

# The Randolph Bulletin.

A RANDOLPH COUNTY PAPER FOR RANDOLPH COUNTY PEOPLE.

VOL. 7. NO. 38.

ASHEBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## Authentic Information About The Randolph and Cumberland Railroad Plans.

In order that voters may have the facts in regard to the Randolph and Cumberland Railway Company and the plans it proposes to carry out if the elections carry in the different townships this statement has been prepared.

In the records of the County Commissioners, in Minute Docket Book No. 4, pages 230 to 234 will be found the following words, being a part of the order passed by the County Commissioners on Monday, March 4th, when the elections to vote on stock subscriptions were ordered in the different townships.

(Minute Docket Book 4, page 233,--end of 3rd paragraph).

"Bonds are to be placed in the hands of a trustee to be delivered on the order of the Board of County Commissioners of said Randolph County and said Randolph and Cumberland Railway Company, when the line of railway is completed and in operation from Cameron, North Carolina, or some other point on the main line of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, by way of Asheboro, North Carolina, operation to mean running trains between said points on published schedule; provided said railway shall be completed with not less than 72 pound rails to the yard and with a maximum grade of one and one half per cent within three and a half years after the date of the elections herein provided."

The bonds are to be issued and delivered to a Trustee who shall hold them subject to the order of the County Commissioners and according to the order, a part of which is quoted above, they will not order the bonds delivered to the railway until the entire road from Cameron, in Moore County to Winston-Salem, in Forsyth County is completed and trains are running under published schedule. The whole order is too long to be copied complete in this statement, but the Minute Book is open to the inspection of any one and the Clerk of the Board, Mr. Geo. T. Murdock will gladly afford an opportunity to read it.

A general description of the route in Randolph County is as follows: Entering the County near Hatches Mill in Brower Township, the road will run through that township, practically in the middle diagonally, crossing into Grant Township near the place where all four townships corner, Brower, Richland, Coleridge and Grant. Thence, diagonally through Grant Township, practically in the middle and in nearly a straight line towards Asheboro. On reaching Asheboro, it will deflect slightly to the Northeast and passing near Central Falls, go either east or west of Temp's Mountain to Worthville and thence to Randleman and through New Market Township close to the west side of Deep River to a point at or near Freeman's Mill's.

On Monday April 1st the County Commissioners ordered elections in Cedar Grove, Concord and New Hope Township--if these elections carry this extension will run as follows: from Asheboro Southwesterly crossing Long Branch at Uwharrie Road Fcr., thence by way of Grays Cross

Roads, Mechanic to Farmer, and thence by the most feasible route to New Hope Academy. It is expected this line will not vary more than one mile either way from the above described route.

If the present plans of the Company are carried out, including the Cedar Grove, Concord and New Hope extension, there will be built in Randolph County about 50 miles of new railroad, at a cost of about one million dollars. This will be assessed at about \$600,000, probably, and if so the road will pay in taxes nearly \$6,000 a year, not counting the special road and school taxes that will be assessed in the different townships. Consider the advantage to Randolph County that will come from spending one million dollars in from two to three years. Will \$600,000 worth of additional property help the present property holders when the question of good roads is up for consideration?

The following letters written by the President of the Randolph & Cumberland Railway Company, Mr. D. A. McDonald, is called to your attention:

Carthage, N. C., March 28, 1912  
Mr. Arthur Ross,

Asheboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:--I am very much interested in the elections to be held on the 8th, to determine whether bonds are going to be voted for the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad. I believe that I am more interested in this matter as a citizen than as a railroad man, because it has seemed to me that Randolph and Moore counties are in great need of additional Railroad facilities. I consented to become president of the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad more to help my section of the State than I did to help the Railroad.

I think the proposition that has been made in behalf of the Randolph & Cumberland, to the citizens of the various townships, through which the road is proposed to run, is eminently fair, since they do not ask for bonds until the road is built and in operation from the Seaboard to Winston-Salem. In other words, no bonds of any township can be used before the townships have a railroad from Cameron to Winston-Salem.

I believe too, that this proposition will add so much to the values of property, that the townships will not ever feel the burden of the bond issue.

Yours very truly,  
D. A. McDonald.

Carthage, N. C. March 30, 1912.

Hon. Henry T. Caviness,  
Chairman Board Commissioners of Randolph County,  
Asheboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:--In order that there may be no doubt in the minds of the voters in Grant and Brower Townships about the location of the railroad in those townships if the bonds are voted we make this statement, and agree that if the road is not built substantially within one mile on either side of the following described line the Randolph and Cumberland Railway Company will forfeit the bonds in either township in which the road is not built as described. Beginning at Brower Township the line is described as follows:

By Hatch's Mill, along the

## TAFT'S RECORD AGAINST TRUSTS

Sherman Law Enforced Without Fear or Favor.

EXCELS HIS PREDECESSORS.

Both In Civil and Criminal Prosecution Taft Administration Breaks All Records--Legal Accomplishments of Five Presidents Compared.

TAFT'S ANTI-TRUST RECORD.			
Under the last five administrations prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law have been brought as follows:			
	Criminal suits.	Civil suits.	Total.
Under Harrison (three years).....	4	3	7
Under Cleveland (four years).....	5	2	7
Under McKinley (four and one-half years).....	Three bills in equity.		
Under Roosevelt (seven and one-half years).....	18	25	44*
Under Taft (two years and eleven months).....	22	40	62

\*One property seizure.

The ratio of prosecutions, allowing for length of time in office, of the Taft administration as compared with the records of its four immediate predecessors is approximately as follows:

Taft over Harrison.....	9 to 1
Taft over Cleveland.....	12 to 1
Taft over McKinley.....	30 to 1
Taft over Roosevelt.....	4 to 1

President Taft's administration has broken all records for prosecutions brought and won under the Sherman anti-trust law. Without fear or favor it has brought to the bar of justice corporations and persons engaging in illegal combinations in restraint of trade, the ultimate purpose of each combination being to create a monopoly and to raise the prices on its products. In two years and eleven months of his administration President Taft has caused to be brought four more civil suits and fifteen more criminal prosecutions than Mr. Roosevelt brought in the seven and one-half years of his administration.

Until Mr. Taft became the president the administration of Mr. Roosevelt held the record in both particulars. Thus has President Taft, who was Mr. Roosevelt's right arm during his last administration, kept his pledge to the American people to uphold and maintain the policies of his predecessor in punishing the criminals and undesirable element in the big business of the country.

In the Republican national platform of 1908 reference was made to the prosecution of evil trusts and monopolies as one of the great accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration, and the platform declared that the Sherman anti-trust law had been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless executive. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft pledged himself to the enforcement of this law and has kept his promise.

### Puts End To Bad Habit.

Things never look bright to one with "the blues." Ten to one the trouble is a sluggish liver, filling the system with bilious poison that Dr. King's New Life Pills would expel. Try them. Let the joy of better feelings end "the blues." Best for stomach, liver and kidneys. 25c. Asheboro Drug Co.

ridge between Lick and Rock Creeks, by Jas. W. Hayes' house by H. A. Allbright's home, by the Piney Ridge church, to Northwest corner of Brower township.

In Grant township as follows: By the Southeast corner of Grant township, by W. H. Allen's lumber plant, by Hobson's ford on Richland Creek, by Bethel school house, by T. F. Pugh's saw mill, thence to Asheboro.

D. A. McDonald,  
President Randolph & Cumberland Railway Co.  
Edward W. Shedd,  
Chief Engineer.

### Problems Confronting Taft.

Stripped of controversy as to the exact meaning of certain language of the Sherman anti-trust act, the questions that had to be determined by those in administrative authority and those who judicially determine their acts were, first, how effective the law was to reach the great aggregations of formerly competitive producers and dealers, individual and corporate, who, through intercorporate stockholding mergers, consolidations and otherwise, had acquired so great a control over a particular line of industry as to enable them to dominate it and to exclude or admit competition as they might choose upon their own terms.

Secondly, to determine whether that construction of the law was correct which had been given to it by some of the judges of the circuit court in New York in the tobacco case and in the opinions of some of the justices of the Supreme court in other cases to the effect that any combination which in any respect operated to restrain to any degree a pre-existing competition in interstate commerce was necessarily condemned by law.

In the three years of the Taft administration all of the sixteen cases left pending by the previous administration have been disposed of except two, which have been argued and submitted to the supreme court of the United States and are now awaiting decision. Of the remaining cases the Standard Oil case was argued early during the present administration and, after an appeal, decided entirely in favor of the government. The same was also true of the tobacco cases. With the ultimate result of the disintegration of that big trust into fourteen separate and distinct corporations. This, it is believed, will effectively prevent a continuance of the monopolistic conditions complained of.

### Taft Anti-trust Record.

During the Taft administration up to February, 1912, twenty-two civil suits have been brought and forty criminal indictments found under the Sherman law, making in all sixty-two proceedings. As a result there were fifteen indictments, and eleven of these involved eighty or more defendants. Eight out of twelve defendants were convicted on one indictment after trial by jury and their conviction confirmed by the court of appeals, and thirteen criminal prosecutions are pending.

A brief review of the cases brought under the anti-trust law during the administration demonstrates clearly its value to the American people in their protection of that equality of opportunity which is declared by the platform of the Republican party to be the right of every citizen.

Reference to a few of the anti-trust cases brought by the Taft administration gives an excellent idea of the hardships some of these illegal combinations entail upon consumers. In the prosecution of a case against a number of individuals who attempted to corner all the free cotton remaining of the crop of 1903 it resulted in a raise in the price of that commodity to the spinners, prevented some from making any purchases and was therefore restraining interstate commerce.

In like manner the government took cognizance of the pooling in the wire industry, with the result that nine indictments were found in New York against eighty-three persons engaged in that business. It was an illegal restraint of trade, and when the court proceedings had been finished the various defendants were fined in amounts averaging \$1,000 each, with the exception of the supervisor of the pool, who was fined \$45,000.

One of the most outrageous cases of combination in restraint of trade and a notable violation of the Sherman law was that of the hand blown window glass industry. Practically all of the manufacturers (eighty-three in number) formed a company which controlled the entire output of hand blown glass. As a result the price was advanced 100 per cent within less than a year. The indictment of the men responsible, the imposition of fines and the restoration of the business upon its former lines were followed by a substantial reduction in the price of hand blown glass.

The federal government is prosecuting suits against the beef trust and the lumber trust with every promise of victory.

### No Brass Band.

Brass bands and megaphones have not been needed to herald the accomplishments of the administration of President Taft. All of the great achievements for which the president is directly responsible have been accomplished quietly and without the slightest semblance of noise or bluster. The voters of the country displayed their faith in President Taft and his policies in 1908, and they are prepared to renominate and re-elect him.

There will be Children's Day exercises at Spoon's Chapel Sunday. All day meeting and basket picnic dinner. Everybody invited.

## Promise and Performance

What the Republican Platform of 1908 Pledged.

And What President Taft and His Party Have Performed.

PROMISE.	PERFORMANCE.
Tariff revision along protective lines, with a maximum and minimum provision.	Payne bill, reduction downward, tariff board, maximum and minimum, veto of bills which violated principle of protection.
Free interchange of products with Philippines.	Embodied in Payne tariff act.
Development of permanent currency system.	Report of currency commission submitted and pending.
Establishment of postal savings banks.	Postal banks in operation. Millions already deposited.
To increase power of government to control trusts and secure greater publicity of corporation methods.	Federal incorporation act re-enacted, anti-trust law strictly enforced, corporation excise tax, providing for publicity imposed by Payne tariff act.
National supervision of railroad stocks and bond issues.	Stocks and bonds commission created, exhaustive report on subject submitted.
Enactment of employers' liability law and other laws further advancing interests of American workmen.	Employers' act submitted, law limiting hours of employment enforced, compulsory compensation act pending, bureau of mines established.
To define authority of courts with regard to writ of injunction and uphold integrity of courts.	Measure based on president's recommendation pending, Arizona recall provision vetoed.
Extension of rural free delivery.	Rural free delivery extended.
More federal aid in agricultural experiments.	Operations of agricultural department vastly enlarged.
Enforcement of fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the constitution.	Strictly enforced. Sixteenth adopted by congress, submitting income tax amendment to the states.
Conservation of natural resources and improvement of waterways.	Bond issue for irrigation projects, "pork barrel" method of river and harbor appropriations abolished, comprehensive conservation policy adopted.
To maintain and promote American army and navy.	Army reorganized, maneuvers that gave it mobility, two battleship program submitted.
Expansion of foreign commerce.	China opened to American finance, increased commerce with all the world.
Liberal pensions for war veterans.	Pension roll liberally maintained.
Protection of American citizens abroad.	Russian treaty abrogated because of discrimination against American citizens.
Obedience to and maintenance of civil service laws.	Laws obeyed to the letter and enforced, extensions put in effect and others recommended.
Greater efficiency in public health agencies.	Bureau of health recommended, pure food laws enforced.
Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.	New Mexico and Arizona admitted.
Extension of principle of arbitration.	Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, ratified with amendments.
Citizenship for Porto Ricans.	Measure pending.

### Taft's Efforts For Peace.

Honesty of intention, stability of purpose and a firm faith in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley are some of the characteristics of President Taft. Familiar with the horrors of war, as well as the enormous expense that it always entails, independent of the vast expenditures required to keep a great nation upon a constant war footing, the president has persistently sought to promote a worldwide peace of nations by international agreement. Any failure of accomplishment in furthering this worthy cause cannot be charged to the president.

### The Danger After Grip.

lies often in a run-down system, Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the glorious tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering try them. Only 50 cents Sold and perfect satisfaction guaranteed by Asheboro Drug Co.

### SOPHIA ROLLER MILL.

Messrs. T. A. Brodks hire, T. O. Spencer and John Brookshir are erecting a roller mill of 20 barrel capacity at Sophia. The building will be a two and a half story frame structure, and the mill will have a corn mill in connection. It will probably be ready for operation about May 10th.--Randleman News.

DELEGATES FOR TAFT.	
On Saturday, March 23, 1912, the number of delegates elected to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:	
Alabama.....	20
District of Columbia.....	2
Florida.....	12
Georgia.....	22
Indiana.....	4
Iowa.....	8
Michigan.....	4
Missouri.....	6
New Mexico.....	7
Oklahoma.....	4
Philippines.....	2
South Carolina.....	14
Tennessee.....	14
Virginia.....	24
Total.....	143
Necessary for choice.....	539

Prof G. F. Garner of Why Not was in the city Saturday.