for shipbuilding within the next two years. It will be surprising indeed if with the main fleet on the Pacific coast and the Atlantic sea-board stripped bare tremendous pressure will not be brought to bear upon congress for naval appropriations which if they do not stagger humanity will certainly stagger the taxpayer. Meantime the price of all foodstuffs to the retail purchaser in the United States has gone up 30 per cent and is still ascending.

BULLA LAND ENTRY.

A Historic Tract of Land in Old Randolph.

To The Courier:—While on a trip to my old home in Randolph Co., I found some reminiscences of the past that were very delightful to me. I do not know how to express my appreciation in any better way than through the medium of the Courier, so that my relatives and dear friends may all hear from me.

I visited the home where my great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bulla, once lived. The place is now occupied by his great-great-grandsons, George Bulla and his brothers, sons of Squire Alfred Bulla, (deceased). I had a pleasant visit with them. We found the papers where Thomas Bulla had entered the land on February 10th, 1793, and there was an indenture transfer paper dated 1775 under the reign of King George, of England. Our great-great-grandfather came from England. He died in the year 1809. He is buried on the farm. And, many thanks to John W. Bulla, of Newport News, Va., and Charl's Bulla, of Alexandria, Va., who have erected a beautiful monument to his grave, as the Magennitor of the Bulla family in America. We found a copy of his will. It is recorded in the year 1808 in the Clerk's office at Asheboro. It gives a description of the lands owned by him. He must have owned about four hundred acres. It describes a tract of land where the town of Johnsonville was laid out, and the court house was at that place. The court house was built by Thomas Bulla, and it is said that Andrew Jackson was sworn in to practice law there. The place is now known as Brown's X Roads, and the buildings are all gone, I think. The old court house was made into a residence, and was occupied by Uncle Adam York, 37 years ago when I left the State. Not far from this place was a tract of land known as the Quaker Tavern tract. I visited the place. It is near the home of my cousin, Mr. D. W. Bulla, near Sophia. It is a long ledge of rocks between two hills and sheltered by beautiful trees, with a good spring of water near. It is said that the Quakers used to camp there and stop to feed and water their horses, on their way to and from the yearly meetings, then held at New Garden, (Guilford College). During the revolution and following the war, it certainly would have been a pretty place to camp. Both the beautiful shade and rocks to feed the horses on, to spread out meals and build camp fires on. Now, that is the way it earned its name. It is located on the old Salisbury Road. I would like to have a picture of this place. As I stood there, I pictured in my mind the white covered wagons, old time carriages and the quaint costumes of the pioneers and ancestors who stopped there. I cannot find words to express my delight at being permitted to travel over the old Carolina hills once more and meet so many dear friends of the good old times.

Cordially yours,
Addie Coppoch.

If you take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills you will get prompt relief from back ache, weak kidneys, inflammation of the bladder and urinary troubles. A week's treatment 25 cents. Sold by Asheboro Drug Co.

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Obstinate cases of constipation and nasty, mean headaches promptly disappear when you take DeWitt's Little Early Bile Sold by Asheboro Drug Co.

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