

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IS BEGINNING TO APPRECIATE THE VALUE OF THE REMEDIAL LEGISLATION WHICH IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WILSON PROGRAM.

The Indianapolis News, in a recent issue prints the following from James P. Hornaday, its Washington correspondent:

"Whatever the final judgment of the country on the Wilson legislation may be, the new laws will stand for several years, in any event. If the next House of Representatives should be Republican the new Congress would be powerless to change any of the legislation, for the Senate would still be controlled by the Democrats. In all probability the Senate will be Democratic for a good year to come. Nothing short of a political landslide of almost unprecedented proportions could dislodge the Democrats from control of the body on March 4, 1917, and there is no prospect whatever of the political complexion of the body changing before that time.

"So the country might as well accept the new tariff law, the Federal reserve law and the anti-trust legislation that is to be enacted as fixtures. Under the circumstances there does not seem to be any real reason why business should continue to wait on the Congress. It thoroughly understands the new conditions with which it must deal. While the anti-trust legislation has not yet been completed the country knows about what the legislation is to be.

Has Better Grasp

"There are indications that the country is arriving at a better understanding of what the President is driving at in a legislative way. At any rate the legislative body has a better grasp of the situation than it had a year ago when the President was starting off with tariff legislation. The President from time to time has tried to make it clear that what he calls his major legislative program has for its fundamental purpose the removal of artificial restrictions to business which have grown up with the rapid industrial development of the last century. It is very generally understood here that the President has never believed that these restrictions could be removed without business feeling something of a shock. It was realized that following the enactment of the legislation there would have to be readjustments which would for a brief time seriously impede the currents of business.

Favored a Few Industries

"The first restriction which President Wilson insisted his party, through its representatives in the Congress, should remove, was a protective tariff which everybody realized unduly favored a few industries at the expense of all others. The removal of this restriction brought forth the cry from the favored ones that business would be ruined. The new tariff law has now been in effect eight months, and the dire calamities that were to follow its enactment have not materialized. It is true that the high protectionist politicians have tried to make it appear that industries have suffered as a result of the new tariff rates, but economists very generally agree that this is not the case. As a matter of fact, some of the industries, notable among them, the woolen industry, have actually found the new tariff rates beneficial, and this in spite of the fact that the representatives of these industries told the Congress that the enactment of the new rates meant ruin.

Stops Money Concentration

"The second restriction, which the President asked the Democratic Congress to remove was that which antiquated national bank act encouraged. For years under the existing banking laws money was concentrated in New York City, speculation encouraged at the expense of current business, and that periodically there was a money stringency. In these times of stringency it was most difficult to get the money necessary for legitimate business. So the Federal reserve act, designed to correct these defects in the national banking laws, was passed. If it does what the administration expects it to do credit will be equalized throughout the country, and there is every indication that the legislation will meet the expectation of its framers.

"New York City will not dominate the country financially after the regional reserve banks begin operation. Thus, a really great restriction will have been removed.

Purpose of the Anti-Trust Laws

trust legislation that is being undertaken at the request of the President is to remove certain restrictions—restrictions which gave an advantage to big business. No one questions the statement that big business has for years used its power to capture undue advantages for itself, advantages which tended to produce monopoly and to stifle competition. In other words, the small business has had to fight for a living, while the large business has had things its own way.

"The President believes that his anti-trust legislative program will serve to remove some of these restrictions, under which small business has operated. It is believed that a rightly enforced law against price cutting will materially help the smaller concerns. The prohibition of interlocking directorates will, it is believed, also give the modest business a better show. The Inter State Commerce Commission has found that the inflation of railroad securities has imposed a burden on business, and the President's program provides that this burden shall be lifted.

Setting Business Free

"Thus it will be seen that the one idea of setting business free runs through the administration's entire major legislative program. Even with the enactment of the anti-trust bills the program will not be complete. There will be other restrictions to be removed. For instance, the President is of the opinion that farmers have not

COMMENT ON CURRENT NEWS

We admire President Wilson's course in conferring with the leading business men of the country, but feel slightly peeved because we were not included in the invitation. However, we have hopes that some good may result from the conferences.

A Mattoon, Ill., man is offering for sale a log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived while studying law. That's the limit. And we hereby serve notice on all people that no cabin in which we may have graced in lifetime is to be peddled around after we are dead. Yet we have no serious objections to energetic local merchants using them for window displays.

Some people never have any pain—except the brand they inflict upon others.

"Bumper crops this year," is the cheerful word from Washington. Give us the crops without the bumps.

Extra! Extra! Special discount sale on the remnants of Mexico.

Distressing oversight: John D. Rockefeller has not been invited to discuss big business with the President.

Chicago Methodists are holding an old time religious camp meeting, and resolutely refuse to discuss women's dresses—or the lack of them.

If fashion continues its mad whirl, fig leaves will soon be in great demand.

Congress is playing horse. But even that is better than playing politics.

George Fred Williams has ceased to be a diplomat, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he blew up with a loud report.

Huerta voted for himself for president of Mexico, and that made him the unanimous choice, etc., and again etc.,

Turn out the Guard. Salute General Depression.

An American has just installed the first soda fountain in Dublin, but the natives were unable to find the bung-hole.

A Chicago judge leads the van in inflicting severe punishment upon offenders. The sentence passed upon one culprit was that he "find a wife and get married within one year."

Why all this yelping about big business. You'd take it in chunks if it came your way.

Blessings upon Rockefeller. He forgot to raise the price of oil this week.

There's no rest for the wicked. Congress is still at work.

Now just what would you think of a man who expects a woman to marry for himself alone.

St. Louis proudly announces the trapping of 6,554,000 fleas. What's the market value?

To make your scarecrow effective, it should be made to resemble a bill collector.

Doctors advise "lolling" as an aid to long life. In that case some men ought to live forever.

Tis said women workers in France turn out ready made suits for twenty cents each. Let's go.

Many a man sends money to the heathen when he won't give a poor neighbor a pleasant look.

If you are just pining for a chance to part with your money go out and buy your wife a new 1915 model six-cylinder washing machine.

Cured of Indigestion.

Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa., was bothered with indigestion. "My stomach pained me night and day," she writes. "I would feel bloated and have headache and belching after eating. I also suffered from constipation. My daughter had used Chamberlain's Tablets and they did her so much good that she gave me a few doses of them and insisted upon my trying them. They helped me as nothing else has done." For sale by all dealers.

be able to borrow money on as favorable terms as other business men, and it is his wish that this burden shall be lifted by farm credits legislation.

"The President has tried to make it clear from time to time that there is not a thing anywhere in the entire program that ought to frighten any legitimate business. Big business of course is not in sympathy with what is being done, and when the President recently made the statement that the present business depression is psychological in character, he had in mind the thought that the opposition of big business to what the Congress has been doing and is doing—the influence of big business on the business of the country in general—has much to do with the feeling somewhat prevalent that business cannot go ahead as rapidly as it should. The administration holds to the view that when business realizes that the reform legislation is a fact and that it is going to stick, there will be more of a disposition to accept it as its true value, and to go ahead at full speed under the new conditions."

Severe Attack of Colic Cured.

E. E. Cross, who travels in Virginia and other Southern States, was taken suddenly and severely ill with colic. At the first store he came to the merchant recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it cured him. No one should leave home on a journey without a bottle of this preparation. For sale by all dealers.

SOME RANDOLPH HISTORY

J. N. Steed, of Washington, D. C., Writes Interestingly of the Origin of Randolph County.

Editor Courier: It is a source of gratification to me as a native of Randolph, to note the interest manifested by the people in the early history of our county. It is a subject which has been too long neglected, and, unfortunately, many sources of information regarding our colonial period are forever lost. But we still have many traditions based on fact which should be carefully preserved, and I hope at no distant date an historian may come forth who will write a history of Randolph county as it should be written.

With regard to the creating and naming of Randolph, I can give some hitherto unpublished facts, which I think would be of interest to students of county history, and in doing so, you will pardon me if I have to inject a little personal family history into the narrative.

Captain John Steed, of the 4th Regiment of Virginia Revolutionary troops, was a native of Virginia, and married Mary Randolph, daughter of Simon Randolph, of Brunswick county, that State. Captain John Steed had four sons, Nathaniel, Moses, Mark and Jesse. Nathaniel Steed was a student at old William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, and while there learned surveying. In 1770 he removed from Brunswick county, Va., to North Carolina and settled in what is now Randolph county. Moses settled in Montgomery county, and Jesse in Warren.

When Randolph was carved out of Guilford and Rowan counties, Nathaniel Steed (the great-grandfather of the writer) was employed to make the survey, and it was through his influence that the county was named "Randolph", after his mother's family in Virginia. I have these facts from the papers of my grand-uncle, Charles Steed, who represented Randolph in the Senate from 1818 to 1822. There are still many old names in Randolph, such as Cox, Craven, Redding, Bulla, Henley, Moffitt, Blair, Wingham, Winslow, McCain, etc., who were identified with the Revolutionary period of our county. If the descendants of those original settlers would only dig among old letters, records, official documents, etc., no doubt many interesting facts would come forth.

J. NATHANIEL STEED, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1914.

EDITING IS LIKE PREACHING

We quite agree with the Raleigh Times that the following item is about the best explanation we have seen regarding the attitude of editor and reader toward each other:

"Editing a newspaper in some respects like preaching. The gospel truth must be presented in the form of generalities or some fellow will get hit and howl, says a recent writer. Few people like truth, even in homopathic doses, if it hits them.

"But while preachers and editors are criticised for what they do say, no one thinks of giving them credit for what they do not say. Yet what they keep to themselves constitutes the major portion of what they know about people.

"Very many people harbor the belief that newspapers are eager to publish derogatory things. It is a mistake. There isn't a newspaper that could not spring a sensation in the community at any time by merely telling what it knows. There is not a newspaper that does not keep under the lock of secrecy scores of derogatory things which never meet the public eye or reach the public ear.

"Deciding what not to print is the most troublesome part of newspaper work. How many good stories are suppressed for innocent relatives and for the public good nobody outside of a newspaper office has any idea of.

"In some cases he who flees into a passion because a newspaper prints an uncompromising article has every reason to feel profoundly grateful to the newspaper for publishing so little of what it knows of him. And oftentimes the loudest bluffer is the most vulnerable to attack. A big noise is often a device employed to cover trepidation. Newspapers put up with bluffing than any other agency would endure. It is not because they lack courage; it is because they are unwilling to use their power to destroy or ruin unless the interest of society imperatively demands it. It might be well for some people to reflect upon these truths and in silent gratitude accept mild admonition less woe befall them."—Exchange.

Trinity News

Mrs. Hayes has returned from a visit to South Carolina.

Prof. D. C. Johnson is attending the Teachers' Institute at Greensboro.

Mrs. Webster, of the hotel, will leave soon for a visit to Waynesville.

Mrs. Hayes entertained the Book Club Thursday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served.

Prof. Johnson is having a telephone put in his home.

The ladies' weekly prayer meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Will Leach next Friday afternoon.

Mr. Fred Ingram, a traveling man, is in Trinity for some time.

Mr. White, our postmaster, is attending the M. E. Conference at Gibsonville.

Aunt Julia Parks is right ill again.

Mrs. Fisher, of Salisbury, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ellis.

Best Diarrhoea Remedy.

If you have ever used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy you know that it is a success. Sam F. Guin, Whatley, Ala., writes, "I had measles and got caught in the rain, and it settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time, and had it not been for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not possibly have lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy, I am now well and strong." For sale by all dealers.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

TOWN AND HOUSE PLANNING

Amsterdam. — Burns figures are duplicated from practically every other country.

Save Babies and Make Soldiers.

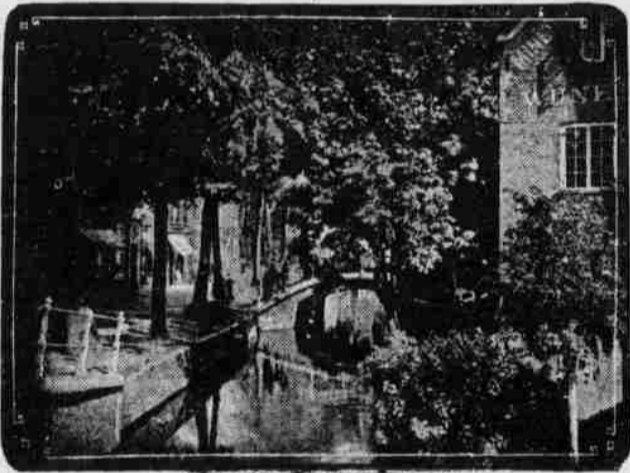
Continental Europe and, more latterly and more leisurely, Great Britain are establishing medical inspection of children at school and, to a less degree, at home, to reduce the infant mortality. They seek thus to have the doctor do for other children what he has been able to do for his own.

Medical inspection came in Great Britain as a sort of by-product of the Boer war. A London journalist, of the staff of the New Statesman, in relating the discovery of babies in the United Kingdom, said that during and after the war many would-be recruits suffered from physical defects and an official inquiry was set on foot to inquire into physical training in Scotland. The report was unsatisfactory as regarded the conditions found. By a bold hypothesis, certain observers, however, were led to inquire whether these spilt adolescents had not once been younger and Dr. Leslie Mackenzie verified this induction by a visit to the North Canongate slum of Edinburgh, where certain small creatures were found, who might be regarded as inchoate specimens of the spilt soldier already encountered. Having examined the children at school then—the first official medical inspection in Great Britain—he came to certain conclusions which led to a general inquiry in England also. It seemed probable that no known type of dumb-bell, Indian club, or strangulation apparatus for strapping one's self to one's bedroom door, would have the effect of straightening knees bent by rickets or replacing teeth lost ten or fifteen years before. Then came medical inspection of schools in Great Britain as it had come in Germany, France and other nations earlier.

Government Care for Mothers.

Beyond care of the child at school by medical inspection and the successful effort to reduce infant mortality—it has been diminished 30 per cent in ten years, though the general death rate has been diminished only 13 per cent and the ravages of tuberculosis—that great "captain of the men of the death"—to borrow Bunyan's phrase, only 18 per cent—there has come consideration of the mother. If

The baby has just now been officially discovered in Europe. As the real maker of tomorrow's world the infant is being studied by the state. The fact is that you can not have a farmer or a merchant or even a journalist without first saving a baby. Except Adam and Eve, and Minerva, the goddess-prophetess, it seems clear enough now that the origin of adults must be traced back to babies. If



Street and Canal in Holland.

tomorrow's world is to be what we all hope it to be, the babies must be continuously cared for. And one of the newer and more far-reaching questions in the old world is the baby question. The child-section in the woman's exhibition in this quaint Holland capital shows progress in its study and solution.

Congested City Life Slays Infants.

The reports of European congresses and of the more recent English-speaking Conference were displayed in popular form. The effect of the crowded conditions of city life upon infants was suggested by chart and picture. Figures furnished by John Burns, British Minister of Health, were shown. Mr. Burns' figures contrasted the percentages of infant mortality in congested and open districts, in districts where mothers worked and neglected their children, with others more favored. In Hampstead, London, the rate of infant mortality was 71 per thousand; in Shoreditch, at the other end and more crowded end of London, the infant mortality was 145 per thousand. In Lancashire, where women worked in factories and where many children were therefore uncared for, the infant mortality was exceedingly high, three or four times the rate in districts where women of the same class did not work. With such facts European governments are studying plans whereby mothers should be mothers and not machines.

Doctors are more successful at saving their own babies to become adults. Mr. Burns found that doctor babies died at the rate of only 40 per thousand, while in the case of the upper and middle classes of Great Britain the rate was 77, in the case of artisans 109 to 130, in the case of miners 160, in the case of unskilled laborers 150 to 250, and in the case of farm workmen, despite their brutally low wages, only 97 per thousand. The

merely on paper) medical inspection of children and for the care (including the supply of food and clothing) of neglected children and children in isolated districts. Another recent Parliamentary Act, applicable to all the United Kingdom, provides inspection of all charitable institutions and "homes." One thousand little children are burned to death in Great Britain annually. The new act compels parents or house-owners to have guards on their grates and take other precautions against fires. Juvenile courts, with plenary powers, are established. Parents are required to attend this court and, if they have not properly looked after their children, must take the punishment or pay the fine which would otherwise be assessed against the child. Jail imprisonment for children and the death sentence for them are abolished. Children under fourteen years of age are not allowed in any part of a public house used as a drinking bar. Alcohol may not be given to children anywhere under the age of five years, except in the case of illness. Cigarettes or cigarette papers may not be sold to children under sixteen years old nor other tobacco believed to be for the children's own use. Policemen and parkmen may take away the tobacco from boys whom they find smoking. Local authorities are empowered to establish Choice of Employment offices to assist the young in determining upon employment.

Bonuses to Large Families.

Great Britain has changed the maternity benefit of its national insurance law granted by the state to become the absolute property of the mother. France is trying an experiment toward checking the decline of the birth rate and promoting child welfare by grants of bonuses to large families. Under a law passed by the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies just adjourned, needy French parents with more than three children below the age of thirteen years will receive an annual grant of \$12 to \$16 for each child beyond that number. It is estimated that about \$10,000,000 will be expended annually. The cost will be shared by the nation, the departments and the municipalities.

Neglect of Babies Breeds Crime.

If the child is saved to become an adult, does the lack of care in infancy affect his moral character? A corollary to the Amsterdam charts is a report of a statistical study of the English convict by Dr. Goring, of Parkhurst Prison. The conclusions of Dr. Goring are that convicts, as a class, are markedly inferior to the general population in physique and general capacity, though there is no "criminal type." The forehead, ears, jaw, of which we have heard so much, are the merest moonshine. The condition most closely related to petty crime, the most fruitful source of nearly all that is meant by crime, is mental defectiveness. This defectiveness is a result, in an overwhelming number of cases, of the lack of care of the child at some period of its infant life.

"Every step in the direction of making and keeping the children healthy," runs the prominently displayed quotation from the Chief Medical Officer of the London Board of Education, "is a step towards diminishing the prevalence and lightening the burden of disease for the adult and a relatively small rise in the standard of child health may represent a proportionately large gain in the physical health, capacity and energy of the people as a whole. As a general proposition it may be said that a state can not effectively insure itself against disease unless it begins with its children."

State Now Hears Infant's Cry.

The baby in Europe has been found out. Always heard at home, he is now taken into account in the making of laws, the cleansing of slums, the planning of towns. This new knowledge may mean more rapid change, for the infant's cry is ever more potent against cruel social conditions than even "the curses of the strong man in his wealth." The baby, the chief asset of the civilized state, is having more intelligently and continuously that state's chief care. And babies are the stuff out of which adults are made.

Yet, upon returning from the beautiful and inspiring exhibition of the Dutch women, we found two nine-year-old boys, tipped towards pauperism by American visitors, running night and day the elevator in the Amsterdam hotel, while outside the hotel door, in the crowded, narrow, thread-like Kalver Straat two wan-faced and ragged girls, scarce older, begged alms.

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Pragmatism.

But while the pragmatic solution seemed to many a deliverance from worse evils, and a most useful method of exploring for truth, it was generally felt to be unsatisfying, rather tentative than final, writes William Ernest Hocking in the Yale Review. Pragmatism taken alone leaves belief too much to the accidents of volition and to main force, too much to the vote and hence exposed to the veto. Its God can offer support and comfort to men only on the condition of being first upheld by them. Just in proportion as necessity drops out of moral truth and option takes its place, the moral atmosphere is rarefied, and effort to maintain belief results in swift or fatigue. Men are willing to respond to the pragmatic incentive, to be active in the making of truth, wherever reality is seen to be unfulfilled and plastic, but in all such activity there is needed something to stand upon, something which we neither make nor have made, something independently real and certain. There must be something behind pragmatism.