

Financial Situation
Attracts Notice.

Republicans Are Now Face to Face With the Question of Tariff-Business Prosperity and Easy Money Not Warranted by Republican Tariff.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1907.

In spite of the declaration of the last Republican National Convention that a Republican tariff has always been followed by business prosperity and similar fallacious boasts of President Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance and speeches, an unfortunate panic is playing havoc in our financial affairs. Nothing else is being talked about in political circles. Secretary Cortelyou declares the worst of the storm is over, but the news from the West would indicate the worst may yet be to come. The closing of the chief Spring wheat market of the country at Duluth, and the paralysis of the market in Chicago and elsewhere, in consequence of the lack of money, and the determination of the banks to husband their resources is anything but a cheerful prospect. The farmers will, of course, suffer, and wheat, cotton and other agricultural products have already fallen in price. Those farmers who are able to hold their crops until the panic subsides should by all means do so, for the demand from foreign countries will lead to higher prices for wheat and cotton next Spring, if not before. This evidence, now produced, that the Republican policies of a high trust-protecting tariff, and of giving every advantage to the banks, have built up a bogus prosperity that at the first adverse wind is no more stable than the child's house of cards, is proof that Republican policies produce panic instead of being panic proof as brazenly boasted. With fifty per cent. more money per capita in circulation, and the supply constantly increasing, the banks are unable to pay their debts when called upon. The Republican policy of aiding the Wall Street banks with all the spare money in the Treasury, except a few millions to pay the current demands upon the government, is not only unlawful, but grossly unfair to the more conservative bankers of the South and West who have to bear the burden of providing the funds to move the staple crops. The only excuse for President Roosevelt in carrying out this policy is that he has taken the advice of those mixed up in the Wall Street game, or has allowed his New York birth and training to lead him to the rescue of the frenzied financiers rather than ordering a "square deal" between all sections. This favoritism to the Wall Street interests is shown by his offensive thanks to Secretary Cortelyou, and the not hidden, though unnamed approval of Morgan and Rockefeller for putting in their millions to try and stem the panic. How little those financiers deserve the thanks of the Chief Magistrate of the country is at once seen from the fact that they demanded usurious rates for their money, which is said to have extended to 50 per cent. He can hardly be called a public benefactor who charges his less fortunate fellow citizens usury, under the most trying circumstances. The pretence that the Rockefeller millions were loaned at 6 per cent. can be easily shown to be a fable, as far as any large amount is concerned. If the effects of the panic could be confined to Wall Street there would be but a few tears shed, but unfortunately all lines of business must now suffer in consequence of the unsettlement of financial affairs in New York and at all the large money centers. It is much to be feared that the banks at Western money centers are not so plentifully supplied with cash as the optimistic information given out would indicate, for the Secretary of the Treasury has received calls from nearly all the principal cities of the country that it may be necessary to give them assistance. To that end he has called upon the disbursing agents of the government for \$15,000,000 of the \$72,000,000 now to their credit that that amount may be added to the working balance in the United States Treasury. The official statement of the available cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business on October 26th, is given as \$224,881,340. But these figures are very deceiving, for of

that amount \$215,529,538 has already been loaned to the banks and far from being an "available cash balance" it might as well be at the bottom of the sea as far as any immediate availability to the United States Treasury is concerned. To demand its return would cause nearly every bank that hold such deposits to close their doors. Another item is \$5,064,571 on deposit in the Philippines, that is certainly not available; then there is given \$3,232,659 of silver bullion, that cannot be used as money until coined; more there is \$6,954,330 of subsidiary silver, and \$1,551,678 of minor coin, neither of which items are classed as available cash, for only \$10 is legal tender. All these amounts added together makes \$232,332,776. So that the United States Treasury instead of having an available balance, there is a deficiency of \$7,451,436. That is the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of President Roosevelt, must have taken \$7,451,436 from the trust funds in the Treasury, or from the "gold reserve" to deposit in the Wall Street bank in these great necessities. No wonder Secretary Cortelyou is at his wits' end and is calling upon the government to reimburse officers to return part of the money to their credit.

And returning to the Treasury about \$15,000,000 of such balances is robbing Peter to pay Paul, for it will take it out of the National Banks, which are government reserve depositories in the different large cities of the country either to pour it into the Wall Street maelstrom or to deposit it with other favored banks who are in a tight place. The fact is, the Treasury is bankrupt, to all intents and purposes; and existing conditions are similar to those under which President Cleveland was obliged to issue bonds in 1894. The Republican party has had no question to contend with the double standard. The high tariff taxation has resulted in a large surplus in the Treasury, instead of a deficiency, with President Cleveland had to contend with under the McKinley tariff law, and in consequence of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax section of the Wilson tariff unconstitutional. The Republican leaders have deliberately turned over to the favored banks not only the surplus, but even seven millions more from some source. This policy has discouraged the most optimistic Republicans, as they feel that a Republican named is likely to be nominated can be elected, for all are committed to the same financial and tariff policy that has created the panic. In speaking of this prominent Republican said to me today, "your party will gain two great advantages by the present distressing conditions. The party in power is blamed for the breakdown of prosperity, and as it will force financial legislation to the front as an issue."

Suffered Painfully to Keep Promise.

A negro, who had moved a family from High Point to Denton Friday, returned to High Point Saturday afternoon, having driven 14 miles through the country with a broken leg. He was riding on the wagon with his feet hanging down. One leg caught on a stump and was almost pulled from his body. He said he would have stopped at Thomasville for medical attention, but he had promised to return the team Saturday.

Suicide Traced Back to Railroad Accident.

Mrs. Claude Shaw, who was injured by an A. L. train near Charlotte several years ago, from and for which she recovered \$15,000 damages in a suit for damages committed suicide at her home at Charlotte last Thursday. It is believed that her mind was affected as a result of the accident and that she was insane at the time the rash act was committed.

Death of Little Glenn Newlin.

Master Glenn, young son of Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Newlin, died at Randolph Wednesday. The funeral was held Thursday. The child had suffered for a week with scarlet fever.

MILLIKAN REUNION.

Moved from North Carolina to Indiana During the Fifties—Many Relatives in This Section Attend.
By Andrew Joyner in News and Observer.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 26.—Home comings, reunion of families, are always interesting events, and North Carolinians, by reason of this being one of the parent states, generally connect such happenings with an idea of the participants coming back to the State or the country or the community, where the original home of the family and its spot of life and action. One larger scale like the reunion in Greensboro, three years ago, of native inhabitants, the independence of the county, the reorganization of folks returning to old North Carolina from the new states as they did. But recently one in Indiana there was a family reunion, which meant to some North Carolinians, it is a delightful trip and visit, a reversal of the incoming process. The Randolph county folks, who moved to Indiana in 1859, and in this year of grace become so large a majority of that family, the North Carolina branch had to go out there to join the coming, and go without any previous notice to face what was regarded by Mr. Benjamin Millikan, of Guilford county, formerly of Randolph county, to be the 77th anniversary of the United States flag, and the 50th of the State of Indiana, and the 80th of Randolph county, Indiana, to attend a reunion of the Millikan families, representing two brothers, with their wives, and Randolph county in 1859 in good old wagon and journeyed over eight hundred miles to the county in Indiana where they have since resided, and where all except one of the brothers are living. These two Millikans were William and Milton. William is now dead, but his widow, aged living children and several grandchildren were a part of the family gathering which was held at the home of Milton Millikan, whose 82d birthday was celebrated during the happy reunion. His wife, seven children and 19 grand children being among the happy celebrants at one of their home parties from the driving snow of the winter. For a week the North Carolinian Millikans got together with their first of the family. It was at one of the largest parties together, at one time being held at a party, which was held at the home of Mrs. Millikan and her husband, William, the day after the reunion, and it was a very interesting event.

I felt very much interested in this family reunion. I could not think of these two good Quakers and their young wives sitting on a hill a century ago for this business, and the fact of the West, was a long way from the scene of their old status, trying to get on from their former position of the business of household slaves. The raised aristocratic order was established in the South, and I thought of how many North Carolinians of the study could be set in that old phrase school days ago, and how they had broken out there to the trackless West, and Illinois, respectively, and the most feelingly greet him on the face of the globe. And I thought, how now a thing was that during the war in Indiana and Illinois soldiers were the longest and the utterest foes were, and after the war they kept the longer than any other part of the American Union.

But I wanted to hear from a reunion, so when I learned that Marshal Millikan had returned on Friday night, I sought him up early Friday morning to get the story. After being greeted with

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

Organization Perfected—Officers and Committees—Membership Growing.

The Asheboro Industrial Association met at the court house Friday night and completed organization by electing the following officers: President, D. B. McCrary; 1st Vice President, C. C. Cranford; 2nd Vice President, H. M. Robins; Secretary, Henry B. Martin; Treasurer, S. W. Laughlin.

President McCrary announced the committee at a second meeting held Monday night as follows: Entertainment, A. Ross, J. O. Redding, P. H. Morris, W. J. Armfield, E. Moffitt.

Membership—J. T. Brittain, U. S. Hayes, R. R. Ross.

Finance—P. H. Morris, two others to be appointed later.

The executive committee is composed of the chairman of these committees and the officers of the Association.

The membership of the association now numbers twenty nine.

At the meeting Monday about sixty citizens were present and many matters relating to the up building of the city were discussed and much enthusiasm is being manifested. The success of the association is assured and Asheboro is expected to forge steadily to the front.

CEDAR FALLS MILLS SOLD.

O. R. Cox Disposes of Cotton Mill Interests—Has Not Decided to Leave Asheboro.

Mr. O. R. Cox has closed out his interests in the Cedar Falls Cotton Mills to J. C. McAllister and others of Spray. The deal was consummated a few days ago and today Mr. Grant Estlow who has been with the Holt mills at Graham, takes charge of the mill for the new owners.

Mr. Cox recently moved to Asheboro and is now making his home here. When seen by a Courier representative he confirmed the report of sale saying:

"It has been said that I have retired from business. This is untrue." Continuing he declared that he has not decided what he would attempt in the future, except that he would devote his time to private matters until spring.

When asked about the report that he had decided to leave a Asheboro and Randolph, Mr. Cox declared that it was unfounded. That he would not consider the matter until Spring when he would then probably re-enter the business world.

Our people will note this with pleasure that the report is untrue. Mr. Cox is a man of ability and enterprise, and such men are valued by our people.

ALBEMARLE SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Newspaper Office and Livery Stable Got Up in Flames.

Fires broke out in the livery stable of J. L. Bird, at Albemarle Sunday, entirely destroying the building and contents. The fire occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning and was extinguished when discovered to enter the building at all. Eighteen head of horses were burned to death besides all vehicles, feed, etc. The loss to Mr. Bird was about \$4,500. The building was owned by Miss Sallie Balouck.

The prevailing wind carried the flames to the newspaper building of the Stanley Bros. press, and with the exception of the press, this entire building was destroyed. Editor J. B. Jones has just completed the erection of his plant there and was in the second floor. He lost a fine equipment. The loss of Editor Jones is about \$7,000. He carried only \$2,000 insurance on his plant, there was no insurance on the building, which was one of the best in Albemarle. The total will aggregate at least \$10,000.

Brady-Perree.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Perree, of Rameur, announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Pearl Perree to J. M. Brady. The marriage will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents Monday night.

Miss Perree is one of Rameur's most popular young ladies. Her husband is a fine young man. He has a position with the Greenback Bank at Rameur, and is a son of Calvin Brady.

Horrible Crime
at Thomasville.

MALTREATED CHILD.
Mr. and Mrs. Shoaf Indicted at Thomasville Friday.

H. B. Shoaf and wife, of Thomasville, have been indicted for whipping a child at of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Fields, of High Point. The child was four years old and was visiting Mr. Shoaf's children. The defendants claim that they whipped the child for being unclean about the house; the child was badly beaten, being gagged in many places and by some means its arm was broken. It was also stated that the child was tied up in a sack and dipped in a run of cold water. Shoaf claimed that he tied the child in a sack the night before to keep it from scratching its face while it slept. Mr. Shoaf has given bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at court. Mrs. Shoaf has not been able to attend a preliminary hearing on account of illness.

Mr. Shoaf is superintendent of the Cramer Furniture Factory.

Honor Roll For October.

FIRST GRADE.

Clara Rich, Sidney Wood, Ben Bulla Garnette Allen, Mary Dickens, Ruth Cox, Robert Jones, Hazel Spoon, Clifford Hall, Dona Lee Laughlin, Irwin Hooker, Henry Rich, Hannah Lewis, Dexter Lowdermilk, Alice Hunsucker, Elsie Presnell, Margaret Rich, Blanch Steed, Alva Betts, Stanton Skeen, Frank Redding, Ray McPherson, William Dickens, Lucy Beck, Lola Beck, Leenie Bean, Edith Brown, Shafter Free, Ira Kennedy, Frank Kivett, Anthon Birkhead, Jim Birkhead, Fannie Ingram, John Kivett, John Spoon, Jesse Robins, Clyde Williams, Teete Miller, Willard Wright.

SECOND GRADE.

Colon Spoon, Kate Newby, Urslie Clark, John Brittain, Hazel Kivett, Carrie Burrow, Carr. Loftin, Banks Richardson, Howard Dickens, Grace Pransell, Roy Allred, Carl Rogers, Colon Bunting, Edith Betts, Eva Lewallen, Fern Ferree, Etha Glasgow, Lillian Hunsucker, Ruby Wright, Novie Styres, Lucile Ward, Faye Free, Lena Williams, Bula Webster, Mary Moffitt, Lucile Morris, Martha Evelyn Morris.

THIRD GRADE.

Lela Slack, Ellie Coker, Dewey Webster, Maude Paisley, Jewel Glasgow, Ruth McPherson, Nettie Newby, Dorothy Healey, Ethel Presnell, Clyde Cox, Joe Redricks, Russ Lassiter.

FOURTH GRADE.

Jesse Wood, Lela Hayworth, Grace Ferree, Kate Walker, John Swain, Ethel Lewallen, Jessie Ward, Clara Presnell, Nannie Plummer, Rilla Spoon, Edith Hunsucker, John E. Moffitt, Cleon Spoon.

FIFTH GRADE.

Carl Anman, Everett Kendall, Fred Styres, Lester Routh, Willie White, Iva Aiken, Connie Anman, Gertrude Ferree, Louella Lowe, Cora Stowe, Hilda Slack, Cora Wall.

SIXTH GRADE.

Mildred Burkhead, Maud Hall, Madeline Penn, Myrtle Ridge.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Virgia Dickens, Fannie Hannah, Beulah Laughlin, Euolia Presnell, Mattie Kelley.

MONEY STOLEN.

Mr. George Cagle Is Robbed of Between \$200 and \$300.

The Courier correspondent from Grays Chapel writes that the home of Mr. Geo. Cagle was entered one day last week and robbed. The thief secured between \$200 and \$300, which was in the house. The family was away from home attending a corn shucking. No further information is given.

Buggy Deal Closed.

Ticket No. 85253 wins the Free Buggy. The holder of this ticket coupon will present it to us and get the buggy.

A. LEACH & SONS, Star, N. C.

Child of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fields, of High Point, Cruelly Beaten by a "Friend" at Thomasville—Parents Formerly Lived in Randolph.

With each day the horrors of the terrible crime uncovered at Thomasville last week, grow darker, and the entire citizenship of the State is touched by the details.

Mr. John M. Fields, of Randleman, the grandfather of the innocent little victim, was in Asheboro yesterday and declares that words cannot express the awful situation. Referring to the case he said:

For 3 weeks Mr. and Mrs. Shoaf have tortured the bright eye innocent four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fields, of High Point, almost every day continuing the torture and increasing the suffering, permitting the bruises and cuts over the body of the child to become complicated with fatal gangrene.

Articles have been written but unless one sees with his own eyes, language cannot depict the awfulness of the situation.

Neighbors of the Shoaf family declare the merciless abuse of the child for weeks, which was not disclosed until the father went for his little daughter, only to find it near death's door from the brutal treatment of supposed friends.

The body of the child was a mass of sores from head to foot. Great welts covered the legs and neck of the child and blood had flowed freely from the wounds inflicted. On the head a gash four inches in length has developed into a poisonous sore; its face is also a mass of corruption; its sides and legs also carry bad wounds, and its toes mashed as if trampled upon. One arm is broken and the physicians declare that it had been done ten days, and was without medical attention. It was a pitiable sight, and strong men and loving women wept when they beheld the intense suffering of the innocent child.

At the preliminary hearing witnesses told of the torture which had been going on for days, but no one suspected that the little life of the victim was slowly being tortured away.

Eli Gossett, watchman at the Cramer factory, a short distance from the Shoaf home, and that when he began service as watchman two weeks ago, he heard the child screaming while undergoing a heartless whipping by Mr. Shoaf who swore viciously at each lash of the whip. The child screamed until it was almost exhausted and that he went to the other side of the building and wept so pitiable were the cries.

Other neighbors stated that persecution was continuous from sun to sun, and that they had been aroused by the pleadings of the child in the dead hours of night.

These are only some of the facts in brief and partially convey an idea of the heinous crime.

The Shoafs and Fields were friends. Last summer Mr. Fields, who is a brick mason, spent several months at Thomasville and was impressed by the cleverness of Shoaf. This developed into friendship and their families visited each other. Mrs. Shoaf, expressing devotion for the little Fields child persuaded the mother to let the little girl visit her at Thomasville. It had been there a month. A few days ago Mrs. Fields wrote for her little daughter, and in reply Mrs. Shoaf said the child was enjoying itself and told them not to worry. Later Mr. Fields went for the child to find it in the above condition.

Shoaf and his wife were arrested and are now in jail, being denied bond. The people of Davidson county are enraged over the affair and Monday the Lexington Military Company was called out to protect the prisoners in case of an attack upon the jail by a mob.

Capt. Jones Married.

Capt. M. L. Jones, the successful gold miner and railroad promoter, was married last week to Miss Jennie McGeehee, of Old Fort. The bride is a sister of Mr. Jones' first wife, who died more than a year ago. J. R. Skeen, J. P., performed the ceremony.