

THE ASHEBORO COURIER.

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A. D. Watts.
Representative A. D. Watts was born in Iredell county March 2, 1856. He was educated at Bingham School and Davidson College; was editor of the Statesville Mascot for a number of years and a delegate to the Kansas City convention in 1900. He was a member of the House in

1901, and was prior to the convening of the legislature and since the adjournment, private Secretary of Senator Simmons.

He was the manager of the Watts Bill which was enacted by the late General Assembly. He was Chairman of the committee on propositions and grievances and a member of all the important committees of the House.



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WASHINGTON LETTER.
Questions for President Roosevelt as to his Inconsistencies—Postoffice and Rural Delivery Scandals, Etc.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Just a few words with President Roosevelt. He is backing up his speech with deeds. He said in his speech at Denison, Iowa, on June 2: "I think you will do me the justice to say that I do not say what I do not mean. I never said anything on the stump that I do not say off the stump. So what I say now you can take as sincere."

So, you admit, Mr. President, that your two months' swing around the circle was a stumping tour, pure and simple. Now, then, in view of your article, written in 1900 and published in the Youth's Companion last November, on the duties and responsibilities of the President of the United States, in which you said "there are few harder tasks than that of filling well and ably" this high office, do you think it entirely proper for a President to leave his post for more than two months at a time to stomp the country for his own nomination and election? Had you presidential stumping tours in mind when you said at that time "the President should be held to a strict accountability alike for what he does and for what he leaves undone?"

Were you a sincere free trader when you were a member of the New York Free Trade Club in the early 80's and when you said you would "definitely free trade"? If so, how do you explain your letter of resignation to the Secretary, Mr. Postlemy Bigelow, written after you had decided to desert the Independents, who had elected you to the New York Legislature, and when you had decided to go over to the enemy, Platt and the "professional politicians," whom you were elected to fight and against whom you expressed great hatred? Was it not purely and simply to promote your political ambitions? Are you willing now to repeat your free trade speeches on the stump? You say you are always willing to say on the stump what you say off of it. You are now playing the Republican; when will the free trade performance begin?

One year ago Dr. Schurman, one of your good Republican friends, gave us the campaign slogan for 1904 of the three R's—"Roosevelt, Reciprocity and Revision" of the tariff. If, as generally supposed, Dr. Schurman then correctly summarized your position on the tariff, as gathered from your New England speeches, are you willing to repeat those speeches now? If not, why not?

Is there any truth in the widely published statements that the Protective Tariff League people "changed" your views when they informed you, just before you left Washington on April 1, that if you did not cease to talk revision they would prevent your nomination?

Are you now willing, Mr. President, to say on the stump what you said to the Review of Reviews of September, 1897? You then said: "THE MEN WHO OBJECT TO WHAT THEY CALL 'STYLE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION' are, as regards the essential principles of government, IN HEARTY SYMPATHY WITH THEIR REMOTE SKIN-CLAD ANCESTORS WHO LIVED IN CAVES FOUGHT ONE ANOTHER WITH STONE-HEADED AXES, AND ATE THE MAMMOTH AND WOOLLY RHINOCEROS." They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but THEY ARE DANGEROUS whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life.

"THEY ARE NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH MEN OF GOOD MINDS AND SOUND CIVIC MORALITY."

Why were you not repeating on your recent stumping tour what you said to the farmers and mechanics and workmen in your "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail"?

You there said that although the cowboys and roughriders might be "broken by weeks of brutal discipline," yet "THEY ARE MUCH BETTER FELLOWS AND PLEASANTER COMPANIONS THAN SMALL FARMERS OR AGRICULTURAL LABORERS; NOR ARE THE MECHANICS AND WORKMEN OF A GREAT CITY TO BE MENTIONED IN THE SAME BREATH."

If you will show your sincerity by repeating on the stump what you have said of free trade, of union workmen and farmers, we will not ask you about your sincerity as a civil service reformer when you appointed Payne and Clarkson to high office, or if you think it entirely proper for the President, who every year must sign many bills affecting the railroads, to ride in private cars at the expense of these same railroads.

"Words are good when backed up by deeds, and only so," as you told us, Mr. President, in one of your speeches last July. It is up to you. Since the return of the President to his little choco-box office he has had several interviews with his Postmaster General and he has told him to "get off the lid" and let the stink come out. The latter is going to obey him by getting out of town and allowing his subordinates to stand the stench. It is well known that Mr. Payne suffers with acute indigestion and his stomach is not strong enough to stand this thing any longer. Those of us who are com-

peled to live in close proximity to the rottenness and corruption emanating from the Postoffice Department do not blame him. The investigation goes "bravely on," so it is said, but it is remarked here that after all the replies to Mr. Tulloch's charges are boiled down to the last analysis, the only way in which they have refuted anything he has charged has been by calling him "another."

All the replies to Mr. Tulloch's charges have been given to the public with the exception of the reply of Mr. Bristow, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. It will take a Democratic spade to get to the bottom of this muck heap.

The American Society of Equity of Indianapolis has issued a bulletin to the farmers of the United States demanding an increase in the price of wheat, arguing that the minimum price of wheat should be \$1 a bushel and urging the farmers not to sell for less than \$1. The Society was organized a year ago, with that city as national headquarters, to maintain higher prices for farm products by co-operation of the farmers of the country, and this is the first formal demand for increase in price.

The bulletin reasons that because of the low visible supply of wheat and the high cost of production, owing to high prices for most other commodities, \$1 at Chicago is only an equitable price for wheat.

It may be heresy, but I would like to suggest to the Equity Society that there is another and easier and a more certain way for the farmers to accomplish the result aimed at, and it does not involve the risk and almost certain failure of attempting to mitigate the manufacturing trusts.

In the first place the price of wheat is fixed in Liverpool and not in Chicago, and if we ceased entirely to export the chances are that the price in Chicago would not go to one dollar. There are too many farmers and they are too widely scattered to form a trust, and even if they were not they are not protected by the tariff rates, as are the manufacturers. The latter can get together, form a trust and force the price as high as they choose. The farmers can do no such thing. The manufacturers have thus forced up the price that the farmers must pay for manufactured goods an average of about 40 per cent, since the Dingley tariff bill became a law. The price of many articles, such as hair wire, wire nails, tin plate, window glass, etc., have been forced up 100, 200 or 300 per cent, in our markets, though sold at very low prices in foreign markets.

If tariff duties on trust products were taken off, manufactured goods which now sell for \$1 would sell for 60 cents. The farmer could then buy as much with his bushel of wheat selling at 75 cents in Chicago as he would get if he could force the price of wheat up to \$1 while paying the present high trust prices for his goods.

It is entirely feasible for the farmers, by voting for no tariff on trust goods, to reduce the cost of what they have to buy. It is not at all feasible for them to get together long enough to artificially raise the price of wheat 30 or 40 per cent. The farmers are the backbone of protection in this country, although, as a leading Republican—the late Ben Butterworth—said in 1890: "The manufacturers and the trusts get the protection and the profits of the tariff; the farmer gets the husks and the humbug." How much longer will the farmer continue to buy Republican gold bricks?

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

No Error in Wilcox Trial.

The Supreme Court has again passed on the Wilcox case and has found no error.

The case was first tried in Elizabeth City and Wilcox was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged. The case was again tried, being removed to Hertford, in Perquimans county. He was there convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary. He appealed and the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the lower court, and Wilcox will have to pay the penalty of 30 years imprisonment for killing Nellie Crespo.

The opinion of the court is unanimous and was written by Justice Connor.

Chatham's New Road Law.

If Chatham's roads are not greatly improved under our new road law it will be the fault of the township supervisors appointed last week; they are required to supervise the roads in their respective townships, and will be paid not exceeding one dollar a day while at work. As they are paid for their work they will be held to a stricter compliance with the law than were the former overseers, who received no pay. Accordingly they may expect the next grand jury (at November court) to indict any supervisor who fails to keep his roads in good condition.

The new law requires all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years to work the roads four days (of nine hours each), or any road hand instead of working four days may pay \$2 before the first day of July and be exempt from road duty. Do not forget this, and be sure to pay \$2 before the first day of next month, if you wish to avoid working the roads.—Chatham Record.

The Courier would be glad to see such a road law for Randolph county.

A LETTER ON EDUCATION.
From Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, to an Officer of the Randolph Teachers' Association.

There are many different kinds of education.

That given at West Point is designed to qualify a youth for war on land.

That given at Annapolis is designed to qualify a youth for war on the sea.

In the larger universities there are departments of law, medicine, engineering and other special professions and vocations in life.

In all cases a partial education is of little educational value.

A whole education is usually made up of knowledge and skill combined in proper proportions.

It has come to be well understood that a graduate in medicine requires, in addition to the knowledge gained in the college and the experience in the dissecting room, from one to three years' training in a hospital before he opens office as a doctor.

It is equally understood that a graduate in music, in addition to the study and practice in school, needs from one to three years' continuous practice and work before it would be safe to undertake a public concert.

Before the civil war the Southern youth got knowledge in a college and practical experience on a plantation. The youth at that time were peculiarly well educated for the pursuit of their future occupations, viz: the production of cotton or tobacco on a plantation. Their college training, together with the practical experience they gained in growing up on plantations, made a whole education. The college training alone could not have made a successful cotton planter. Practical experience alone makes a better opportunity for success in industrial pursuits than a college training alone can do.

Since the civil war it has been necessary to adopt education to qualify the youth for modern industrial pursuits. Many new institutions have been founded looking to this end. Most of these have done excellent work, yet up to the present time it has never been made clear that these schools cannot give to youth a whole education. They all do excellent teaching and some practical work—about what a medical student does in a dissecting room. None of them give or could give that practical training that is an absolute essential to the best success. The tendency of the teachers is to bring the student to expect too much of what the school does and not to appreciate the work yet to be done after the graduate leaves college before he is wholly educated and capable of being of real use to an employer.

In this situation many employers dread a new college graduate. Even in cases where educated labor is needed, the college graduate is avoided, because, while he is educated (in the college sense) he won't labor. The success of his work is not enough in his mind and quick promotion is too much there.

For modern conditions our industrial colleges ought to require an apprenticeship either before or after graduation. This would fill out a deficiency and, together with the college course, make a whole education. It would tremendously increase the value of a college education and make of the youth workmen, having both knowledge and skill.

Such men—well educated and practical fellows—are the great need of the State in the new and increasing industrial interests. It is for the production of such men that the people have submitted themselves to a tax in order to found industrial schools.

A college education that is purely technical is of very limited value. A good practical training, with even a limited common school education, is more valuable.

An education which combines both knowledge and skill, in the possession of a man of good ordinary endowments, is of incalculable value, not only to himself but to the State.

Yours truly,
D. A. TOMPKINS.

Monroe Preacher Loses Heavily by South Carolina Flood.

Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, of Monroe, and his two sisters owned \$16,500 worth of the stock of the Paeolet mills which were swept away. The day before the flood this batch of stock would have brought in the market about \$30,000. The day after it was not worth a fourth of that amount.—Monroe Journal.

Mistrial of Registrar.

There was a mistrial of J. W. Simpson, the Rutherford county registrar in the Federal Court at Charlotte last Friday. Mr. Gallert, attorney for Mr. Simpson said the jury was divided along political lines, the nine Republicans being all for conviction, and the three Democrats for acquittal. Simpson was indicted for failing to register a "first grade" negro school teacher who spelled divide with an "e" in the first syllable when writing a section of the constitution.

King and Queen of Servia Murdered.

Government troops at Belgrade, the capital of the independent kingdom of Servia, revolted on the night of June 10th and killed King Alexander and Queen Draga and the royal household. Joy at the action seems to prevail. The king had been requested to abdicate the throne. The row started over the charge that the king married a prostitute.

J. R. Price.
Representative J. R. Price, of Stanley county, was born in Union county in 1868. In 1900 he was married to Miss Bertha P. Gaston, of Macon county.

He studied law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1894, began to practice



J. R. PRICE.

at Monroe in 1896, removed to Albemarle, Stanley county, forming a partnership with Mr. R. E. Austin, which firm was afterwards dissolved, Mr. Price continuing the practice alone. He was a member of the Committee on Railroads, Railroad Commissioners and others.

Mills Failing.

The Victor Mills in Charlotte recently went into the hands of a receiver, and now the Ada Mills another large cotton mill in Charlotte is to go into the hands of a receiver, due to indebtedness and continued losses in running.

R. F. Beasley.

Senator R. F. Beasley was born in New Hanover county in 1871 and lived there until 1880 when he moved to Union county. He is the son of Rev. J. J. Beasley, a Baptist minister.

While in college he founded the Monroe Journal, a strong weekly paper. For a while he edited the Greensboro Telegram, returning to Monroe in 1901. In 1899 he was county superintendent of schools. In 1902 he was nominated and elected to the Senate in the 24th district. The counties were composed of Union, Anson, Stanley and Davidson. He was the orator at the Guilford Battle Ground Association in 1902 speaking on "The Battle of Elizabethton." In 1895 Mr. Beasley was married to Miss Ella Stuart of Monroe.

Senator Beasley recently made two educational addresses in Randolph and our people were delighted with him.

To Rebuild.

The Paeolet Mills are to be rebuilt at an early date, and there is little doubt but that the Clifton Mills will be rebuilt.

Ahead of the Game.

Mr. Geo. T. Leach returned Monday from a fishing trip down at Lucas' pond. He brought home with him a club that weighed seven pounds and eight ounces.—High Point Enterprise.

U. L. Spence.

Senator U. L. Spence was elected Senator from the 22nd district to the General Assembly of 1893. Mr. Spence was born in Scotland County, August 29, 1867, and was educated at Oak Ridge Institute, and the University of North Carolina, and

admitted to the bar in 1893. He spent one and one half years of his profession at Troy, then located at Carthage where he has been since. He was Mayor of Carthage two times and Chairman of the Board of Election two years.

He is an able lawyer, and a man of striking personality.

He served in the Senate of 1893 as Chairman of the committee on Salary, Fees, Judiciary, Education, Engrossed Bills, Election Law, and Congressional Apportionment.

Senator Spence is a brother of J. A. Spence, the Junior member of the law firm of Hammer & Spence of Asheboro.

J. H. BURGESS, Agent.
Rameur, N. C.

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And the people are finding it out from the way

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We are well aware of the fact that big prices will not do in these times, when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money and the poor require double duty of every dollar and every penny. Who can tell the waste of money when you get your goods from those that buy and sell on long time? Compare our prices below with those of other houses where you have been buying same goods:

Good Calico, worth 7c. for 5c. yd. Colored Lawn, worth 10c. for 5c. yd. White Lawn worth 15c. for 10c. yd. Bleaching worth 10c. for 8c. yd. Ratter & Co's. Oil Cloth worth 25c. for 10c. yd. Apron Gingham worth 7c. for 5c. yd. Black Dress Goods from 15c. to \$1.00 per yd. Open and Shut Fairs worth 5c. for 2c. White Shirt Waist Goods from 8c. to 15c. Ladies' Parasols from 50 to \$1.50.

We keep in stock all kinds of Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Furniture, Mens and Boys' Clothing, Hardware, First-class Groceries, and, in fact, almost anything usually kept in first-class General Stores. We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection. Everybody invited—Everybody welcome.

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