

The Randolph Bulletin.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

ENUMERATORS' RATES OF PAY.

Census Director Durand Establishes A Classification of The Compensation of Census Takers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1910.

The varying wage scales in different parts of the country and the differences in the nature and extent of the local difficulties confronting the enumerators in the larger geographical divisions of the United States have influenced and guided United States Census Director Durand in the adoption of a classification of enumerators' rates of compensation, within the limits prescribed by the United States Census law enacted by Congress.

The different classes of rates will be so applied that in general the average enumerator will earn substantially the same actual amount in one district as in another, even though the population may be much sparser in one than in the other, with other conditions also different. Regard is paid to the fact that prevailing wages and salaries are higher in some parts of the country than in others, but, aside from this, the Director's aim is to adjust the rates so as to make the earnings of enumerators substantially uniform. Where the per capita rates would not give sufficient pay, the per diem rates are prescribed. The rates in general will be so adjusted as to give a slightly higher average amount to the enumerators than they received in 1900.

Per diem rates of pay will be paid to the census enumerators in the sparsely settled rural districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The rate will range from \$5 to \$6 per day for the enumeration of the rural areas outside of cities and towns. Six dollars is the highest rate authorized by law.

The Director realizes that in many districts of the far West it will be impossible to secure competent men to act as enumerators at a rate of compensation less than that being paid for ordinary classes of work in the same area. Where enumerators in such districts paid only on the per capita basis, their compensation would be unreasonably low.

The enumerators in the thinly inhabited country sections of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas also will be compensated on a per diem basis. Certain difficult or sparsely settled enumeration districts in other states will be included among those to which the per diem rates will apply, as the conditions of the enumeration will be such that an enumerator could not make fair earnings at any of the per capita rates established.

This announcement was made by Census Director Durand today, in order to counteract the deterrent effect upon applications for enumerators' places in the far West and Southwest states of the widely circulated and erroneous statement that per capita rates of pay were to be given in the sparsely populated regions named.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF RATES.

In this connection the Director has issued to the census supervisors a detailed statement of the classification of rates adopted for the compensation of enumerators in the Thirteenth Census, commencing April 15 next. There are three general rates—the per capita, the mixed, and the per diem.

The first and second general rates have five subdivisions each. The per diem rates range from \$3 to \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, and 6, and are to be paid for a day of eight hours' work.

For enumerators on the per capita basis, which will be that most widely used, the pay for each inhabitant is: Class A, 2 cents; class B, 2½ cents; class C, 3 cents; class D, 3½ cents; and class E, 4 cents. Such enumerators will also be paid for each farm as follows: Class A, 20 cents; class B, 22½ cents; class C, 25 cents; class D, 27½ cents; and class E, 30 cents. These rates are in each case 5 cents or more higher than those paid in 1900, when the range was from 15 to 20 cents. For each establishment of productive industry the rate for each class is 30 cents. For each barn and inclosure containing live stock, not on farms, the pay is 10 cents for each class.

Under the mixed rate, which is a combination of the per capita and the per diem, there are five subclasses alphabetically arranged, and the per diem is: Class F, \$1; G, \$1.25; H, \$1.50; I, \$1.75; and J, \$2. For each inhabitant the pay is: Class F, 2 cents; G, 2½ cents; H, 2½ cents; I, 2½ cents; and J, 3 cents. For each farm: Class F, 15 cents; G, 17½ cents; H, 17½ cents; I, 20 cents each. For each establishment of productive industry the rate is 20 cents for each class.

As there was a continuous downpour of rain and the wind was carrying the fire toward the northwest, it was thought for a while that the buildings on the South side of depot street were in comparative safety, but about the time the burning building commenced to fall in, the heat became so intense that the large dry goods store of Wood & Morning also commenced to blaze and for a time it seemed the building with its contents was doomed. At this juncture a few brave men scaled the building and a bucket brigade passed the water which soon extinguished the fire. A number of amateur "firemen" distinguished themselves for bravery and cool judgment.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY CELEBRATE GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S BIRTHDAY WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISE.

The Randolph Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy met in their room at the graded school building Wednesday afternoon Jan. 19th, to observe the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee. An appropriate program had been arranged for the occasion. "How firm a foundation" one of General Lee's favorite hymns, was sung. The invocation followed by Rev. J. C. Shive, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The president, Miss McAlister, then presented Mr. R. C. Kelly, a member of the Asheboro bar, who read a splendid paper on the life and character of General Lee as a man. At the close of the address, the Daughters served light refreshments to the members and visitors present.

The members of this chapter are actively engaged in securing funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead of Randolph county. They will, at an early date present, "Under the Southern Cross," the proceeds from which will be added to the monument fund which has now reached about seven hundred dollars.

The Ways of Courts.

Courts are a law unto themselves. When a man tells you that he will be ready to transact a certain matter of business at a stated time, you expect him to be ready for business then and there. The courts call a man and tell him to be ready for a few minutes business. He comes as he is bound by law to come, waits the entire week for his case to come up and is then told that he must wait until the next term, some four months off. A greater and more needless injustice is unknown.—Wadesboro Ansonian.

Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, has the greatest mineral tonnage of any port in the world.

FIRE RAGED IN ASHEBORO.

Two Stables, Telephone Exchange, Restaurant, Candy Kitchen and Grocery Store go up in Smoke—Loss Heavy—Partially Insured.

A few minutes after two o'clock Friday morning the people of Asheboro were suddenly awakened by the alarm of fire. Rushing toward the scene from whence came the light it was seen that the blaze had originated in Ross feed stable on depot street. The flames had made too great progress before help arrived to check their onward march and within a comparatively short time after the first alarm was sounded the whole row of wooden buildings along Depot street, extending from the Morris-Scarborough-Moffitt brick store to the McDowell brick store were in flames.

Among whom might be mentioned Cap. Smith, C. Rush, Prof. Woosley, J. A. Spence and others. All the live stock in the Morris livery stable was removed and some of the equipments. All the buildings burned were old, but on a rent basis represented considerable value.

MR. HOLTON ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive committee held in Asheboro January 22, the resignation of Mr. G. G. Hendricks as county chairman was accepted and Mr. Chas. L. Holton was elected to fill out the remainder of the time. The resignation of Mr. Hendricks became necessary from the fact that he is removing with his family to Guilford county. Mr. Hendricks has held the position for six consecutive terms of two years each.

Wreck on A. & A.

On Saturday afternoon of last week a small freight wreck occurred on the Troy branch of the A. & A. between Troy and Mt. Gilead. The freight collided with a hand car causing the wreck. No one was injured.

Baracah Class Elects Officers.

At a business meeting of the Asheboro M. P. Baracah Class, held Sunday January 16th, the following officers were elected: Cephas Bowman, President; Z. A. Lewallen, Vice-Pres.; L. F. Ross, Sec. and Treas.; W. L. Ward, Ass't Sec. and Treas.; W. I. Myrick, Teacher; W. L. Ward and C. F. Smith, Assistant Teachers; Arthur Ross, Press Reporter. Reports were made by the different committees, and many members expressed themselves as gratified with the work of the class so far. All the committees were re-appointed for another term, any vacancies being filled by new appointments by the Executive Committee.

Missions, both Home and Foreign, were discussed, and while the class took no definite action, we feel safe in saying that it is ready to help in carrying out the great movements that are on foot today.

The palm tree's life is 250 years.

SHOULD STOP THE SUIT.

An interstate question has arisen between Rhode Island and North Carolina that is likely to create bad feeling and had better have been avoided. North Carolina, in common with most of the other Southern States, chose to repudiate more or less of her State debt created during the reconstruction period. The private holders of these repudiated bonds cannot sue upon them, but a portion were given as a free gift to the State of South Dakota, and that State brought suit against North Carolina, which the Superior Court sustained.

Another batch of these bonds, to the amount of \$484,000, has come into the possession of the State of Rhode Island. Its Legislature accepted them and made legal action for their collection incumbent on the State Treasurer who has notified North Carolina of Rhode Island's claim. Whether the bonds should have been repudiated or not is altogether independent of the question whether Rhode Island should sue or not. Should a state make itself a collecting agency for bad debts? Should it allow itself to be used by individuals to do what the latter are forbidden to do? We think that States should be suable for just claims, but where that is forbidden the several Commonwealths themselves should not go into the business of taking title to repudiated bonds and then bring suit against another State. South Dakota did not cut a very enviable figure in its suit, and Rhode Island has reason to be ashamed of its undertaking. The lower branch of the Legislature has, in fact, repented and passed a repealing bill intended to stop the suit, but the Senate has not thus far shown a disposition to co-operate. It was hoped that when the Governor of Rhode Island met the Governor of North Carolina at the House of Governor's at Washington the little difficulty between the two States might be amicably adjusted. It is small business, and the Senate of Rhode Island had better fall in with the House proposition and not let that State's suit against North Carolina go any further.—Philadelphia Press.

Evangelist Bradshaw Coming to Randleman.

Evangelist W. R. Bradshaw of Hickory, N. C. will assist Rev. J. D. Bowen in a meeting at Randleman, N. C. beginning next Sunday at 11 o'clock, in the Baptist church. Rev. Mr. Bradshaw is the general evangelist of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. He has been used of God in a most signal manner in winning sinners to the Savior. All who possibly can should hear him. The public is hereby cordially invited to all of these services.

Sincerely yours and Christ's,
J. D. BOWEN, Pastor.

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are all in the throes of an epidemic of the American roller skating rink. In Bristol the rink, which was established under American management in a large building erected for the purpose, paid for itself in the first four months.

The new orange district, several miles out of Phoenix, Ariz., is proving all that was promised. The oranges are unusually thick-skinned and are sweet, even though just beginning to color up.

ARE YOU SLEEPY? NERVOUS? ? TIRED ?



IT WILL WAKEN UP YOUR LIVER

and start it working. Then you can work, and enjoy it, too.

THE GENUINE has the RED Z on the front of each package and the signature and seal of J. C. WILLIAMS & CO., on the side, in RED.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Birds of A Feather.

There is nothing new in saying that woman is an enigma, a charming contradiction, an entrancing perplexity. If she were not all that, and if man knew all her moods and tempers, what would she amount to? Since the dawn of time much of her fascination, aside from external loveliness, has lain in her hopelessly illogical inconsistency.

Note this item from Lancaster: At the annual convention of the Lancaster County School Directors' Association, a resolution was introduced forbidding the directors to employ teachers except those who refrained from wearing wings and breasts of birds on their hats, but the resolution was unanimously defeated.

Now the women of this land have been steadfastly opposed to gunning. They have seen something more than ruthlessly cruel against the sport enjoyed by their male kin. It is true, they have relented at times and even condescended to eat a baby squab—not to mention canvasback, red head, or any winged fowl—but in the main their tender sensibilities are hurt by the male prowess with a gun. The birds of the air should be protected. They are the most delightful of things. That is why the women have protested against their slaughter.

And that, perhaps, is why they wear them on their hats.

If it were not for this inconsistent feminine devotion to fine feathers on fine hats there would be a vastly diminished killing of birds and 'beast.—Philadelphia Press.

NEW MILLINERY STORE FOR ASHEBORO.

The old post office building on Depot St. has been leased to Miss Esther Auman, who will about the first of March, open a new millinery store and dress-making establishment. Miss Auman will leave in about ten days for the North where she will familiarize herself with the prevailing spring styles, before purchasing her stock of goods. Miss Armstrong, an experienced milliner of Baltimore will have charge of the trimming department and Miss Daver will be over the dress making department.

An experiment by an Ohio company of curing tobacco by heat from natural gas stoves has proven successful.