

TWENTY-ONE CONVICTS PARDONED BY GOVERNOR

All Were Serving Long Terms—Many Had Served More Years Than They Had Lived When Imprisoned.

Twenty-one state convicts, whose aggregate sentences represented 446 years, plus two life terms, were discharged from the State's prison on Thursday of last week under the second of Governor Bickett's investigations into cases in which "no human being has been interested" Governor Bickett releases some who are barely yet men, but who have spent more years in prison than they have lived without. In one instance, John Perry, of New Hanover county, is released after having spent more than twice as many years in prison than he had out, and he was sent to the penitentiary for life on a crime he committed when he was 13 years old.

In granting these pardons Bickett goes back to his first principles. He says: "Soon after I came into office I was convinced that there were men and women in the State prison who ought not to be there; that their relatives and friends, if they had any, had completely forgotten them, and being without money and influence they were kept in prison simply because no human being had any interest in their release. As a result of the conviction, some weeks ago I directed the prison authorities to make a complete survey of the prison, showing the following facts in regard to each and every prisoner, to wit: The crime for which he was committed, the term of his sentence; the time he has served; his behavior while a prisoner; his age, and his physical condition.

"A further report of this survey is now before me. I have made a most careful study of same, and have personally conducted an investigation in regard to the circumstances under which the crime of each prisoner was committed. As a result of a study of this survey and of the investigation made by me, pardons are granted to the twenty-one prisoners mentioned below."

The first released is Josephus Williams, Martin county, sentenced when 12 years old to 25 years for burning a store.

George Johnson, Nash county, 30 years for burglary committed when 15.

Melissa Clegg, Cumberland, when 16 years old, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent up for 20 years.

Will German, Green county, criminal assault, when 12 years old, sentenced to 15 years.

Elwell Overton, Pasquotank county, convicted of house breaking when 11 years old, sent up for 20 years.

John Perry, New Hanover, life sentence for burglary, convicted when 13.

James Baker, Gates county, murder in the second degree when 18 years old, sentenced for 25 years.

Cesar Collins, Edgecombe county, burglary in the second degree, thirty years old, sentenced, served 21. Good record.

Van Fuller, Orange county, 70 years old, went to prison 15 years ago, has no black marks on his prison record.

John Watts, Martin county, 20 years for manslaughter, served 15 1/2.

Gabriel Thomas, Pamlico county, 30 years for murder in the second degree, served 21 1/2.

William Smarr, Cleveland, burglary, for life, gets conditional pardon after 19 years. His good record saves him.

Charles Barnes, Green county, 25 years for murder in the second degree, served 18, pardon conditional. Has 1,069 days to his credit.

James Hawkins, New Hanover, 21 years for murder in the second degree, has served 16 years. Has 597 days to his credit.

Clem McCoy, Henderson county, 25 years for murder in the second degree, served 16, is 62 years old, has 1,901 days to his credit. Governor is satisfied that "justice no longer requires his confinement."

George Turner, New Hanover county, 30 years for murder in the second degree, served 16 years. Conditional pardon.

George Jarrett, Orange, five years for larceny and 15 for burglary, has served 13 years. Good record. Conditional pardon.

Governor Bickett finds doubt as to the guilt of Jerry Cobb, Pitt county, who has served 11 years of 25 for murder in the second degree. The Pitt authorities recommend the pardon.

Fred Peed, Duplin county, 15 years for murder in the second degree, served 11 years. Good behavior.

John Gudger, Columbus county, 15 years for criminal assault, has served 10. He is 64 years old. The universal agreement is that in all aspects of the case the punishment has been sufficient.

James Alexander, Rowan county, 20 years for murder in the second degree, has served 16 years, but has 1,016 days for good behavior, and would have been discharged in December, 1917.

Governor Craig's "Christmas gift" to the prisoners did much to bring to Governor Bickett's attention the hopelessness of many prisoners who had no relatives to whom they could send the \$10 donated by the State.

UGH! CALOMEL MAKES YOU DEADLY SICK

Stop Using Dangerous Drug Before It Salivates You! It's Horrible!

You're bilious, sluggish, constipated and believe you need nife, dangerous poison to start your liver and clean your bowels.

Here's my remedy! Ask your druggist for a small bottle of Doan's Kidney Pills. Take one a spoonful of water. If it doesn't start your liver and clean your bowels, you better stop at once and get a better remedy. Doan's Kidney Pills will get you back to normal in a few days.

Buttermilk Yeast

The following recipe for buttermilk yeast was furnished The Courier by Miss Lizzie Howell, County home demonstration agent.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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ALL CHILDREN LOVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give It When Feverish, Cross, Bilious, For Bad Breath or Sour Stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

WHY WE ARE AT WAR

Why should this question be asked? The greatest war of history has been waged for three years. The United States has been at war for four months. We have the largest number of newspapers and are the best informed people in the world. The war began to affect our pocketbooks, on the whole unfavorably, from the first day it began. We were almost immediately involved in the most critical disputes with all the belligerents. Yet we are still told, even by such influential leaders as Senator Borah, that such a humiliating question be asked, we do not know why we are at war!

"Why are we at war?" Why should such a humiliating question be asked among a great democratic people? There is but one answer. For three long years the ceaseless German propaganda has been penetrating every day to the remote corners of the land, and it still continues under the pseudonym of "pacifism." These mountains of lies thus persistently and systematically spread over a thousand daily issues of a large part of our daily press during a period of three years cannot be removed within a few months. Indeed, it may be doubted if this devil's work by which so many Americans have been intellectually perverted and morally corrupted can be undone even by an equally long campaign of sound logic and of facts.

Were it not for this vile and bloody propaganda not one American man, woman or child would now need to ask the question: "Why are we at war?" We are at war because "the arch-devils of despotism" having completely dominated one nation and successfully inculcated it with its intellectual and moral virus, having spread their mastery and system of lies to the subject-peoples they euphemistically call allies, now see a large if not a controlling voice over the high seas, and in all parts of the earth where there is the slightest prospect of obtaining control—either through their plots and propaganda or through the butchery of a sufficient part of the inhabitants. And as long as this program succeeds or promises to succeed it has the fanatical support of the overwhelming majority of the German people, which for half a century the arch-devils have trained, perverted, and dehumanized for this purpose.

We are fighting to rid the world of despotism, which, driven from nearly every other country of the earth, aside from Germany and her allies, now menaces the liberties of all mankind.

Seed Treatment Pays

Over 3 1/2 per cent of the wheat crop and 1 per cent of the rye crop is lost through smut. Seed treatment with formaldehyde solution is practically 100 per cent efficient except in a few sections where the soil is badly polluted with smut spores. This treatment costs less than 5 cents for material and labor.

President Writes to National Council of Defense

Following is a letter from the President to Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of New York City: The White House, Washington.

August 23, 1917. My Dear Mr. Chadbourne: Please say to the men on September 4 how entirely my heart is with them and how my thoughts will follow them across the sea with confidence and also with genuine envy, for I should like to be with them in the fields and in the trenches, where the real and final battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought, alongside the other peoples of the world, struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things which have threatened the integrity of the their territory, the lives of their people, and the very character and independence of their governments. Bid them Godspeed for me from a very full heart.

Cordially and sincerely, yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Mayor's Committee on National Defense, New York City.

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SITUATION OF THE MILL MEN

Cotton manufacturers in this city and throughout the South are profoundly concerned in the United States child labor law that goes into effect September 1. Their concern is further augmented by reason of other troubles now besetting the textile industry, such as the military draft which is taking away many promising weavers and the tax bill that promises to impose heavy burdens on the industry. The child labor law is made more than ordinarily onerous by reason of the regulations governing its enforcement, such as requiring certificates from two physicians that a child is of age, where no certificate of birth can be exhibited, the sworn statements of the parents not being accepted; insisting that children are at work from the time they report in the morning until they leave in the afternoon regardless of how many hours they are excused from service during the day, etc. Indeed, it is believed that the enforcement of the Keating law, falling on top of other legislation at this time when there is such a call for organized efficiency, will seriously disorganize the industry in many sections. The attitude of the mill men has been to work out this problem as best they can, but the difficulty of applying theory to practice is again demonstrated.

The fact is not to be overlooked that there are many families who must depend on the work of possibly one or maybe two children under 16 years of age to make up for the present high cost of living. The mill men do not want to work the children under this age but they appreciate the responsibilities of their position as employers. Furthermore, the nature of the work that children can do in the mills is such that while they might be in the mills 10 or 11 hours a day, their actual work would not approximate more than one-half of this time. As for their being in the mills or out on the streets, there is no comparison.

In England where labor employment has been reduced to a science as the result of 100 years of experience, consideration is taken of the fact that some children at 13 years of age are better qualified, physically and mentally, than other children of 16 years. The English law is based on common sense and the experience of a century, whereas the Keating law is based on theory with no practical experience at all to reinforce it. In England where the unions dominate the hours of labor, the mills operate from 6 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and on Saturday from 6 a. m. to 12 noon. When 14 years of age children work full time or if they pass a certain educational examination they are permitted to work full time when 13 years of age. England, however, does not permit the employment of any child of even 17 years of age who is physically unfit for work.

It is a source of regret that at this time a real scientific system of labor regulation could not be devised by the government. The effect of the enforcement of the Keating child labor law on September 1 will be to throw out on the streets many children between the ages of 14 and 16 who otherwise might be at work in the mills.—Charlotte Observer.

Randolph County Sunday Schools to Observe Rally Day

The fifth Sunday in September will be an interesting day for the Sunday Schools of the county. It is Rally Day and the schools that are using graded lessons will make it promotion day also. Rally Day is exactly what its name implies, a time for rallying the forces for the fall and winter activities. It is known to all superintendents that the summer season with vacations and outings is the hardest time of the year on the life of the Sunday School. It is only natural that a day should be planned for the purpose of bringing up the interest and attendance to its accustomed place. Not only will old members be regained but a special effort will be made to add new members to the different classes.

Concerted action is essential to the success of Rally Day. An effort should be made to have every member of every department and class present. Superintendents should begin now to send out invitations and appoint committees to see that not a person in the community fails to get an invitation. The children and young people will be glad to take an active part in the preparations for the day.

Letters and suggestions will go out to all superintendents this week and it is urged that the matter receive prompt attention. There are thirty thousand people in Randolph county now in Sunday School. United effort will be an immense force in increasing enrollment and every Sunday School is asked to prepare something special for a Rally Day exercise.

Melt Down Bronze Statues

A Berlin dispatch reports that it has been decided to melt down bronze statues for munitions purposes. Orders for appropriation of statues have already been issued in Bavaria.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Asheboro Homes

Hard to do housework with an aching back. Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that Backache pains often come from weak kidneys.

'Twould save much needless woe. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Read what an Asheboro citizen says: Mrs. A. F. Parrish, Academy Street, says: "I was troubled by my kidneys for several years and though I tried different kidney medicines, I never found anything equal to Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have always given me the best results. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best I have ever used."

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SPEAKER CLARK MAKES APPEAL FOR PATRIOTISM

Every Citizen Must Give Aid—Speaks on Famous Battlefield of Revolution.

Unqualified support of the government in war was urged as the duty of every United States citizen, native and naturalized, by Speaker Champ Clark in a Labor Day address on the famous battlefield of the Revolutionary war at Monmouth, N. J.

"No nation will long endure, or deserves to endure, that does not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be, on land or sea," declared he. Praising President Wilson's recent reply to the Pope's peace proposal, the Speaker said: "It will be read forever and forever."

Not Mollycoddles "Such men as fought at Monmouth Courthouse on June 28, 1778, 'the hottest day since men learned to read thermometers,' according to Sir Geo. Otto Travly, historian of the American Revolution," he said, "constitute the armies we are now raising for the most stupendous of all wars. We have not degenerated into a race of mollycoddles, as certain pessimists claim, a fact which will be clearly demonstrated in the immediate future. A finer body of young men never went forth to battle than our soldiers now 'swiftly forming in the ranks of war.'"

"In this supreme crisis of our affairs—not of ours alone, but of the whole world's affairs—it is the duty of every American, male or female, native or naturalized, to support, aid and sustain the government in every manner possible—mentally, morally, physically, financially. That is the plain, imperative duty we owe to our ancestors, to ourselves and above all to our posterity. From time immemorial orators, philosophers, statesmen and poets have exalted patriotism as the sublimest virtue. Centuries ago, Horace Sangko dulce et decorum pro patria mori: It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. However that may be, it is sweet and glorious to live and work for one's country—and we can all do that much.

Genuine Patriotism Needed "We cannot in good conscience do less. I beg to suggest that patriotism does not consist entirely in public speeches, braying bands, flag-bedecked parades and vociferous assertions of love of country, but genuine patriotism consists in being a thorough-going American citizen; discharging all the varied duties of citizenship every day of the 365, thereby showing forth the blessings and glories of our free and beneficent institutions to all the world. That's the real way for any of us to prove our patriotism, for it is written: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"

"A few days since President Wilson published by far the strongest, the clearest, the most far-reaching of his state papers, stating in extenso his views on peace proposals. He is of right the mouthpiece, the spokesman of this mighty people and his statement has been read by all men and will be read forever and forever.

"I now and here state our case in the fewest words possible: No nation long will endure or endure that does not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be, on land or sea."

The Speaker also impressed upon his audience that freedom is not a natural or inevitable thing, but something which must be fought for, and approached with a willingness to sacrifice.

Mr. Frank Plummer Goes to Bloomfield, N. J.

Mr. J. Frank Plummer, formerly of Asheboro, who has been connected with the First National Bank of Salisbury for a number of years, has recently moved to Bloomfield, N. J., where he has a position with a manufacturing concern. Mr. Plummer is a son of Mr. W. A. Plummer, who was formerly superintendent of the Asheboro Chair factory, and was educated at the Asheboro High School. Mr. W. A. Plummer is now of Greensboro.

Will Rankin, the negro who is charged with having killed John Speas in High Point, last Saturday night, was given a preliminary hearing the first of the week and was ordered held without bail to appear before the grand jury.

Four Pecks of Seed Should Be Used Per Acre

One of the most important factors under the control of the farmer in the growing of maximum crops is the use of a sufficient amount of seed. From four to six pecks per acre is the correct amount, according to Mr. C. B. Williams, Chief of the Division of Agronomy of the North Carolina Extension Service. In putting in the six pecks, Mr. Williams advises the use of the grain drill, in order that a more uniform seeding may be secured and a higher percentage of germination had.

Wood's Seeds

Alfalfa

will yield four or five cuttings per season. Fall is the best time for sowing. Every farmer should sow Alfalfa so as to increase the supply of feed to raise more livestock.

Wood's Alfalfa Seed is American-grown and best quality obtainable.

WOODS' FALL CATALOG

gives full information about preparation and sowing of Alfalfa and also lists many other crops.

Special Low Price

on Alfalfa Seed

BANK OF RAMSEUR

RAMSEUR, N. C.

"It Shorely is Good" - Start the day with a cup of good, old Luzianne. There's cheer in its very aroma—spunk and go-to-it in every swallow. You'll like Luzianne. Buy a can today and, if you don't agree it goes farther and tastes better than any other coffee at the price, tell the grocer and he will give you back exactly what you paid for it, without argument. You simply can't go wrong on Luzianne. Ask for profit-sharing catalog. LUZIANNE coffee The Reily-Taylor Company, New Orleans

Randolph County Building & Loan Association Each Share entitles the holder to a loan of One Hundred Dollars on Randolph county real estate. Payments are \$1.00 per share each month until the loan is made. Interest at 6% per year is then added, and these payments continue for 7 years from the start of the Series. Shareholder gets the interest if he doesn't borrow. This means that on each One Hundred Dollars borrowed you pay back but Eighty-four Dollars and we credit your account with Sixteen Dollars to make up the Hundred Dollars. In other words, the monthly dues that you pay earn interest for you at the rate of 6 per cent for the average time, and this interest added to the total dues you pay (\$84.00) makes up the Hundred Dollars you borrowed. BEAR IN MIND, TOO, that all the profits of the Association, except actual running expenses, are divided among all the shareholders, borrowers and non-borrowers alike, the only difference being that the borrower takes his money in advance. The expenses of this association are reduced to a minimum. The Directors are all public-spirited men and devote much time to the association without any remuneration, the only salaries paid being those of the Secretary and Treasurer. Shares can be bought at any time by paying up back dues from opening of last Series, and we urge every wage and salary earner, man or woman, to take shares either with a view to borrowing money to pay for the home, to improve your premises, to pay off incumbrances, or to save something out of your income, on which you can earn 6 per cent for the average time of your investment. RANDOLPH COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION L. F. ROSS, President. HUGH PARKS, Vice-Pres. JOHN K. WOOD, Treasurer. G. H. KING, Secretary. Directors: Wm. C. HAMMER. JOHN B. HUMBLE. G. H. KING. JOHN K. WOOD. L. F. ROSS. C. L. AMICK. E. R. YOW. S. R. MILLER. E. W. DAVIS. HUGH PARKS. J. A. YORK.

Wood Cash Clothing Co. Announce Fall Opening in New Quarters about Sept. 15, in the Coffin & Scarboro Building Mr. J. T. Wood has returned from Baltimore, where he bought a complete line of men's and boys' furnishings. Don't fail to call on us when in town. An Early Bank One of the earliest banks was founded at Venice in 1156. That is over 750 years ago. And yet there are lots of people who never avail themselves of the advantages of a bank. This bank was founded in April, 1907. Its officers and directors are men of responsibility and known integrity. And yet there are hundreds of people who daily take chances—keep their money at home—lose it by robbery, lose it by fire, lose it in one of a hundred ways, whereas all they have to do to enjoy ABSOLUTE SAFETY is to deposit it at the— BANK OF RAMSEUR RAMSEUR, N. C.