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PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE NATION, WITHOUT REGARD TO POLITICS, HAVE TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT—GIVE THE PRESIDENT FULL CREDIT FOR PREVENTING WAR IN MEXICO AND HOLD UP HIS COURSE AS AN EXAMPLE FOR THE WORLD TO FOLLOW—NEVER DID THE HEAD OF ANY NATION RECEIVE SUCH VINDICATION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—With practically all of Europe plunged in war, with the world's commerce and finance paralyzed, with a domestic situation existing in consequence which requires the utmost concentration of reserve wealth, resources and energies of the United States, the full significance of President Wilson's success in avoiding a war with Mexico is now apparent.

Throughout the country, independent thought concedes that the nation is under an obligation to the President so immeasurably huge that it cannot be computed in figures or definite terms.

If the United States were engaged in a bloody and costly war below the Rio Grande, could the crisis of the past few days have been met without a crash of credits which would have set the nation back twenty years?

If this country were at war would it now be possible, as has been done, to proffer American statesmanship to mediate the differences which have engulfed Europe in a maelstrom of devastating strife?

If—but why amplify?

The answer is obvious and is being echoed in the press from the Atlantic to the Pacific. President Wilson's coolness, courage, forbearance and foresight have saved this country from an evil day. He made it feasible to bring to bear the entire power of the government, as well as the concentrated power of commerce and finance to meet the abnormal situation. He made it possible to work out the energetic problem by which America is to be taken care of in the war zone, and under which American grain and meats will be hurried to meet the necessities of the war-stricken peoples across the Atlantic. Likewise, the additional all-important fact stands forth in high relief that the United States is in good position to step forward at the right moment and in the cause of civilization, to assist in restoring the European equilibrium.

Editorial comment by leading Republican, Independent, and Democratic newspapers upon the point is of surprisingly like tenor.

A MAN OF PEACE

Some policies of President Wilson have been assailed in these columns, and they will be assailed again, and persistently, until some of them are changed or defeated. But Woodrow Wilson, the man, has one great claim to the everlasting gratitude of the American people, a claim that Mr. Taft, also, would have earned were he in the executive chair; it is based on the fact that the United States is at peace today. Had the jingoism of Hobson and Theodore Roosevelt prevailed this continent might now be torn by a struggle, smaller in scope, but no less horrible, than that raging on the continent of Europe. Thanks to Woodrow Wilson's steadfast adherence to the ways of peace, in face of a widespread and hysterical clamor for war, this country is today a vast workshop instead of an armed camp. Instead of having sown the seed of everlasting hatred in the breast of a neighboring nation, we have strengthened the bonds of friendship, and won the respect and trust of all the nations of the two Americas. Nor can any one say that we have lost prestige in the eyes of the warlike nations of Europe.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

A TIME TO GIVE THANKS

It would be a chastening and beneficial experience for the critics of President Wilson's Mexican policy to sit down and go over their criticisms of a few weeks since. Where would the world be if the United States and Mexico were at war today?

At this moment all mankind turns to the United States. Never before in the history of the race has a people faced such a responsibility. With the Six Great Powers of Europe already at war or trembling on the verge, this nation is the center of the world's hopes. The great ships of the Seven Seas seek asylum in our harbors; nations facing panic stretch out their hands to us for gold; we shall be called upon to feed the hungry, to do many a gracious deed to those needing the offices of the Good Samaritan, perhaps to mediate between bleeding and exhausted foes. And we are in position to respond to these appeals, to preserve 100,000,000 of our own people in prosperous security, because our hands are clean of blood and we are at peace with all the world.

Suppose we had been engaged in a war of subjugation in Mexico, with all its colossal economic waste, when we were called upon to sustain the tottering business structure of the world. Suppose, today, the whole of South America were one red blaze of indignation because of our invasion of the territory of a Latin-American people. Suppose our financial structure, along with the straining of the moving of enormous crops and the incidental disturbances from overseas, were weighed with the necessity of financing a

costly war, with all sources of international credit dried up. Suppose there were no abode of high civilization on either continent, no single nation of wealth and power to whom the hope of mankind might turn as the abode of peace. Is it not time to give thanks for the patient wisdom of the President?—St. Louis Republic.

OUR UNIQUE POSITION

It is interesting to mark how public opinion changes in some quarters. A few months ago there was here and there a spirit of jingoism in this country, and our government was being urged to make war on Mexico.

Now, instead of being denounced and ridiculed for his "watchful waiting" policy, the President is commended warmly everywhere for not having embroiled the United States in a war. This revulsion of feeling is attributable directly to the war in Europe, when the United States stands forth as the one great power in the world at peace with all nations. Our unique position at this time meets with hearty approval all over the United States.—Boston Globe (Rep.)

THE "SCHOOLMASTER'S VINDICATION"

In face of this terror of a terror that would tear Europe to pieces and have its grim reflection over here in the rapidly advancing prices for the necessities of life, let us stop to think for a brief moment of the situation in our own country only a few months ago.

They named the President of the United States the "schoolmaster" then—the men and newspapers that were shouting for war with the Mexicans. They sneered at his policy of "watchful waiting." They called loudly for a "strong man" to deal with the problem. And a good many of the newspapers, they must now be ashamed to remember, roared "On to Mexico City" in big type, and prated about putting out the fire when it started—in short, urged the administration of the government of the United States into a bloody and probably long-continued war.

The "schoolmaster" kept his head and went patiently along his way of humanity and good sense, although once in a while, being human he showed his disgust at unjustified criticism. But he was not stampeded into fighting. He was determined to keep the peace of this continent, and he did it. Is there a same man or woman in these United States today who is sorry for it?

Does even the most rabid jingo like to think what would be the condition of affairs here if, added to the general tumult and disturbance over the war threats in Europe, there were a war of our own costing a million a day and no one knows how much in blood and young lives? Would the picture be any pleasanter if the "schoolmaster" had been a "glutton for fighting"?—Boston Post (Ind.)

PRESIDENT WILSON

Regardless of secrets of diplomacy that may have made the rounds of the world capitals during the last few months, the wisdom of President Wilson's stand for peace between the United States and Mexico shines clear from day to day. With Europe apparently on the verge of a terrible war, it is well to find this country at peace with all the world, excepting her proper efforts to protect foreign lives in Mexico by the landing of a sufficient force at Vera Cruz.—Pittsburgh Post.

A GREAT WORK

The big thing President Wilson accomplished in the Mexican matter was not with Mexico so much as with the United States. How big a thing it is to allay an aroused war spirit is shown by the European troubles. Only a commanding personality could have played with fire (as Mr. Wilson played with it when he ordered the fleet and the soldiers to Vera Cruz), and not have been scorched or have set the country in conflagration.—Kansas City Star (Ind.)

FRUITS OF MEXICAN POLICY

To the patience, the foresight and the broad democracy of the Wilson administration is due very largely the just and beneficial solution toward which the Mexican problem is now working.—Atlanta Journal.

WATCHFUL WAITING

Let us contrast our condition with that not only of the nations at war, but the nations struggling for peace in Europe today, and send to the President assurance of our hearty approval of the course he has taken and our congratulations upon the success of that course, which was vehemently and constantly assailed.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

JAPAN JOINS IN THE STRUGGLE—ITALY READY TO JOIN IN—GREAT BATTLE IS RAGING.

...The time limit for the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the surrender of Kiao-Chow expired at ten o'clock Saturday night, without any answer being made by the German government, and war was then declared on Germany by the Emperor of Japan. The Imperial rescript declaring war on Germany was issued Sunday. It officially inaugurated hostilities in the far east as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum. The proclamation of the emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before public buildings and at night there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia. Count Von Rex, the German ambassador, has been handed his passports. He will probably leave for America. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany. The Diet has been convoked in special session for September 3.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese ambassador to the United States, repeated assurances recently given by the British government that Japan's activity would be confined to the China seas and eastern Asia. The position of the United States, set forth in Secretary Bryan's note of a few days ago has met with Japan's approval. In that communication the United States "noted with satisfaction" that Japan promised to maintain the integrity of China and eventually to restore Kiao-Chow to China, that Japan sought no additional territory and had pledged herself to maintain the principle of the "open door" in China and equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all powers. President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality. The sole interest of the United States now in the far east situation is that of a neutral observer.

A declaration of war between Italy and Austria is thought to be only a question of days, and is expected at any time. Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic and it is possible that a declaration of war may be issued at any time.

The following is part of an official statement which was issued from Paris Sunday night:

"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxemburg. Our troops in conjunction with the British have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German army, both active and reserve.

"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of our armies. We must await the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation.

"Lanville is occupied by the Germans and at Namur the Germans are making great efforts against the forts which resist energetically.

"The forts at Liege still hold."

A report from Nish, Servia, tells of the Austrian army of 200,000 men fighting in disorder before the Serbian forces.

Late Monday night the French War Office issued the following announcement concerning the big battle that is on:

"The French and English, the plan of attack having failed, owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions.

"West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness."

"The French assumed the offensive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but counter-attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily.

East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Semois."

As a result of orders which have been issued the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a few days on the defensive but at the right moment, to be decided on by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive."

England is beginning to realize what her part in the war must be. Thus far England has felt the war far less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland but now waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded the English people understand all that it means.

Every boat to London from Belgium

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COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION

HELD IN BAPTIST CHURCH AT LIBERTY LAST WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Randolph county Sunday School Association held its opening session Wednesday morning, August 19, in the Baptist church at Liberty.

A goodly number of delegates had already arrived, and a good sized audience was present at the devotional services conducted by Rev. R. E. Powell, of Asheboro. Dr. J. D. Gregg, whose cheerful countenance radiated hospitality, then in a few well chosen words, gave the visitors a hearty welcome to Liberty. His speech was responded to by Mr. I. F. Craven, of Rameur, who in behalf of the delegates, accepted the hospitality which was so heartily extended.

The music, at the opening session, and throughout the convention, was in charge of Mr. R. H. Epps, of Durham, whose able leadership and solo singing made the musical part of each session a delight.

Mr. L. F. Ross, president of the association for the past year, in his annual address, gave a summary of the work the association has done since its organization in 1889. There were at that time 18 townships in the county and in two or three years after organization of the county convention association, all except two or three were well organized, and holding profitable conventions each year. There are now twenty townships and each has an organization, and co-operates heartily with the county association. During the past year twenty-one township conventions have been held, Liberty having held one soon after the county convention of 1913, and another during the present year.

At each session after the opening one on Wednesday morning, some speakers from outside the county addressed the convention. All of these people were Sunday School workers, well known throughout the state, and each was thoroughly familiar with his subject.

The first of these addresses was by Dr. J. L. Mann, of Greensboro. His subject was "Training for Efficiency," and was very well handled indeed. He deplored the fact that many of our Sunday School teachers lack the training that would make their teaching efficient, and urged that the teachers of our schools pursue some systematic course of study which would fit them more perfectly for the noble work in which they are engaged.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. J. A. Brown, president of the state association, addressed the convention on the subject of "The Child." The same speaker, on Thursday, handled the subject of "Organization." Both addresses were thoroughly enjoyed and Mr. Brown convinced his hearers that the state association made no mistake when it chose him for a leader this year.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. C. C. McLean, of Greensboro, spoke on "Adult and Secondary Organized Classes." His address was fine and should be an incentive to the Sunday School workers in the organization of many such classes.

At the same session, Miss Berta Ellison, whom our county once claimed as one of its best Sunday School workers, but who has been for the past two years at Scarritt Training School in Kansas City, fitting herself for work as a deaconess in the M. E. Church, South, spoke on Missions. This subject, as old as the Christian era, but ever new to the true followers of Christ, was handled with fresh interest when presented by her. Miss Ellison goes to Hillsboro and will there assume the duties of a deaconess under the direction of her church.

At the last session, Thursday evening, Mr. Gilbert Stevenson, of Winston-Salem, delivered an address on "The Sunday School Work, A Man's Job." No finer, more inspiring address than this was made during the entire convention, and each man and woman present could but feel that the Sunday School work is the most noble, the most far-reaching enterprise in which it is possible to engage, and is the most worthy of our support and co-operation.

At one session Miss Nannie Lee Smith made a report of the recent convention in Chicago. A great convention is a very difficult thing to report, but Miss Smith did that difficult thing extremely well, and an echo of the great Chicago meeting seemed to float to her hearers.

The subject of "Graded Lessons," which has been stressed throughout the country in the township conventions, was participated by a number of those present.

A short conference on the "Cradle Roll" was led by Mrs. Frances P. Hubbard, of Farmer.

The devotional services from time to time, were conducted by Rev. G. E. Spruill, Rev. W. C. Kennett, Rev. R. E. Powell and Prof. Phillips.

Mr. J. Rom Smith presented the matter of finance for the next year, and the several townships responded with pledges which amounted to \$365. The following persons subscribed \$10 for a life membership in the county association: Mr. L. F. Ross, for his little daughter, Elizabeth; Mr. Hugh Parks, for his son; John Russell, Miss Dora Redding, for Mrs. T. J. Redding; Mr. H. L. Smith, of Liberty; Mr. J. H. Johnson, of Liberty.

The total enrollment for the con-

THE COUNTY CANDIDATES

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF EACH CANDIDATE ON THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET—BIC MAJORITY IS EXPECTED FOR THEM IN NOVEMBER.

A few words relative to the character and business standing of the Democratic county ticket might not be out of place at this time. Every man on the ticket bears the reputation of standing for progressive measures and will do all he can for the county if elected. The ticket is a strong one and is worthy of the support of all true progressive citizens of the county.

Mr. John M. Caviness, the nominee for clerk of the superior court, was born in Coleridge township in 1863. His early life was spent on a farm. His first schooling was received at the Tom Robinson school, later going to Oak Ridge where he completed his education. He entered the business world as clerk in a store at Ore Hill, N. C. After spending two or three years at Ore Hill, he returned to Randolph and went in business for himself. Mr. Caviness has been successful in all business which he has engaged in and a man of this type is bound to handle the county's business in a safe and economical manner. Any visitor to Coleridge, where Mr. Caviness has lived for a number of years, will find well equipped schools and flourishing churches. Mr. Caviness has been behind these movements from the start.

Mr. J. W. Birkhead, the nominee for sheriff, needs no introduction to the voters of Randolph county. His official record speaks for itself. Mr. Birkhead is well equipped to fill any office the county might tender him. It is the general opinion that he will receive the largest vote ever given a Democratic nominee for sheriff in Randolph County. Mr. Birkhead is a clever gentleman and one who makes friends for himself.

Mr. George T. Murdock, the nominee for Register of Deeds, has often been spoken of as one of the most popular men in the county. In previous elections he has received as large, if not a larger vote than his colleagues. Mr. Murdock's business like and friendly way of conducting the business of the office which has filled so acceptably, has won for him the hearty and sincere support of all those with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. L. C. Phillips, the nominee for County Treasurer, is now holding this position under appointment, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the late J. P. Phillips. Since Mr. Phillips has held this position he has made a host of friends on account of the courteous and business-like manner which he has exercised in connection with the office. At one time Mr. Phillips represented Randolph county in the Legislature and has always stood for the best interests of the county. Regardless of who Mr. Phillips' opponent may be, it is the prediction that he will receive a large majority in November.

Mr. H. A. Albright, who was nominated for surveyor, has filled this office in the past in a very acceptable manner and will receive his usual strong vote.

The nominee for coroner, Dr. Chas. S. Tate, of Rameur, is closely identified with the best interests of the county and will fill this office in an acceptable way.

The following are the nominees for County Commissioners: Messrs. W. J. Scarborough, of Asheboro; Clarence I. Taylor, of Hillsboro; and H. C. Barker, of Randleman. These gentlemen are all good business men who have had beneficial experience which will enable them to manage the affairs of the county in the capacity of commissioners.

The nominee for House of Representatives is Mr. E. O. York, of Central Falls. Mr. York is well known throughout the county, having been born in the county where he has spent his entire life. Randolph county will be well represented at the next session of the Legislature.

Considering the ticket as a whole, it should meet with the approval of every Democrat and if given the support which it deserves there is no reason why these gentlemen should not be elected by 1,000 majority.

vention was 121 delegates, all but two of the twenty townships in the county being represented.

The good people of Liberty most royally entertained this gathering of the Sunday School forces, and the delegates left their temporary homes there with regret that the association so pleasantly begun must end so soon.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—L. F. Ross, Asheboro. Vice-Presidents—M. S. Sherwood, Randleman; J. Rom Smith, Liberty; W. B. Webster, Rameur.

Chairman Executive Committee—Hugh Parks, Franklinville. Central Executive Committee—Miss Dora Redding, D. M. Sharpe, M. E. Johnson, Wm. Lamb, Mrs. Frances Hubbard, J. H. Johnson.

Department Superintendents. Home and Visitation—C. H. Julian. Elementary—Miss Esther Ross. Adult Class—J. D. Gregg. Teacher Training—D. M. Weatherly.

Temperance—C. C. Hubbard. Missionary—Miss Pearl Leonard.

HEARD ON THE STREETS

WHAT THE TOWN CORRESPONDENTS HEARS AND THINK—MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST DISCUSSED.

Asheboro needs many new residences and needs them now.

Think twice, speak once, and you will become wise among men.

The man who continually kicks against every good movement is an undesirable citizen.

Perseverance in laudable pursuits will reward all our toils, and produce effects far beyond our calculation.

They say that large standing armies stand for peace and not for war. The present European situation and conditions do not attest this view.

Mr. J. G. Miller, who has been in Baltimore for some time, is improving some, and it is hoped he will completely recover.

Mr. M. F. Burgess a prosperous farmer of the Rameur section, is building an addition to his residence. He owns a big farm and is as straight as a string and a man who will do to tie to seven days in the week.

We took dinner last Wednesday with Mr. H. P. Baldwin. He is one of the good farmers of near Franklinville. He owns a beautiful home and a good farm. A stranger would be surprised to see how good people live over the country in and around Franklinville.

There are three rural free delivery routes leading out from Asheboro, which cover a wide radius of territory surrounding the town. These routes are noted for good farmers and good people. Messrs. Walker, Andrews and Sharpe are efficient servants of the people and are deserving of all the money they can get.

We took dinner with Mr. W. T. Foushee, of near Rameur, the other day. He has a fine farm and farm implements too numerous to mention. He has a fine crop of corn coming on. He is a good man and popular with all who know him.

Messrs. Henry and James Davis and Geo. Richardson who a few days ago purchased farms in the Millboro section, are proving themselves to be most desirable citizens. They are good farmers and people who pass that way are already taking notice of improved methods they have introduced.

In our rounds over the country we notice that there is more than the usual amount of cotton and all is very promising at present. The year has been exceptionally good for cotton which can stand dry weather a lot better than corn and unless the price this fall should be very low the farmers who are raising cotton can get better returns from their fields than those who have big corn yields.

We ran across a woman the other day who wanted to subscribe for the Courier—if we would send it to her at a low price. The good lady was informed that while we would like to have her name enrolled on our books, we could not meet the price she wanted to pay or not take the paper. She stated that she could still borrow the paper and we would rather have her borrow it than not read it at all.

In our rounds over Randolph county we have become convinced that this farm demonstration work is the best movement the county has ever made for her upbuilding. The demonstration work is a good thing and it has done much to increase crop yields in this county. And by the way did you know that there may be some really successful farmers in Randolph county opposing the demonstration work but they are not saying much about it.

There is no reason for trying to dodge the facts. This section is having a damaging drought. Great damage has been done and no amount of rain that might come now can repair the damage though rain would still do much good in preventing further loss. In many instances in and around town, wells are dry or the water so low that it is unfit for use. And it is believed that the worst is yet to come. Wells as a rule do not go dry in this section until September, the drought not coming until late in the season, but this year conditions are different. It is expected that many more wells will be without water. Farmers are finding the question of getting water for their stock a difficult problem.

Your correspondent spent last Thursday night with Mr. J. A. Ellis, who is a well-to-do farmer. They are good cooks and set a fine table. There we saw the most machinery of all kinds we ever saw on one farm in Coleridge township. We saw fine horses, lots of cattle and hogs. He is one of the firm of Ellis & Jordan and is a hard worker and a good man. He made twenty bales of cotton last year 656 bushels of small grain this year. He made 6 bales of cotton on three and one-half acres of land last year. He has a big farm and a beautiful home. He is installing waterworks in his residence. He has a cotton gin and gins a lot of cotton every season. When it comes to raising cotton Coleridge township stands at the head of the list.

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