

THE COURIER
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 WM. C. HAMMER, EDITOR.
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The only permanent thing about a road is its location, therefore it is important that all roads before they are improved, be properly located by an engineer who knows his business.

The English and French are buying up horses and mules in every part of the United States and are making shipments principally from New Orleans and Baltimore.

The top soil and sand clay roads are not the kind of roads we should build in Randolph for the material is at hand to build gravel roads and after they are built they need nothing done to them except to put on more gravel as they wear out.

Something should be done to protect the birds. The quails which were so plentiful a few years ago are rapidly becoming extinct. It will take heroic efforts to prevent the partridge from meeting the fate of the wild pigeon.

Now is the time to repair your buildings or build a house or barn. You can get your work done by contract or by the day cheaper than heretofore. Do not wait till spring for everything will be busy then.

There seems to be no end to the building of good roads in this county. And the most satisfactory road that can be built in this section is the gravel road for when it is properly built in the right way with the material that is in reach within a short distance it is dry and firm and lasts longer than macadam.

Every person should own at least a small library. Reading a borrowed book is better than not reading it, but books should be read slowly and re-read often enough to make them a part of ourselves. The cheapest thing you can buy is a good book. Men, men and women come high credit on their books.

The keeping up of roads is an important matter, but the keeping up of a properly built road is a small matter. When built of the proper material which can be found not too far away to haul almost everywhere in Randolph county, all that is necessary is to put more gravel on as the gravel wears out, but a topsoil or sand clay road must be dragged after every rain if the road is to be kept in good condition.

The reports submitted at the Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at Smithfield and also the Conference at Thomasville indicated the accomplishment of much good especially by the young ministers. There are higher standards than formerly. There is a cleaner and more effective ministry and a more religious stand is taken. The laymen are more active. The colored race is improving much and the white people of the South are grateful to see the marked progress and improvement in their churches, schools and industrially.

DEMOCRATS WILL PRACTICE ECONOMY

The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in its report December 14 lopped off nearly \$5,000,000 from estimates submitted by the various departments, cutting salary allowances all along the line and brought in a measure appropriating \$28,744,733.50. The bill provides for more than 15,000 salaries of government employees.

The total of the bill shows an increase of \$1,128,831 over last year's measure. But this year's measure included a special appropriation of \$2,286,100 and authorized one thousand additional employees, for taking the agricultural census authorized by law covering the last regular census in 1910.

The committee cut \$102,260 from the estimates of the Secretary of Commerce for the work of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, although an increase of \$25,000 over last year's appropriation was allowed for promoting commerce with South and Central America.

There is an unparalleled opportunity for the South because of our unrivaled natural resources. Our industrial wealth is enormous, and our mineral wealth constitutes much of our wealth, and our agricultural interests are equal to the best. With the superior advantages we have around us, there is no cause for dependency, but all should strive to take advantage of the great opportunities.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to express my gratitude to the many friends who were so kind during the illness and death of my wife.
 T. L. WELCH.
 Cheeks, N. C.

RANDOLPH COUNTY MUST UTILIZE WHAT IS IN SIGHT
 (Continued from first page.)

Just as every section of the state does. The farms are too far apart. Two or three times as many people should be raising wheat and cattle on the fertile hillsides and valley bottoms.

Randolph is another illustration of the need of thousands of industrious farmers in North Carolina. The growth of mills in the county and in the counties immediately surrounding has drawn on the farms steadily for mill hands, and in spite of the effort of the philosophers to find a way to bring the people back to the farms they do not go back to the farms. In spite of the terrible tales told by some of the professional agitators about the condition of the mill hands, the hands continue to stay at the mills. And the people at the mills continue to want from the farms things to eat. Just as is the case in every place where mill communities are providing markets for the farmer.

Room For Good Farmers

Randolph county has plenty of room on farms for good farmers to live and thrive under the most agreeable conditions, and at the farm is a market for everything that can be made. That market will become more insistent every year, for the multiplication of mills will require more farm products. The problems of feeding the town of Eden alone is one that will puzzle the farms that are in the vicinity. The city of High Point has grown up just across the line from Randolph and it is growing up further every day, and as it grows is asking for more supplies. Greensboro is calling for more farm stuff. All of the state is asking for more flour and meat and poultry. North Carolina has to buy several million dollars' worth of food products now, and will either have to continue to buy farm products or make less cotton, which will mean to buy cotton or get more farmers.

Typical of State.

Randolph is typical of the state as a whole. Randolph has the land to raise all the food products the country needs, all the cotton the county needs, and has the power soil and "mud". It is short just that one thing—people. It is an interesting situation. Few farm sections of the United States have such an unutilized market. On the one hand, such soil and climate to make the supplies, with insufficient people to make them. Randolph county is not like the new states of the West which say to prospective settlers that an opportunity to make a farm and home awaits them. Randolph goes that far and says a chance is here to make a farm and home, and also that the farmer is needed to help the market get the supply of things imperatively demanded. In the West the farmer can hunt his market. He must look to the East or to the old world. In Randolph all he needs to do is to provide the stuff. The market does the rest.

Example in Road Building.

Randolph is setting an example to some of the other counties of the state in the way of building roads. The people decided that they did not want to put a bonded indebtedness on the county, but that they did want roads. So they arranged to build a hundred miles of mighty good roads and to pay for them as they were built. Fortunately the county has an excellent road material convenient at nearly every point. It is a hard gravel from the broken down silica rocks, and five hundred dollars a mile grades and builds a road that is almost as enduring as the old roads of ancient Rome. In all directions in the county these hard gravel roads have been built, and the hundred miles already constructed are sufficient to awaken the people to want an increase of the dose. When you start a good road in a community you have stirred up trouble, for one good road inevitably means the thing runs through the county like an epidemic. Randolph county is fairly well gridironed with good roads on the main thoroughfares, and the mileage built has shown what a good thing a hard road is. You know the rest. Before Randolph starts the road work a good road will go within easy reach of every farm within the county boundaries.

With good roads is coming another good feature of country life and that is the school house. The farmers have voted special school tax in many of the districts, and are putting up new school houses, extending the school term, and going to the front along modern lines in education. Randolph is doing everything it can do with the population it has. What it needs now is two or three times as many people on the farms that the grain mills may have two or three times as much wheat, the meat market two or three times as much meat, the householders of the mill towns two or three times as many chickens and eggs, and the mills several times as much cotton.

The county needs two or three times its present population that the good roads may be settled more thickly with farm houses on each side all the way to the county line, and that the country school may have increased attendance and increased force of instructors.

The People Will Come

The increased population will come. Asheboro has a lot of energetic men who are putting their town on the industrial map of the United States. Over on the Deep River are several live towns. Ramseur and Randleman are factory towns that indicate that they have a future. Manufacturing is scattered all over the county, so that the entire territory is diversified in its work, depending on no one thing. The accumulating capital of the county is in the hands of business men who are progressive and clear headed and they are building for the future. Their surplus dollars are going into productive investments that foreshadow further development of the towns and the county. And what a picture of intelligent thrift and satisfied prosperity you can

SYMPATHETICALLY AID BLACKS IN EVERY WAY

President Wilson Outlines His Attitude Toward the Negro Race

Outlining his attitude toward the negro, President Wilson recently told the University Commission on Southern race questions, made up of representatives of 11 southern colleges, that our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good.

Dr. C. H. Brough, of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the commission told the President the commission was organized to make an impartial study of the race question from the standpoint of the negro's economic, hygienic, civic and moral betterment. He said a deep investigation of the subject was being made with the good of the negro always in mind.

"I am very glad to express my sincere interest in this work and sympathy with it," said the President in reply.

"I think that men like yourselves can be trusted to see this great question at every angle. There is not any question, it seems to me, into which more candid needs to be put or more thorough human good feeling than this. I knew myself, as a southern man, how sincerely the heart of the south desires the good of the negro and the advancement of his everything that can be done in that race on all sound and sensible lines and direction is of the highest value. It is a matter of common understanding.

"There is a charming story told about Charles Lamb. The conversation in his little circle turned upon some men, who were not present, and Lamb, who you know stuttered, said, 'I hate that fellow.' His friend said, 'Charles, I didn't know you knew him.' Lamb said, 'I don't; I—I can't hate a fellow I—I know.'

"I think that is a very profound human fact. You cannot hate a man you know. And our object is to know the needs of the negro and sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and for our good. I can only bid you Godspeed in what is a very necessary and great undertaking.

President S. C. Mitchell, of Delaware college, told the opening session of the commission's conference that the European war emphasized there must be something more than racial and national sentiment in solving the questions of humanity.

Dr. James H. Billard, of the University of Virginia, said he was gratified there was a growing sentiment among the white and negro leaders in the south in favor of the education of the negro race.

In his annual report, Dr. Brough reviewed the problems of the race in the south. Under the Anna P. James Foundation, he reported 118 counties in 12 States last year improved their negro rural schools, while all the universities represented on the commission were offering courses in the race question. Dr. Brough referred to segregation as "a mooted question" which formed the only cloud on the horizon.

The constructive work before the commission he declared to be:

"The socializing and rationalizing of the impulses of an inferior race by imposing upon them the importance of preserving the racial integrity of both races, securing industrial training and attaining the goal of economic equality of opportunity."

Dr. Brough believed there was too much zeal among negroes for the externals of education and a growing dislike for domestic service. He pleaded for higher standards among teachers and preachers of the negro race.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TRIBUTE

Raleigh News & Observer Welcomes Sec. Houston as Son of State

North Carolina extends a hearty welcome to David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, says the Raleigh News & Observer. It welcomes him as a son of the State whose career has been such as to reflect honor on North Carolina; it welcomes him as a member of the Cabinet of President Wilson, who is rendering a service of great and lasting value to this country. Secretary Houston is not a mere theorist on matters which relate to the progress of this country in agriculture, but he is a man whose deep study and whose practical contact with the agricultural life of the United States gives him power to speak with authority. Less than two years at the head of the United States Department of Agriculture he has given new life and vigor to that department and is making it an increasing force for the good of the country.

Born in Monroe February 17, 1886, Secretary Houston graduated with the degree of A. B. from the South Carolina College in 1887, and with the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1892, the degree of LL. D. being conferred on him by Tulane in 1905, by the University of Wisconsin in 1906, and by Yale in 1913. He taught in the South Carolina College, was next superintendent of graded schools at Spartanburg, S. C. Later he was a member of the faculty of Harvard, and in 1894 he became a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, being professor of political science 1900-02 and dean of the faculty 1899-02. He was then elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, holding that position 1902-05, when he was elected president of the University of Texas. In 1908 he was made chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis, a position he held until called into the cabinet of President Wilson.

read in the fate of Randolph county when the resources are developed by a busy farm population supplemented by the growing towns that have made their start in every direction in every township.

Randolph has no occasion to ask for anything further. Her equipment is all there. Her task is simply to utilize what is in sight, and it should be her pleasure to invite her to help a lot of energetic neighbors from every State in the Union where there are people to spare.

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S ADDRESS

Masterly Treatment of Problems Which Confront the Community, State and Nation.

Secretary Houston's address before the Sandhill Farmers' on Wednesday was a masterly treatment of problems which concern not alone the community and the state, but the nation, which as he expressed it, "is just waking up to the fact that we have been relatively neglectful of rural life problems." Community subjects, also, the speaker dealt with emphasizing the necessity of making rural life practical—outside and pay middlemen's profit—"profitable"—complete unto itself. "It is not so much because you buy outside and pay middlemen's profits, but because you are dependent, because you have nothing to put back. The one crop idea he discouraged, urging comprehensive agricultural activities, emphasizing especially the opportunities offered for live stock and poultry production on economic lines in the South.

Has depended on Cotton to Excess.

The South, said Secretary Houston in opening, has depended to excess on cotton as a crop, arguing that one crop economy was unwise because it means uneconomical use of land, labor and capital; especially dangerous because when anything occurs to interfere with that particular crop, the entire section is prostrated. This was clear during the Civil War as it is today. It is, therefore, exceedingly apparent to most people that it is extremely urgent that the South much more rapidly diversify. Should war continue and the South still produce as much cotton next year as this, would clearly be an economic waste since the price would continue as low or even lower than now. The necessity of a decrease in production is a prerequisite not only to present but to future betterment of conditions and it is generally true that if the world was since there would be a decrease next year, there would be a rise in the present prices.

The South's Opportunity is Live Stock

The question naturally arises, said the speaker, what is to be done, what is to be planted, and in that connection he emphasized the opportunity the South has by turning its attention to live stock and those crops which make live stock economy profitable, especially in hogs and poultry because they can be reasonably and quickly increased, and because the small farmer can, with relatively less trouble, add a few dollars and increase his poultry. Continuing, he referred to the present meat situation and pointed out that while the population had increased twenty-five millions in fifteen years the production of beef cattle has decreased between the census years, about twelve million head; sheep by nearly the same figure, and hogs by about the same proportion, adding that in the judgment of experts of the Department of Agriculture and elsewhere, the way to increase the Nation's meat supply was to pay more attention to beef cattle, on settled farms, rather than "ranches," more attention to hogs and poultry; the latter as becoming an increasing part of the table consumption of the Nation. In conclusion he urged the importance of eradicating hog cholera, tubercular cattle, and combating with periodic outbreaks such as the foot and mouth disease. In the judgment of experts, the Secretary urged, the South has a peculiar opportunity to develop live stock interests and grow the crops necessary for the foundation of this interest, giving necessary attention to all sorts of food products and careful attention to market gardening.

Neglectful of Opportunity

The South has been especially neglectful in the production of live stock, he continued, pointing out that while the average Iowa farm had, for instance, thirty-five head of hogs, the average Southern farm had not over five; that while the average Iowa farm had one hundred and ten head of poultry the average Southern farm not over fourteen. Further, the judgment of the authorities seems to be that the South could raise hogs and poultry especially, quite as profitably if not more so than the Middle West if it used the same judgment and intelligent methods. The climate is more favorable, the seasons for growing crops longer and the grazing season correspondingly long. Secretary Houston admitted that it might be a question as to whether the South could grow wheat, corn, oats and forage generally and produce meat stuffs for foreign and interstate consumption in competition with the West, but he contended that it should, at least, grow enough for its own consumption. In one year, he said, the South imported two hundred million dollars worth of wheat, corn, and hay, paying all middlemen's charges, transportation, etc.; that in one year North Carolina imported food stuffs of the kind in value equal to the entire cotton crop. This is bad economy and should be corrected for it is highly important in this emergency that the South should provide enough to subsist on within its own borders and be relieved of the necessity of relying on selling the cotton crop immediately to subsist.

Community Organization Essential

Continuing, the Secretary referred to marketing problems to be solved in case new crops were grown, not alone Community but State and interstate, suggesting the assistance of State and Federal agencies, leading up to a discussion of the necessity for Community organization for marketing. It is the opinion of experts, he said, that concerted action among producers is essential in order to ship in economical units and find the best markets. Referring to the difficulties he also called attention to the fact that the Federal Government was conducting an active inquiry in all sections and would willing give all the assistance and advice that it could as the result of these investigations.

Community Co-operation Necessary

The necessity of co-operation in rural life was the next topic discussed, more especially co-operation as to standardizing packing of products,

DEAR CUSTOMER:

In wishing you the compliments of the season, we offer you our special attractive fresh meats for the Christmas trade. Among the good things that are on every table during the holiday season, the one that everybody likes best is a good fresh pork ham. Christmas would hardly be Christmas without one. Don't forget our reliable pork sausage, "extra choice" pork cuts, loins, fresh hams, fresh picnic stock, special selection, fresh goods, quickest delivery.

Star Meat Market

CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL

Why, the **HARDWARE STORE** is just the place to buy sensible, useful Christmas gifts. Silverware, carving sets, table cutlery, pocket knives, ranges, and a thousand and one other things will make presents your family and your friends will like. Don't throw your money away buying some trashy present, but come to us and buy a sensible gift.

Cox-Lewis Hardware Company
 Asheboro, N. C.

Give Furniture this Christmas WHAT'S BETTER?

More practical gifts of real value cannot be found and the following are some of the articles which will give you a good idea of the advantages offered in this big line:

A LOOK AT THE LINE WE HAVE WILL CONVINCING YOU OF THE REAL PRACTICAL VALUE OF FURNITURE AS GIFTS.

Bed room suites	Rugs
Reed parlor suites	Book cases
Upholstered parlor suites	Rockingchairs
Davenport	Buffets
Ladies' desks	Sideboards
Pictures	Kitchen cabinets

O. R. FOX, Furniture and Undertaking

building of good roads—essential not only for marketing but for development—the right sort of educational arrangements, the necessity for sanitary conditions and the promotion of reasonable social life in the Community. It is impossible, he said, for the student of rural life to limit his attention to any single aspect, and the whole problems of production, but we must recognize the importance of making it profitable; the necessity of education for children, healthful surroundings, social activity.

The Locality as an Example

Referring to the existence in the local Community of active Co-operative machinery—the Board of Trade—the secretary spoke of its success in promoting co-operation in the present emergency by providing for warehousing cotton and the good roads movement suggesting that other developments on different lines, would follow as a natural consequence.

While it will take time, he emphasized, nothing short of a successful solution will make rural life profitable and retain the requisite number of efficient and contented people. The urgency of making this effort is emphasized by the fact that while our population has increased nearly twenty-five millions, not over five millions is found in the rural districts.

Neglectful of Rural Problems

Too much of our thought has been directed to building up great industrial centers, concluded the Secretary. Eager to have the biggest cities, fostered by every device, we are just waking up to the fact that we have been relatively neglectful of rural life problems. The country finds itself in the singular state of being dependent on foreign countries for food stuffs. This is but temporary and with the headway we are making in applying science to agriculture, we should, undoubtedly soon regain our former position, not only supplying our own food stuffs, but a large portion for the rest of the world.

A Chat With The Visitor

"I have been very much impressed with the character and intelligence of the leading members of your Community," said the Secretary in an interview, "and keenly interested in the unique problems which present themselves here and which are being so successfully solved."