

The Randolph Bulletin.

A RANDOLPH COUNTY PAPER FOR RANDOLPH COUNTY PEOPLE.

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ASHEBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

History of Asheboro.

(Essay read by Miss Fannie Hannah, Class Day Exercises, Asheboro Graded School, May 10, 1911.)

In the center of Randolph county and almost in the center of the State of North Carolina is the enterprising town of Asheboro located in the midst of a low range of mountains, between two rivers, the Deep on the east and Uwharrie on the west, it enjoys many natural advantages which results from good drainage.

This town was founded one hundred and seventeen years ago and was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a distinguished soldier and statesman who lived in the days of the American revolution. He afterwards became governor of the State.

In 1793 Jesse Henley conveyed to the justices of Randolph county two acres of land on Adams Creek for public buildings and on June the 12th 1793 the first court was held in Asheboro, in a small wooden building, located near where the present old court house now stands. The former courts had been held at Browns Cross roads, near the present town of Randleman. The change of location was made in order that the county seat might be nearer the center of the county.

In 1805 the legislature passed an act authorizing Randolph county to build a new court house. A large two story frame structure was built and in 1830 this house was sold to Alfred Morris and Benjamin Elliott and converted into a store and a small brick court house was built instead. In consequence of some defect in the wall this soon became unsafe and was torn down, and in 1835 another brick building was erected under the contract and supervision of John Worth. In 1876 the north wing and stair front were added.

The first jail stood just below where Colonel McAlister's brick store now stands. After serving its purpose for awhile it was burned down by a colored man who got two matches from another prisoner named Maten. His object was to burn the staple loose which kept him chained to the floor and then escape but in this he failed. The present jail was built about the year 1851.

In early times there were only a few country stores. These were owned by John Moss and Jacob Elliott. "Thus this little country village encircled by hills of pine has progressed", says Mr. Addison Blair in the history of Randolph county, "very slowly for the last fifty years without assuming the air of town life unaffected by burglars, tramps or insurance agents." The courts were held once every year.

About fifty-five years ago while Asheboro was still a small village a plank road extending from Salem to Fayetteville was constructed through it. On this road ran the stage coach which at that time was the most rapid means of transit. When the stage coach was two or three miles from town the bugle would be blown to let the people who kept boarding houses know that it was coming in order that they might prepare for passengers. As the bugle notes rang out with wild echos among the hills announcing the approach of the mail, all Asheboro was astir; then there was a temporary lull in all the business; some stood in door ways and others gazed from the windows to see the passengers; all were anxious to

hear the first break of news, and to catch a glimpse of that marvelous vehicle of transportation. At the toll house which was situated where Dr. W. J. Moore now lives the horses were exchanged for fresh ones and the journey was continued.

About forty years ago the main industries of Asheboro were a cowbell shop, a buggy shop, a saddle shop, the stores of Dr. Worth and E. A. Moffitt, four bar rooms and a few houses.

In July 1889 the Southern Railway from High Point to Asheboro was completed. It is amazing to note the influence this medium of travel and transportation has exerted on the advancement of a town a century old and containing only twenty two houses, several shops and two stores. Since the completion of this road tremendous strides have taken place despite an effort on the part of some of the older inhabitants to prevent it. The town almost immediately began to build about the new depot, and since that time a prosperous growth has been continuous. The population has increased to about twenty-five hundred, the census of 1900 to the contrary notwithstanding. At present there are two roller mills, the third one almost completed, two chair factories, a lumber plant, wheel barrow factory, home building and material company, a foundry and a hosiery mill. The community affords two prosperous banks and there is also a building and loan association. There are already about thirty stores and several more being built.

Asheboro has one of the finest school buildings in the State and its school is second to none. The school for the white children has ten grades and nine teachers. The colored children also receive a good education. There are five churches for the white people and four for the colored. Two news papers are printed, The Courier and The Randolph Bulletin. There are a telephone system and electric light plant and a newly installed water and sewerage system. To all the foregoing should be added the fact that there are many handsome residences in our town which serves to give it a pleasing appearance.

Thus while the town has a history of a century and a quarter yet its true life dates from the coming of the southern railway in 1889. Since then it has grown from a village into a thriving town. Judging from the past twenty five years of progress, and taking into consideration the developments especially of the last ten years, and those which are about to be realized, and looking forward still more into the future when Asheboro shall be one of the main stations of railroad between Raleigh and Charlotte, we cannot but predict for the old county seat of Randolph a large share in the marvelous prosperity which is coming as a tidal wave upon the piedmont section of North Carolina.

CLARK AND AYCOCK IN SENATORIAL RACE.

Raleigh May 21.—Two new entries in the race for Senator Simmons seat in the United States senate was recorded this week. Judge Walter Clark formally announced his candidacy Wed. and was quickly followed by a similar announcement by former governor C. B. Aycock on Saturday. This brings the number up to four and a lively time is ahead in democratic ranks before the winner comes in under the wire.

Better Stick to The Principle of Protection.

The present breaking up of the Protective policy, due to the abandonment of the principles of Protection and the widespread belief held by so many of the younger generation that "Protection is played out," that "Free Trade is the real thing," and that the United States "can beat all creation," is suggestive of serious times ahead. Nearly a century ago we withdrew Protection from our shipping upon the seas; we withdrew it gradually, the final effect of which was not really seen until the outbreak of the Civil War, fifty years ago. Up to that time, under Protection as originally established, and as partially continued up to 1850, American ship carried an average of 80 per cent, of our imports and exports. Think of it! For seventy years, our ships in foreign trade did four-fifths of all of our carrying. In the past fifty years they have not carried one-fifth; today they do not carry one-tenth—possibly in another decade they won't carry any.

So strong had our shipping become, so tremendous a proportion of our foreign trade did it carry, that, beginning in 1815, our statesmen (?) began to think, and to say, that our shipping, once an infant, now a giant, no longer needed Protection. They even had the assurance to declare that, carrying nine-tenths, as they did in the decade between 1820 and 1830, we could, by withdrawing Protection, capture the other tenth! This reminds me vividly of a story in a school reader of mine forty years ago, of a dog crossing a bridge with a particularly large juicy and satisfying piece of meat in his mouth. Glancing at his reflection in the current beneath him this dog saw what he believed was another dog, with a similarly large, juicy and satisfying piece of meat in his mouth, and so our greedy friend on the bridge snapped at the other dog's chuck of meat, with the result that he lost what he had and gained none of what the other dog seemed to have. That is what has happened to us, the United States, through the efforts of our statesmen, between 1815 and 1830, to capture that other ten per cent, of our carrying. The shipping giant of the decade between 1820 and 1830, has shrunk to a withered and ghastly caricature of the husky and formidable chap of nearly a century ago.

Our infant industries, we are now told, are giants, and now longer need Protection. Remember American shipping!

Our agriculturists are so prosperous, so successful, so rich, that we are told, they no longer need protection. Remember American Shipping!

Our sheep raisers have been Protected, we are told, out of all reason, and can easily stand free wool. Remember American shipping!

Our cotton and our woolen mills have been inordinately Protected, we are told, and have become Trusts and monopolies, so that Protection should be withdrawn from them. Remember American shipping! History has a habit of repeating itself.

During the period of enforced idleness upon us and growing worse, we shall have opportunity to study up the history of American shipping, and note what the withdrawal of Protec-

GOOD SO FAR AS IT GOES.

The verdict against the Standard Oil Trust by the United States Supreme Court meets with universal satisfaction. It is in line with the opinion that the public generally has always held—the opinion that the trust was an octopus illegally restraining trade and enabling Mr. Rockefeller and his colleagues to draw enormous dividends at the expense of the consumer. All the same it will not do to be over sanguine as to the ultimate effect of the decision, which stringent though it may be in some respects, leaves some important things uncleared.

It must be remembered that the Standard Oil has immense wealth, employs the highest legal talent and leaves no stone unturned by which it may circumvent the law. It has a reputation (which is common to most trusts) when it gets into a tight corner, of giving a letter obedience to law, while breaking it all to pieces in spirit. This the Standard Oil will no doubt strive to do now that the Supreme Court has decreed its abolition. In fact it is rumored that it may make its head office in London and by some hocus pocus method continue to do business much the same as ever.

When the public sees some shrinkage in Oil dividends and a readiness to accept in good faith the decision of the Court, then people will believe that a new order of things in business life has come about.

In the meantime the decision is encouraging in that it shows that the greatest monopoly is not above the law. It is encouraging also in that it makes the way clear for reaching other illegal combinations.

AUTOMOBILE TURNS OVER.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blair, Miss Bernice Lisk, Mr. Barna Allen, Dr. McCall, Miss Thelma Allen and Miss Vivian Saunders went by automobile yesterday to Rockingham and return. Later it is reported that Mr. Barna Allen lost control of his car in Rockingham which ran off a high embankment and turned over. Dr. McCall and Mr. Allen jumped, but Miss Thelma Allen and Miss Vivian Saunders were caught under the car but succeeded in getting out without injury. Mr. Allen secured a derrick and soon had his car on the road again. The damage to the car was slight.

Montgomery.

Federal Court Jurors.

For the Federal court which convenes in Greensboro the first week in June, the following from Randolph county will serve as jurors: John W. Brown, Kemps Mill, D. S. Davis, Randleman, R. F. D., J. T. Thornburg, Hills Store, L. H. Smith, Liberty, A. L. Delk, Cox, E. H. Morris, Asheboro, H. O. Barker, Randleman.

tion has accomplished for our shipping in foreign trade. Let us note what happened to a sturdy giant of a century ago that, seemingly, had "outgrown Protection." And then let us ponder on will happen to our present agricultural and industrial giants that have, seemingly, also "outgrown Protection," and which are about to face the Free Trade conditions have so well-nigh driven our shipping from the seas.

Must we ruin our farmers and impoverish our manufacturers in order to demonstrate a great and a thoroughly established truth? It looks so.—Ex.

Good Road Day May 30.

May 30th, which is next Tuesday, is a legal holiday and all the patrons on route 3 from Asheboro are going to give a days work on the road. I have seen men and have ask them to act as overseer for each section of the road. Beginning at the city limit, Mr. Thos. Davidson has been asked to take care of first section which goes to the township line. W. L. Varner next to the foot of the Joel Ashworth hill, W. R. Cooper next to A. J. Cooper's, E. E. Vuncanon thence to W. H. Parker's place, Jim Walker thence to Mechanic, G. C. Spencer from Mechanic to Tant's Mill, John Rush from mill to Flat Rock, U. T. Dawson thence to Monroe Lewallen's, John Allred from Lewallen's to Little river, H. H. Green from little river to the Asheboro town line at the powder house.

I have tried to speak to each patron of this picnic we are going to have on the day mentioned, but if I have not seen you and given you an invitation you come on any way to whichever section of road you choose. I have spent some time and trouble in trying to organize each section, and hope you will all turn out and give a good days work on the road you use most, and is nearest your home.

I wish also to give a special invitation to those who are away farther than the route reaches, and do a lot of travel on the Uwharrie road, to come and help work up the road. You surely can not miss the time and you will be saving money for yourself. Marvin Kearns will be foreman from Farmer to Mechanic. A number of people promised to furnish hands. One man of the over seers said that every body in his section women, children and all were going and have a real picnic. So let us all come out and fix our road ready for the crushed stone when we have voted bonds for good roads.

Yours for better roads.
D. M. Sharpe, R. L. C.

STUDENTS AND SMOKING.

The habits of college boys continue to receive the attention of the medical journals, particularly the habit of smoking. There is a growing belief that students begin the use of tobacco too early and follow it up with too great zeal. And it is a well-ascertained fact that college students who do not smoke attain, as a general thing, a higher rank than those who do. Smoking, sanely says the Journal, of New York, may be as a symptom of the contemplative habit of mind—or, to put it less kindly of the lazy habit of mind. But contemplativeness should not begin too soon. Laziness is the last thing desired in a young man who, by the very nature of his open professions, is expected to be "up and doing" in a stiff endeavor to qualify himself for future success. Tobacco along with other stimulants, really belongs to middle age, according to the same authority. At that time of life the nervous system begins to be impaired, and the milder narcotics have their value in conserving energy in preventing waste. For the youth of 20 to adopt the props sometimes desirable for the man of 40 is an error. By adopting such a course he unconsciously confesses to a premature degeneration. The college boy who postpones for a while the use of pipes and cigarettes may count upon emerging from his educational ordeal with better body, brain and prospects.

JUDGE CLARK'S CANDIDACY.

Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court is probably the only American jurist in high position who maintains that the United States courts have no power to declare an act of Congress void on constitutional grounds. He dissents altogether from the great judicial tradition which Chief Justice Marshall established. He would have the American national legislature, like that of England, sole judge of the constitutionality of its own acts. That, owing to differences in the social and political institutions of the two countries, such power would possess far more radicalizing influence here than it does there, he would doubtless agree. Judge Clark, in fact, is thoroughly radical by temperament. He has a legal intellect but not a legal temperament at all. The profession's regard for precedent and tradition rather irritates him than otherwise. Laying hands upon the very ark and covenant of American jurisprudence is an eminently congenial occupation. Radical as a judge—though never in any empty fashion, and within the rather narrow opportunities which North Carolina cases brought his way—as a politician he would be truly extreme. He is, in fact, an ultra-radical public man who let the appointment of a Governor divert him into a judicial career, where, with no little success, he has been agitating politically ever since.

To any one who knows anything about Judge Clark a statement of his platform is almost superfluous. He favors a tariff for revenue—whatever that means to him; election of United States Senators by the people; election of Federal judges by the people of their districts; popular election of postmasters and the initiative, referendum and recall. He also favors a Democratic primary of the same day all over the State to nominate United State Senators and State officers.

Judge Clark is able and industrious. His skill as a politician has been repeatedly shown—in getting the Populist-Republicans to endorse him for re-election to the Supreme Court fifteen years ago, in keeping the eagerer damage-suit practitioners solid behind him, and in various other ways. Probably more as a matter of personal satisfaction than as a matter of politics, he has through the newspapers and by pamphlet, immoderately assailed the railroads and the banks. His violation of the judicial proprieties has not only been general but has extended to particular cases which he first agitated and then heard. It is clear from this recital that the successful result of such conduct thus far, does more credit to his ability and shrewdness than to the voters of the State. If the people of North Carolina want a Senator who will vigorously advertise them as the most radical and capital-baiting in the Union, they should by all means pass over Senator Simmons and Governor Kitchin, together with ex-Governor Aycock, and choose Judge Clark.—Charlotte Observer.

Cedar Grove Sunday School Convention

Cedar Grove Township Sunday school convention is to be held at Back Creek church the 1st Sunday in June. There will be morning and afternoon sessions. All Sunday Schools in the township are requested to send delegates.

Ida Lowe, Sec.