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## PROUD OF FACTORY

### Clark Says Democrats Have Made Splendid Record

#### SUPPORT PRESIDENT, HE SAYS

#### Power Has to Be Lodged Somewhere— Calls Tariff Bill Best Ever Written

Speaker Champ Clarke in a recent speech had something to say of the splendid record of Wilson's administration:

"For long and wearisome years," said the Speaker, "all that the Democrats could do was to promise what they would accomplish if they were given power. It took us all that time to convince the American people that we were in earnest in our professions. Now all that is changed. We can with pride and pleasure talk about what we have one and also about what we intend to do."

#### Calls It Best Tariff Bill

"At the election in 1912 every intelligent man within the confines of the Republic knew that if we carried the election there would be an extra session of Congress and that the first great promise we undertook to carry out would be that to revise the tariff."

"We proceeded as promptly as possible to the work of revising the tariff downward. In my judgment, it is the best tariff bill ever put on the statute books. If there were no other good feature in it, the income tax section would make it rank among the very best tariff bills."

The Speaker defended the caucus method of putting the bill through the House, declaring that Republicans, Progressives and Democrats were given every opportunity to speak and offer amendments and that "the bill was debated until everybody in the House was worn to a frazzle."

#### Panics Will Be Prevented

Referring to the currency bill, the speaker said the new law furnished a substitute for one of the "worst currency systems in the world."

"It provides a working scheme," he continued, "for increasing the currency when the increase is needed and for contracting it when the public good demands it."

"In addition to this it prevents, as far as human wisdom extends, gambling in stocks and bonds; it prevents the assembling of all the money in the country in one big city and leaves it at home where it properly belongs; it authorizes national banks to loan money on good farm lands, and it is believed, and hoped, that it will to a very large extent prevent panics."

#### Honesty in White House

"It is claimed that it lodges too much power in the hands of the President and that it will not bear the light of day. Power has to be lodged somewhere. The only question in that regard it whether it is better to lodge the immense power conferred in your Currency bill in the President of the United States, chosen by the people and who has his interests at heart or in the hands of some private citizens."

"So far as I am concerned I choose the former. We have had a great variety of men in the White House but the honesty of all of them has been above question."

"We intend now to proceed to redeem certain other promises in the Democratic platform by enacting laws on the subjects of the trusts, the farmers' banks and perhaps on the Philippines. When we have. When we have done that we will have put more constructive legislation on the statute books than nearly any other Congress that ever sat."

#### Wilson Deserves Support

Mr. Clark referred briefly to the Mexican situation, saying that it was being handled by the President, who was in constant touch with things in Mexico and who knows "more about the situation probably than any other man in America."

"It seems to me," he concluded, "that the people of the United States ought to support him and his policies and to remember that silence is golden when we refer to these matters. I think that he deserves credit for trying to keep the country out of trouble with Mexico. I have no sort of doubt that the President and the Democrats in Congress will work along in harmony for the glory and prosperity of the republic."

#### COTTON IN IREDELL

Iredell County is not considered much of a cotton raising county, but the Government statistics up to January 16, gives us credit for raising 14,222 five-hundred pound bales for the year 1913, and it is not all marketed. But figure the amount named at 13 cents a pound, which is the average price paid for the crop, and you will find that this county has to her credit for cotton the sum of \$924,430—nearly a million dollars! Another item of interest is the figures in last week's Enterprise, showing that the Mooresville Cotton Mills used 6,259 bales of cotton. Figure these bales at 500 pounds each, 12 cents a pound, and we have \$375,540 paid out for cotton. The majority of this cotton, if not quite all, is bought in the vicinity of Mooresville. What we want and need is more mills or manufacturing—Mooresville Enterprises.

## BETTER WATER SUPPLY

### Improvement and Extension of Asheboro Water Works

Following authority given in a bill passed by the last General Assembly, the commissioners of the town of Asheboro have offered for sale twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) of bonds, the proceeds to be devoted to the extension of the water supply of the town, which has heretofore been derived solely from two deep wells, the flow of which has been inadequate, not only for domestic and fire purposes, but has by reason of the small supply that might be stored in the reservoir, prevented a proper and just lowering of insurance rates in the city.

It is the purpose of the commissioners to cause a dam to be built across Long Branch, a vigorous and clear, clean stream about two and a half miles from town and install from the pond thus made, a line of ten (10) inch pipe to the filter plant. This filtering plant will be located it is understood, near the power house, and it is expected when completed that the available water supply for all purposes will be almost, if not quite, a half a million gallons per day.

This increase will put our town upon a footing equal to any town of like size in the State, so far as water supply is concerned, and should materially reduce the present high insurance rates, as well as guarantee an uninterrupted sufficiency.

Our citizens may now well pull together with earnest purpose to secure manufacturing for our growing town. Former efforts along these lines have been met, heretofore, with the discouraging fact that we had not water facilities to attract steam users. Let us now put our shoulders to the wheel, pull "all together" and build up a hustling, thriving factory community.

## Terms of Randolph Court

The special session of the General Assembly passed the following act relating to the terms of court for Randolph County:

"The terms of the Superior Court for Randolph County shall be as follows, and not otherwise: A term beginning the second Monday after the first Monday in March, to continue for two weeks; a term beginning the fourth Monday after the first Monday of March, to continue for one week; for the trial of criminal cases; a term beginning the seventh Monday before the first Monday of September, to continue for two weeks; for the trial of civil cases only; a term beginning the first Monday of September to continue for one week; for the trial of criminal cases; a term beginning the thirteenth Monday after the first Monday of September, to continue for two weeks; for the trial of civil and criminal cases. Each of the aforesaid terms designated for the trial of criminal cases shall also be a return term for civil process and for the hearing of motions in civil cases; and civil cases requiring a jury may, by consent of parties thereto, be tried at said terms."

## Boys' Corn Club For 1914

The following have enrolled in the 1914 boys' corn club of Randolph County:

Beaulle Coffe, Seagrove R. 2.  
Balph Cox, Ramseur R. 1.  
Yancey Y. Cox, Ramseur R. 1.  
Ray Hill, Jackson Creek.  
Eugene Horney, Farmer.  
Delmar Hinshaw, Liberty R. 3.  
Jeffrey Horney, Farmer.  
Ernest Macon, Climax R. 1.  
Theo. W. McLeod, Strieby.  
Edward Morgan, Farmer.  
Floyd Otwell, Randleman R. 1.

## Gulford Training School

Miss Anna Meade Michaux, of Greensboro, who is greatly interested in a training school for boys in Guilford County is here today. Miss Michaux has compiled some statistics about our wayward boys in the county unprovided for and have been sent to the workhouse and to the roads. The conditions will appeal to all of our citizens who are interested in boys and willing to help them. Guilford County could not do better than to establish this school. It should appeal to all. — High Point Enterprise.

## DANIEL MILLIKAN DEAD

### Died at Spero Sunday Morning— Was Eighty-Six Years of Age

Daniel W. Millikan, a highly honored and respected citizen of Back Creek township died at the residence of his son Walter Millikan, at Spero, February 8th, of paralysis, at the age of 86 years and one month.

The funeral was held at Marlboro Friends church, Monday, the funeral being conducted by Rev. Amos Gregson. A large concourse of friends followed the body to the last resting place. Deceased was a life-long friend of the writer, a good citizen and lived to a ripe old age. A large number of children are left to mourn the loss of a father.

Among them are: Mrs. C. J. Cox, Mrs. J. B. Ward, Gurney Millikan, of Asheboro, Mrs. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. T. F. Robbins, and Mrs. Thomas F. Hinshaw, of Randleman, Walter Millikan, of Spero, A. R. Millikan, of Worthville, Robert Millikan, of Ellerbe, and Garfield Millikan of Fayetteville, and one brother, Hon. Benjamin Millikan, of High Point, and a former Sheriff of Randolph county.

## Turner's Romance No. 3

(Continued from last issue.)

The school buildings in my boyhood days were built of logs and filled up between the logs with mud. Our parents would meet every fall before time for school to start and fill all the open places, ready for the school to start. The seats were made of slabs and punchings split out of logs with legs put in them. Some were higher than others, to suit the big and the little folks. I have seen the little tots fall off backward, as the seats had no backs to them. After dinner all the big boys had to carry one load of wood and if you wanted a drink of water you had to go to the spring after it, and drink out of a gourd. But it is not that way now. Times have improved.

The girls wore shoes with the heels from one to two taps high. Now they must be from two to three inches. I notice now that when the girls walk they are mostly on their toes, and I look for them to grow pitched forward. The little tots that pass by every day carry a satchel full of books that I look to see them all bow-legged when 15 years of age. But there I am not criticizing for I don't blame people for keeping up with the style and fashions, for if I was a young man, I would be in the "ring" with them.

My school days ended and I began farming. It did not look like farming but fighting grass. In the spring of 1859 I asked my father to let me go and learn some trade. He told me he could not spare my time, as all apprentices, to learn any trade, had to serve three years. Their wages were only ten cents per day, so I did not say any more to him. In the spring of 1860 I told him if he would let me go, I would give him, after I had learned a trade, all I could make for twelve months. He then gave me permission to go.

There was a good carpenter in our neighborhood by the name of Dorris York. I started to work for him and every thing moved on nicely. Every few weeks there was speaking at different places. I would go to hear what was said and it was always "war." They urged the boys to go to war, telling them that they could wipe up all the blood spilt with their handkerchief. They also said that Yankees could not shoot a gun. But when I went to war I found all this different.

On Saturday evenings we would meet our neighbor boys and they would meet me with "Well, John, what is the news?" "Nothing," I replied. "What with you?" "War, I think I will go," one replied.

In the spring of 1861, there was a free dinner set and speaking, and calls for volunteers. The clouds of war were rising fast over the Southland, and volunteers were needed. James M. Odell was making up a company of twelve months boys so I couldn't stand back any longer, as I saw the girls were liking the boys who volunteered. I gave my name to Mr. Odell for twelve months and then I had a time. The boys had a time drilling. The company was formed and our first drill camp was at Joshua Bains near Liberty, cooking our meals in the blacksmith shop and sleeping in the barn.

(To be continued.)

## Two Young Women in State to Be Lawyers

The present law class at Chapel Hill has the distinction accorded few law classes of the university in the past, that of two of its members being women, who are taking the full law course. Miss Mattie T. Ham, of Charlotte, joined the class at the beginning of this spring term, while Miss Margaret Berry, of Chapel Hill, registered for studies at the beginning of the college year.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

### Interesting Items From Here and There Briefly Told For Busy Readers

Howard Regan, a nine-year old boy of Lumberton, died from poison caused by eating paper caps, such as are used in popping sticks.

Rev. Jos. L. Bennett, a Baptist minister, conducting a funeral at Marshville, was stricken with paralysis, while standing at the grave repeating the Lord's Prayer, and died in a few hours.

Congressman Robert G. Brenner died of cancer a few days ago. He underwent radium treatment for cancer and much interest has been taken in his case.

Hubert J. Latta, proprietor of the Lockmar Hotel in Durham, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. It was a surprise to the people of Durham.

The North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames will erect a marker at the grave of Richard Caswell, first Governor of North Carolina as a State, representative in the Continental Congress, general and Master Mason, whose dust lies in a little burying ground three miles west of Kinston. A monument to Gov. Caswell stands in Kinston.

Mrs. A. C. Brayles, wife of a prominent physician in Durham died the first of the week. Dr. Boyles was a son of Rev. Boyles and at one time lived in this county.

The Fifth Annual Negro Framers' conference is in session in Greensboro this week. Many farmers from various sections of the State are attending this session. Several experts are there to give lectures on agricultural subjects.

Work has begun on the Carolina & Yadkin River Railway station at High Point. The station is 400 feet long by 60 feet in width, and will have all the conveniences of a modern freight depot.

The Queen Chair Company, of Thomasville, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the United States court and an order to show cause why the firm should not be placed in bankruptcy has been made, returnable February 19.

Thirty thousand dollars stock has been subscribed by the citizens of Morganton for a furniture factory. They have begun to realize the vast timber advantages of Burke county. Also, full stock has been subscribed to build a knitting mill.

North Wilkesboro will have a new factory in the near future. It is to be a handle manufacturing enterprise, of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 and will furnish employment for 35 or 40 men.

The pages have bought out the Bank of Aberdeen and will increase the capital stock to \$200,000. The Pages will move to Aberdeen and will give their time and energies to the development of that section.

The North Carolina A. and M. College is making elaborate preparations for celebrating their 25th anniversary of the founding of the college, next October 1, 2, and 3rd. About 5,000 former students and graduates of the college will be invited.

The receipts of leaf tobacco have been heavier at Rocky Mount the past week than any time during the month of January, amounting to more than 300,000 pounds, and prices have been higher than at any time since the advent of the new year.

The matter of admitting Harry K. Thaw to bail will not be decided for several weeks. In a report filed at Concord, N. H., a few days ago, Federal Judge Edgar Aldrich said there would be no hearing in the matter of bail until the final hearing on the extradition and habeas corpus proceedings.

## The Asheboro Road

The Enterprise has been in consultation lately with citizens of Asheboro in regard to the road from Archdale to Asheboro and it is the desire of these people to begin at once plans for the building of this road.

It is highly important to High Point that this country should be opened up by means of a good road and we hope that our citizens will respond liberally when asked to do so. It is useless to go over this matter in detail. We need the road badly and if it does not come here it will go from Randleman to Greensboro.—High Point Enterprise.

#### Arthur V. Jarrett Captured

Arthur J. Jarrett who was indicted in this county for forgery and escaped jail some three years ago, was arrested in Randleman by J. C. Daniels, Chief of Police, Tuesday night and returned to jail.

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

### Met Saturday In Asheboro

The Randolph County Teachers Association met in Asheboro last Saturday. Owing to the bad roads there was not a full attendance. Prof. D. C. Johnson, of Trinity High School gave an interesting talk on general school problems, viz: Preservation and Conservation of School Property, Settling difficulties among children and Personality of the Teacher. Mr. Johnson's talk was most beneficial and all the teachers present should profit by his remarks.

This discussion was followed by Miss Mary Petty, of the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, who spoke on Social Service in the Rural Community, after which was a general conference of the teachers, each one telling what had been done in their respective communities for increasing interest for general improvement. Miss Petty advocated the organization of community clubs and made timely suggestions, some of which are:

Home Interests; School Interests; Farm Interests; Community and Business Interests. Under these heads Miss Petty suggested plans by which any of the above-named interests may be carried out. She spoke of her loyalty to Randolph county and of her interest in her progress and of her welfare. She longs for the time when the entire county is interested for good roads and for a creditable county home and jail. She thinks that the organization of community clubs will do a great deal toward general improvement and human uplift.

Miss Rains, director of Manual Training at the State Normal was also present and made helpful suggestions concerning community development and progress. The different teachers present were called upon to speak of needs in their various sections.

Mr. T. Fletcher Bull, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appealed to the teachers to care for the libraries complimented those present for the work accomplished in their respective schools. The meeting was one of great benefit and much interest.

## Democrats Need Not Fear

It has been given out that in post-offices paying more than \$180.00 the rules of the civil service will have adherent to by giving appointment to the person who stands the best examination. This is not correct although a circular was sent out that there would be no political pull or preference for it. If this were true a negro man or woman could take the examination and if they stood the best examination they would be placed in post offices in white communities.

Mr. George H. Manning, writing to the Winston-Salem Journal, Charlotte News, Salisbury Post and Raleigh Evening Times and other North Carolina says:

It will be found that in Democratic districts that the old methods will obtain and after the fourth class examinations are all over in North Carolina the friends of the Congressman and Senators will all be in office and the ratio of Democratic to Republican postmasters will be about 99 to 1.

From my conversation with Postmaster Burleson today, I fully believe that in North Carolina men will be appointed as postmasters after the February examinations who are the choice of the people of the community, regardless of whether they rank first or third on the examination papers," said Mr. Godwin today. "Mr. Burleson told me it was the desire of the department and the administration to give the community the man it desired as postmaster provided the applicant made the proper showing in the examinations."

"If the department intends to appoint as postmaster the person making the highest rating, what necessity would there be for having the Civil Service Commission certify three eligibles? I do not believe it is the intention of the department to appoint a book-worm who can make an excellent showing in a technical examination in preference to a man who is the choice of the community, and would make a far better official. As I understand it the department will take the names of the three highest men on the eligible list furnished by the Civil Service Commission and first see if the high man is adapted to be a good postmaster and the choice of the community. If he is not, then the case of the second man will be taken up, and if necessary the third man, until a man is secured who is thoroughly acceptable to the patrons of the office."

"I believe this is as it should be," continued Mr. Godwin, "as a town should not have as its postmaster an undesirable man able to gain appointment solely through ability to stand a technical examination, although for less adapted to be postmaster than another man ranking second or third on the list."

"It is my opinion that in the circular letter the Postoffice Department intended only to inform Senators and Congressmen that it will be useless to appeal for the appointment of a man as postmaster who is unable to pass the examination, while at least three others have passed the examinations, one or more of whom can fill all the requirements."

## WEATHER BUREAU

### Tells Courier Readers How Storms are Forecasted—An Article Interesting and Instructive

It will be interesting to the Courier family to read the explanation of the weather bureau at Washington as to how it forecasts storms. Here is what it says about it:

Many people have an idea that there is something mysterious and occult about the work of the Weather Bureau in forecasting the coming of frosts, storms and floods. Not a few think that the observers must necessarily get their data by reading the planets, the stars and the moon. As a matter of fact the forecaster in the bureau foretells the coming of disturbances in a business-like way, very similar to that in which a man who has ordered a shipment of goods would estimate the date of its arrival.

Suppose a business man had ordered a shipment of pineapples from the Hawaiian Islands. He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerator cars and the average number of days to be allowed these cars for their trip across the continent to New York. His estimate, however, would be subject to error, because the steamer might be delayed by fog, or the cars might meet with an accident.

Storms, like pineapples, as a whole do not originate in the United States. They come to us from the Philippine Islands, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. The weather bureau gets cable, telegraphic or wireless notice of a foreign storm. Station after station, or vessel after vessel reports the storms arrival in its neighborhood, so that the general direction and rate of progress of the storm can be determined very easily. In fact the arrival of some storms can be foretold ten days in advance.

The forecasters watch for the region of low barometer, which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure (isobars) around the low center crowd closer together, the winds attending the storm increase in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity.

When weather disturbances are reported, the forecasters know from experience about how long it takes them to reach our Pacific coast, and then how long after they will reach the Atlantic coast. For example, if a storm coming from Siberia drifts eastward around the North Pole and reappears in Alaska, it should appear in Washington and Oregon in about two days; should get to the Great Lakes in six days and to the Atlantic Coast in seven or eight days.

Unexpected conditions may delay storms or divert them from the straight track just as a refrigerator car may be thrown off its schedule or be shipped by accident on a wrong road. Some of these storms deplete themselves by running into regions of high barometer which are of greater magnitude and extent than the storm itself. Some of them, however, travel completely around the world.

To keep tab on the cold waves that come out of Canada and Alaska, the Weather Bureau studies the Canadian weather reports. England sends reports from Iceland and the British Island and Continental Europe and daily reports come from Petersburg on the conditions in Russia and Siberia.

The same business like system used in tracing the track of a storm is applied in determining the arrival of roasts.

Flood forecasts are made in much the same way. Information as to the amount of rainfall at the head waters of streams that cause floods are covered by telegraphic reports sent by local observers. As this rain reaches the main channel it is determined by successive gaging stations. Past records establish how much weight, say of 20 feet at Dubuque, Iowa, will produce at Davenport, another station 80 miles down the Mississippi. This plan is followed all the way down the river, and at each point full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries and from additional and local rainfalls. As a result of these observations in the recent flood, the people of Cairo had warning a week or ten days in advance. The Pittsburg district can be given only 12 to 24 hours' notice, because a flood is upon them within 24 hours after a heavy rain.

## LADIES OF FRIENDS CHURCH TO MEET

The ladies of the Friends church and those identified with them in their work will meet at the home of the pastor, Mrs. Ada E. Lee, on Thursday at 3 p. m. to organize a woman's club for the interest of the church work. A pleasant social occasion is also expected. All ladies interested in the work of the Friends church are cordially invited to be present.