# THE COURIER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

WM. C. HAMMER, EDITOR

Asheboro N. C., March 11, 1915


Boys and girls are urged to join the Pig Clubs and Poultry Clubs.

A tide of revivalism has spread over the country, in the cities and towns as well as in rural sections.

One important argument that should influence every girl to join the Girls' Tomato Club is that the United States imports from 40 to 45 per cent of the tomatoes used in the United Staes.

The public school is a great institution. Time was when a large per cent of the people of the state possessed only the bare rudiments of education, but good schools are in nearly every school district in every county in the state, and the children are required by law to attend school.

The Greensboro Record calls attention to the fact that Orange county built sand-clay roads last summer, and when the heavy, almost incessant winter rains came these roads did not stand up, but the commissioners put hands to work repairing them under competant supervision of course, and it is claimed the roads are now better than ever, which fact shows that repairing roads is quite necessary as the building. You can patch a sand clay or gravel road and it is as good as ever, but a macadam road will not stay patched.

## EVRRY LAND OWNER SHOULD DRAG ROADS

If every farmer does not have a road drag he surely knows how to make a split log drag, and the season is here when the roads should be dragged in order to have good roads before the middle of summer.

If every land owner would take the time to drag the roads, bordering on his land, good roads would be everywhere and no farmer would miss the time it takes to do the dragging.

Friends of Mr. Thad R. Manning, formerly editor of the Henderson Gold Leaf, will regret to learn of his death which occurred last week at his home in Henderson, North Carolina.

Look well to the garden this spring, for remember that much of the living during the summer can be obtained from a good garden. Garden vegetables will help save in the cost of foods and these foods will furnish more healthful balance in died during the warm days of summer. The family will require a vegetable diet and the garden can be made most profitable. Raise everything you can in your own garden.

## SAND CLAY AND GRAVEL ROADS

The Sanford Express calls attention to the fact that sand-clay roads are all right for light traffic, but for heavy hauling during long continued spells of rain there has no road been built so far through that section which will equal the gravel construction. This can be said of the new county roads. We have heard much complaint of the conditions of the sand-clay roads. The roads built of gravel are almost as solid as they were before the bad weather set in. The most permanent road is the road built of gravel. If all the roads in the county were built with a gravel dressing they would be worth more to our people."

## A MARKET DAY

In Georgia there is a movement on foot in some counties to have a market day at which farmers are to assemble with their products and live stock. The country merchant is also to bring produce he has purchased. Large dealers, wholesale and retail, attend on such occasions, in sufficient numbers to create competition.

In European countries the market day is the arrangement above all others for handling the products of the small farm.

Randolph county should have a market day at the county seat, and it should be encouraged. The more trade by the people the better for the business men of Asheboro, because the more trade on such a day, the more it will help the town.

## WHAT WILL BE?

The Civil War between the North and South marked the beginning of a new opoch in American history. It represented a great human convulsion. Even unto this day, a half a century after the close of the Civil War we often hear the older people speak of what occurred before or since the war. The great blood waves of that fearful struggle, cleansed the South in a way. We got rid of slavery, but our land was left in bleeding ruins, our homes were burned, our fences down, the fields grown up in broom sage and blackberry briars. Ittook a generation and more here in the South to get on our feet financially.

Is there a city of refuge, no tower of Babel, no Chinese Wall of peace to restrain burning passion?

Some one has said that civilization has been no more effective bull wark than bullrushes to "dam up the Nile."

The art, culture and intelligence of the nations of Europe have no more restrained than if they had been illiterate naked savages.

When hate, pride and arrogance get the upper hand of a people, intelligence counts for little.

The Baltimore Sun recently had an interesting editorial on what will be after the war is over, we clip as follows:

What is to be done about the future? Are we to accept the cynical view of the case and put our trust mainly in big battleships and big guns and big armies, determined to maintain our "place in the sun" regardless of cost or consequence, seeing in every other nation an enemy who may fly at our throats at any moment, keeping up the polite fiction of treaties and international friendships, but prepared to throw civilization overboard at an hour's notice and to strangle and trample to death like the most primitive barbarian, anybody who gets in our way? Is this what we must do, as some of our wise men advise, or is there any surer and better way? Those who have lost confidence in tremendous armaments as peace-preservers suggest a world court with an international police force at its back to keep the peace and save us from ourselves. Perhaps that idea may be worked out ultimately to the advantage of the world, but unless the heart of mankind have been converted first, would such a court be any more potential than the helpless decrees of The Hague tribunal? Must we not start at the heart and the brain of the nations, if there is to be any real healing process? What is all-important as a result of the war is not an alteration of national boundaries but an alteration of the national point of view. It is not the guns which are dangerous, but the spirit behind the guns. The Englishman hates the German and the German hates the Englishman, because they have been educated to suspect and fear each other. Might they not be educated to respect each other as much as Americans and Englishmen do today?

The common people, the plain people, the people who do most of the fighting and the dying and the suffering, might listen to such an international gospel of good will and come in time to feel as little disposed to murder each other over trifles as the ordinary man does to murder his next-door neighbor. When the people who bear the burdens of peace and war begin to realize what a costly thing war is in every respect, they will listen to such doctrine gladly. But if we are to have any peace anchors that will hold when a hurricane comes, the people of each country, and not a few so-called statemen and rulers, must have the right to decide whether they will fight each other or keep the peace. A war in which hundreds of millions of human beings are involved, and which is sapping the strength of the whole world, morally, physically and materially, was virtually inaugurated by less than a baker's dozen of kingly and diplomatic potentates. Could the question of war or peace have been submitted to the peoples of those countries fairly and fully, with a dispassionate statement of what it meant to them all, and with a few weeks or months to consider it, would they have plunged madly and recklessly into such a struggle as this?

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, some weeks ago embodied this thought—a thought that has been in thousands of minds recently—in a proposed amendment to our Constitution, prohibiting a declaration of war, except in cases of invasion, until the people should pass on it at the polls. Soon or later, if the world's peace is to be kept, the people must have the deciding voice in the matter. War is pre-eminently the people's business, and until kings and diplomatists are made to conduct their negotiations with absolute publicity, and the people of each country are made the court of last resort, international peace will continue to be at the mercy of tyrants, of ambitious statesmen and of selfish interests.

We can take our choice of alternatives when this war is over. We can put our trust in more tremendous armaments than we have ever had before, converting this and all other countries into armed camps, or we can put our trust in educating mankind to a realization of the folly of war, and in making the people the arbiters of their own destinies.

## NO TIME AS GOOD AS THE PRESENT

From an editorial in the Stanly Enterprise we clip the following ex tracts:

"The secret of success and economy on the farm lies along the line of producing everything that is needed for home consumption on the farm. Dr. Seaman Knapp, of the National Department of Agriculture, speaks to the point along this line. We quote as follows:

"'These Southern States rightfully should be the richest in the land. They have the greatest crop-producing power. They control the clothing of the world almost absolutely. We have been raising cotton and selling it and buying everything else. That practice never made a people rich.

"'If we will produce everything that we consume, our own butter, cheese, poultry, as well as horses, and let our cotton be a cash crop, we will own the factories, we will own the banks, we will be a factor in the policy of the country and in the control of the world.'"

## CLEAN UP BEGINS MONDAY MARCH 15, 1915

This is the time of year to clean up. All the premises should be cleaned up.

All litter and trash should be burned. Old cans and such rubbish as cannot be burned should be piled at a convenient place near a street so that teams can call for it and haul it away.

The humblest home is made prettier when the front and back yards are cleaned up.

The colored people should take up this question and by appointment of committees of their own race through diligent missionary work induce every colored person thoroughly to clean up his premises.

Asheboro has the reputation of being a town with more beautiful homes than any other town of its size in the State.

We want not only the people who live in big fine houses to keep their premises clean but everyone in every home, however, small or humble it may be, will help themselves and help the town by keeping their premises clean the year round.

The worst eye sores in the town are right by the side of th railroads running into the town.

Trash, rotten saw dust and shavings, black mucks and mire, can be seen. These places ought to be condemned as nuisances.

To the farmer, we would say all his machinery should be under the shelter when not in use. Exposure to the elements is far more injurious to farm implements than well directed use. Therefore, the farmer who takes good care of his implements will have them for use much longer than his neighbor who allows them to remain under the old apple tree all winter. Mow any weeds that may be standing around the homestead and driveways. The dead weeds and rubbish in the orchard should be raked up and burned, as such material affords a fine place for orchard pests to pass the winter.

## RANDOLPHS SCHOOLS

**Efficient Work Being Done Throughout the County.**

Having had very good opportunities to see the workings of the various schools of the county, it gives me the greatest pleasure to say that at no time in the past has the outlook been brighter than now.

Coming in personal contact with almost all the teachers and many of the committeemen, and those interested in the management of the schools, I have learned that it is a well nigh universal sentiment that they are growing daily and nearing that degree of efficiency and usefulness so much desired and hoped for by all true friends of education. Certainly, there are perhaps, some exceptions but they are exceptions and not the rule. There is no sentiment that so nearly envelops all the people as that for better education and nobler and higher ideals in life.

This fact is fully and clearly demonstrated in almost every section in our county in many ways. Hardly half a hundred school districts have voted on themselves a special tax to aid and carry forward, better opportunities for their children, and I often hear the expression from the people, "that they more willingly contribute to this than any other cause."

And while it may not be generally known, yet according to best information at hand, Randolph county is leading the State in the establishment of new rural libraries, thereby giving to the boys and girls of the country district access to books and papers that have only been in reach in the past of those of more normal section. The spirit is abroad. The time is at hand and let it be said that our county is taking hold of it. While writing on this subject, it would be unjust as well as untrue to not mention the efforts of him who is at the head of the educational system of the county, the board of education were fortunate in the selection of a superintendent who has come up through the public schools of the county and through the advantages of higher education till he knows the needs of those who are traveling the same road. No officer of the county on whom rest more responsibility, and to whom progressive ideas, more strongly appeal than to the superintendent of schools. It is to him that the thousands of school children of the county look, to select for them teachers of moral and intelligent fitness to instruct them. The success of the almost entire school system of the county shows that this duty has been well performed.

As time goes on our schools are aiming more at practical things and installing into the children the essential idea of thoroughness. The brightest star of hope for Randolph county is her well trained young men and women. And to this end the school authorities are laboring.

—Citizen.

## A GREAT CONGRESS

**Kept Faith With People—More Work Than Usual Done.**

In considering the work of the Sixty-third Congress, which came to an end yesterday, it must be judged as a whole rather than by the short session just concluded. In view of the brevity of the second regular session of our national law-makers it is not usual for them to attempt much serious legislation beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. It is not strange, therefore, that of the rather ambitious program mapped out in December much remained unaccomplished. It would have been a miracle if any considerable amount of important constructive legislation had been passed.

When, however, the whole life of the Congress is taken into consideration it fully merits the praise of President Wilson as a great body. When it met in extraordinary session in April, 1913, it had received a mandate from the American people, as expressed in the elections of 1912, to do certain things. First among these was the revision of the tariff. In the previous Presidential election, that of 1908, the Republicans had pledged themselves to a reform of the tariff and then had stultified themselves by pushing the duties upward instead of downward, as the voters had expected. For this betrayal of faith the G. O. P. was hurled from power, and the Democracy came into full control of the Government. The Sixty-third Congress kept entire faith with the American people. It revised the tariff in a sane and moderate fashion, retaining protective duties where essential to industries and eliminating or reducing them where it was shown they were not needed. In connection with the new tariff it also passed an income tax law, to which all parties had pledged themselves.

This beneficient legislation, achieved in an extra session, was followed up in the regular session by the passage of the Federal Reserve act, by which our banking system has been revolutionized and safeguarded; the anti-Trust laws, including the creation of the Federal Trade Commission and the law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry, by which our merchant marine has been greatly benefitted. To the everlasting honor of the United States the provision of the Panama Canal act granting exemption from tolls to American vessels, in violation of treaty, was repealed and the reputation of the American people was greatly enhanced abroad. The European war introduced many complications that imposed new duties on Congress. The Government was authorized to insure the cargoes of vessels, greatly to the improvement of our export trade.

In the session just closed the most important legislation ever enacted for the benefit of the navy was passed, and provisions was made for strengthening the national defenses. A number of measures failed, greatly to the advantage of the nation as a whole.

Taken in its entirety and compared with the labors of the Republican Congresses that preceded it, the work of this Democratic body must be considered remarkable and bound to have a great influence upon the welfare of the country. It has been progressive, and it is safe to say that no part will ever venture to undo it. Best of all, the Democrats have kept faith with the people. Popular approval was given last fall when they increased their majority in the Senate and retained the House by a safe margin. For a more decisive verdict we must await the Presidential contest of 1916

—Philadelphia Record.

## MARK HANNA IS DEAD

The Journal of Saturday morning carried a dispatch from New York telling of a meeting of manufacturers with Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee and the ann ouncement later by Chairman Hilles of the mbtion reached in the conference that prosperity would not return to this country until a Republican was put in the White House. The New York World of yesterday paid its respects to this conference as follows:

The high-tariff Republican manufacturers who held a secret conference in Delmonico's yesterday with the Chairman and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to discuss plans for the 1916 campaign, wasted their time, their railroad fare and their hotel expenses. Mark Hanna is dead. Mark Hanna Republicanism is dead. There will be no resurrection.

These gentlemen are living in memories. If the Republican party should be returned to power in 1916, it will not be their kind of Republican party and its emblem will not be the stock-ticker. Moreover, it will not try to enact their kind of tariff. It was for their benefit and their profit that the Republican party cut its throat during the Taft administration, and the party is not keen to repeat the experience. It was because the Republican party was their kind of Republican party that the government of the United States was turned over to the Democratic party.

The old Bourbon protectionists neither learn nor forget. Their campaign contributions used to swing national elections, and in return for these contributions they used to write the tariff schedules. Those days are no more. They will not return. The Penroses and the Cannons and the Gallingers may linger upon the scene. They may be nominally in control of the Republican organization, but no national campaign could be won under such leadership. The rank and file of the Republican party would not follow them. The 1912 revolt had its theatrical aspects, but it was not all stage comedy. The Republican party, if it comes back to power, must be a different kind of Republican party from what was driven out of power.

The once highly protected gentlemen who think that the first duty of Congress is to legislate for their pocketbooks overestimate the power of money in politics. Money can do much but it cannot do everything. Other wise they and Wall Street would be in control of the government.

The Delmonico conferees, however generous their campaign contributions may be, will not rehabilitate standpat Republicanism. They will not rehabilitate any kind of Republicanism. They would break the back of the most promising political organization that the mind and hand of man could devise. If they really want to do something for the Republican party, they should shut up and keep out of sight. That is the one service they are still capable of rendering.—Winston-Salem Journal.

## TWO YEARS OF WILSON

New York World.

On the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's second inaugural, Woodrow Wilson completes half his Presidential term.

These two years of the Wilson Administration have helped to make more history than any other two years since Lincoln. The coming two years of the Wilson Administration must inevitably be the most momentous period that this country has known since the Civil War.

It is a fact of enormous importance that this crisis finds in the White House a President who is completely master of himself. Being master of himself, he is the master of his party and of his Administration.

There is no kitchen cabinet. There are no back-stairs advisers. There are no secret influences that pull and sway the policies of the Executive. No underground wires run from the White House into Wall Street or into the headquarters of any political committee. Men may agree with Mr. Wilson or disagree with him; they may like him or they may dislike him; but everybody knows that he and he alone is President. Everybody knows that during the remaining two years of his term he and he alone will be President.

A very unusual man, meet to cope with a very unusual situation in the affairs of mankind—a President who in all official relations displays neither vanity nor resentment, nor anger nor personal ambition. If he has friends, their friendship counts for nothing in affairs of state. If he has enemies, their enmity weighs nothing in the balance of government. He seeks neither to reward the one nor to punish the other.

So evenly does he hold the scales that the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with all their highly developed facilities for obtaining information, have never been able to learn where the President's personal sympathies lie in the great conflict that is now devastating Europe. Whatever his individual opinions may be, he has smothered them in the responsibilities of his office.

At this period in their first term most Presidents have been carefully calculating their chances of renomination and re-election. Nobody knows whether Mr. Wilson intends to be a candidate for re-election or not. Not a member of the Cabinet, not a member of Congress, can say of his own knowledge that the President desires a re-election or that he would not refuse a renomination. What all of them know is that the President would not stoop from principle to win either a renomination or a re-election.

There is where his great strength lies. That is his great usefulness here in this crisis. It is easy to rattle the sabre. It is easy to make the welkin ring. It is easy to be spectacular and sensational and theatrical. It is easy to be a demagogue. It is easy to juggle with the fate of a Nation when no man can forsee what the next day will bring forth. But it is not easy to be calm and restrained and judicial. It is not easy to face every responsibility without prejudice and without passion. It is not easy to hew straight to the line of first principles, regardless of applause or censure or praise or denunciation. It is not easy to be sane when the world has given itself over to madness.

The enormous good fortune of the people of the United States in the storm and stress of these coming years is that their Chief Magistrate is none—the sanest mind today that is intrusted with the responsibilities of government anywhere in civilization.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Randolph, at Asheboro in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business March 4, 1915.

**Resources**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts .... | $185,231.23 |
| Overdrafts ..... .... | 420.58 |
| Asheboro Graded School Bonds .... .... .. .. .. ..... | 8,000.00 |
| Banking House; Furniture and Fixtures ..... .. .. .. | 5,000.00 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers .... .... .. .. ..... | 65,180.41 |
| Cash items ..... | 1,562.69 |
| Gold coin ..... .. ..... | 5,755.00 |
| Silver coin, including all minor coin currency ..... | 4,119.20 |
| National bank notes and other U. S. notes ..... .... | 5,218.00 |
| Total ..... ..... | 280.487.11 |

**Liabilities**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in .... | 21,400.00 |
| Surplus fund ..... | 25,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 21,221.53 |
| Deposits subject to check | 211,102.26 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 1,763.32 |
| Total ..... ..... | 280.487.11 |

State of North Carolina, county of Randolph, ss:

I, W. J. Armfield, Jr. Cashier of the aboved named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
P. H. Morris,
D. B. McCrary,
T. H. Redding.
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10 day of March, 1915.

J. D. ROSS,
Notary Public.

## LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

The Legislature adjourned last Tuesday night for the session. 1,493 bills have been ratified.

## NOTICE OF LAND SALE UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the powers vested in the undersigned by mortgage deed executed by John R. McLeod, and wife Cassie E. McLeod, on the 27th day of February, 1914, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph county in Book 155 page 155, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., on the 11th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following lands: lying and being in Trinity township, Randolph county, North Carolina, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at an iron stake in Horace Ragan's line five feet west of a stone corner planted by A. U. Tomlinson and D. M. Petty, thence along the public road from Freeman's store in the town of Archdale to Trinity is an easterly direction 247 feet to an iron stake in Mrs. Horace Ragan's line; thence in a northerly direction 238 feet to an iron stake, Mrs. Horace Ragan's corner; thence in an easterly direction 97 feet to an iron stake in Mrs. Horace Ragan's line to the corner of what was formerly known as the Shube Swaim place; thence in a northerly direction 149 feet to the Petty line; thence in a westerly direction 551 feet along the Archdale Roller Mill road to an iron stake; thence south along the road between the Petty property, and Horace Ragan's property 102½ feet to an iron stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence easterly along Horace Ragan's line 182½ feet more or less to an iron stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence 229½ feet to thebeginning, containing 5 acres, more or less. The same being what was formerly known as the Moses Hammond home place.

Said mortgage deed contains a power of sale authorizing the undersigned to make sale of said land in event of dafault being made in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage deed, said default having been made, this sale is accordingly made under said power.

This 10th day of March, 1915.

EMMA H. SMITH, Mortgagee.

## RANDOLPH SUPERIOR COURT

March term of Randolph Superior court, for the trial of civil cases convenes next Monday, March 15, and continues for two weeks. On March 29, a one week's term for the trial of criminal cases, will begin.

Persons who have civil cases will attend court on the days their cases are calendared on during the first two weeks, and those having criminal cases or those who are witnesses in criminal cases should attend at the term beginning March 29.