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MAJ. H. A. LONDON DEAD

Pneumonia Cause of His Death—One of the State's Most Prominent Citizens.

Major Henry Arnold London died at his home in Pittsboro Sunday, following several days illness from pneumonia. The announcement of his death has caused universal sorrow throughout the state.

Returning home in April he resumed his studies and finished his course at the University, receiving at that time the degree of A. B., and three years later his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A. M.

Major London was at one time president of the North Carolina Press Association. At the last annual meeting last June in Morehead the honor of President Emeritus was conferred upon him.

Major London was a lawyer of fine ability; he was honored with the presidency of the State Bar Association.

Major London was a patriotic Southerner, he took great pride in his record as a Confederate soldier and on the organization of the United Confederate veterans he was appointed adjutant general of the North Carolina division.

He was greatly interested in the perpetuation of the history of the state and served as president of the North Carolina Historical Society last year.

Major London was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and had been a vestryman and the treasurer of his parish at Pittsboro ever since 1868.

Funeral was conducted in Pittsboro Monday after which the body of this splendid citizen was laid to rest.

COLLECTOR WAITS HAS RE-DIVIDED DISTRICT

He Has Created Two New Divisions in the Fifth District and Appointed H. B. Carter and John Hampton Deputies.

The new divisions as they are now constituted and the deputies in charge of the same are as follows: Division No. 1, Guilford, Rockingham and Stokes counties, with Stephen T. Neal, of Reidsville, as deputy; division No. 2, counties of Forsyth, Surry and Yadkin, with A. F. Martin as division deputy; division No. 3, counties of Davidson, Davie, Randolph and Rowan, with Frank C. Talbert, of Salisbury, as division deputy; division No. 4, counties of Anson, Cabarrus, Stanly and Union, with E. C. Robinson, of Wadesboro, as division deputy; division No. 5, counties of Alexander, Iredell and Mecklenburg, with Richard P. Allison, of Statesville, as division deputy; division No. 6, counties of Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln, with P. P. Jones, of Hickory, as division deputy; division No. 7, counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes, with John P. Hampton, of Lansing, as division deputy; division No. 8, counties of Cleveland, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford and Yadkin, with Byron Conly, of Marion, as division deputy; division No. 9, counties of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Madison and Transylvania, with H. Bascom Carter, of Asheville, as division deputy; division No. 10, counties of Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon and Swain, with J. S. Robinson, of Franklin, as division deputy.

These are the men for whom you are asked to save and lend your dollars. A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy War Savings Stamps at post offices, banks, trust companies, or other authorized agencies, and strike a blow for our country.

The War Savings Plan. Q. What is the War Savings Plan? A. It is a plan by which you can lend small sums to your Government.

United States Government War Savings Stamps

(The following is from an official document of the Treasury Department, W. S. 113, entitled, "United States Government War Savings Stamps: What They are and Why You Should Buy Them.")

In offering War Savings Stamps to the public the United States Government has made immediately available for every man, woman, and child in the country, a profitable, simple, and secure investment.

What They Are.—War Savings Stamps are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government security. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty bonds, they have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States.

For the convenience of investors a Thrift Card is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale from December 3, 1917, until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month, thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a War Savings Certificate which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with War Savings Stamps between December 3, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$32.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4% compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918. The amount of War Savings Stamps sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100 (maturity value), and no person may hold such stamps or War Savings Certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value).

If the holder of a War Savings Certificate finds it necessary to realize cash on it before maturity, he may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money order post office, receive for each stamp affixed to his certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

In other words, the plan is simple, straightforward, and certain. The holder of the certificates can not lose and is certain to gain. He is buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them. The main reason for the purchase of War Savings Stamps is because your country is at war. Your country needs every penny which every man, woman, and child can save and lend, in order to feed, clothe, arm, and equip the soldiers and sailors of America and to win this righteous war in defense of American honor and the cause of democracy throughout the world.

If we are to win the war, we must win it as a united people. The savings of every man, woman, and child are necessary if we are to hasten the victorious ending of the war. War savers are life savers.

A single strand in the cables which uphold the great Brooklyn suspension bridge is not very strong, but thousands of these strands bound together uphold one of the great thoroughfares of the world.

When our fathers and sons and brothers were called by our country to take up arms in her defense, you did not hear an individual soldier refuse to serve because his service alone would not win the war. Each man was ready to do his part. The great army thus formed is going forward to face the fire of battle and to risk everything for the safety and security of our homes and our families, and for the very existence of our country.

A. By purchasing War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

Q. What is a War Savings Stamp? A. It is a stamp for which the Government will pay you \$5 on January 1, 1923.

Q. What does it cost? A. Between \$4.12 and \$4.23 during 1918, depending upon the month in which purchased.

Q. What is a Thrift Stamp? Q. I want to begin to save on the be applied in payment for a War Savings Stamp. It does not earn interest. The purpose of its issue is to enable people to accumulate in small sums the amount necessary to pay for a War Savings Stamp.

Q. Where can I buy them? Q. Every dollar loaned to the Government agencies.

A. It is a stamp costing 25 cents, to War Savings Plan. What is its first use at the front and to win the war. Government helps to save the lives of our War Savings Stamps and Certificates thing to do?

A. Take \$4.12 to the post office or a bank or any other agent, buy a War Savings Stamp, and ask for a War Savings Certificate.

Q. What is a War Savings Certificate? A. It is a pocket-sized folder containing 20 spaces upon which to affix War Savings Stamps.

Q. Does the price of a War Savings Stamp always remain the same? A. No. The price for each month appears on the face of each stamp. Never pay either more or less than the amount shown for the month in which you make the purchase.

Q. Why is the price higher each month? A. Because the stamps are earning interest.

Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards. Q. If I do not have enough money saved up to buy a War Savings Stamp and can only save in small amounts, what should I do?

A. Buy a 25-cent Thrift Stamp at a post office, bank, or other authorized agency and ask for a Thrift Card, to which you can attach your Thrift Stamp.

Q. Is there any charge for a Thrift Card? A. No. It is given you to hold Thrift Stamps and contains a place for your name and address.

Q. How many Thrift Stamps will this card hold? A. Sixteen stamps, which represent a value of \$4.

Exchanging Thrift Cards for War Savings Stamps. Q. When I have filled the Thrift Card, what do I do?

A. Take it to a post office, bank, or other authorized agency, surrender the card and pay in cash the few cents difference between the \$4 worth of Thrift Stamps and the price of a War Savings Stamp for the month in which the exchange is made.

Q. What do I do next? A. You take the War Savings Stamp given you in exchange for your Thrift Card, ask for a War Savings Certificate, if you haven't one already, and attach the stamp to the certificate.

Q. Should I continue to buy Thrift Stamps? A. Yes. Ask for a new Thrift Card and begin again.

Q. Do Thrift Stamps bear interest? A. No.

Q. Then why are they issued? A. To make it convenient for you to save in small amounts so that you can purchase a War Savings Stamp, which does bear interest.

Q. May I exchange Thrift Stamps for War Savings Stamps at any time? A. No; only on or before December 31, 1918.

Lending Your Money to the Government. Q. When I lend my money to the Government, would it be safer to buy a government bond rather than these War Savings Stamps?

ferable and is of value to the owner only, except in case of death or disability.

Q. Should I sell my Thrift Card to anyone? A. No. Your Thrift Card has your name on it and should be filled with sixteen 25-cent Thrift Stamps and exchanged at a post office, bank, or other authorized agency for a War Savings Stamp.

Registration. Q. Should I register a War Savings Certificate? A. Yes, if you wish to secure payment in case the certificate is lost.

Q. Am I required to register it? A. No.

Q. Where can I register it? A. At any post office, of the first, second, or third class, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Q. Is there any charge for registration? A. No.

Payment at Maturity. Q. Where does the United States Government pay the \$5 on January 1, 1923, for each War Savings Stamp attached to a War Savings Certificate? A. At either the Treasury Department in Washington, or at any money order post office after ten (10) days' notice.

Q. Where is payment made if the certificate is registered? A. At the post office where the certificate is registered.

Payment Before Maturity. Q. If it is necessary before January 1, 1923, to have money for my War Savings Certificate, how can I get it?

A. If it is not registered, take it to any money order post office and it will be redeemed, after ten days' written demand, as prescribed by the rules of the Post Office where registered.

Q. Can I surrender my Thrift Card for cash? A. No.

Q. If I must have money on my Thrift Card and Thrift Stamp, how can I obtain it?

A. By filling the Thrift Card and exchanging it for a War Savings Stamp, which has a redeemable value.

Q. Is the post office the only place where I can surrender my War Savings Certificate before its maturity and get my money back? A. Yes.

Q. How much notice must I give the post office? A. Ten days' notice.

Q. If I should find it necessary to surrender my War Savings Certificate for cash, what rate of interest would I receive on my investment? A. A little less than 3 per cent.

Q. If I have registered a War Savings Certificate in one city and I move to another, do I have to go back to the city where registered to get my money? A. No. You may, by applying to the postmaster where your certificate was registered, have your registration card transferred to any post office you may designate.

Q. Can I write my name on a stamp to identify it? A. Yes.

Fred McArthur Dead in France. Fred McArthur, son of J. F. McArthur, now living at Carthage, N. C., died January 19, 1918, of cerebro spinal meningitis, somewhere in France. He was a member of the Marine Corps. His mother was formerly Miss Jessie Olive, a sister of Mrs. Emma Olive Weeden, and Mrs. Cassie Hockett, and Mr. E. B. Olive.

Young McArthur was a bright boy and for a short while was an employee of the Acme Hosiery Mills at Asheboro. He has an uncle, A. L. McArthur, at Staley. Mr. Walter Scotten, who was in Asheboro yesterday spoke in highest terms of young McArthur as being a young man of exceptionally high character and a promising future.

Dave Hedgecock of Davidson Returns to Randolph and Purchases Farm. On last Monday Mr. Dave Hedgecock, of Abbott's Creek township, Davidson county, returned to Randolph and purchased Mr. T. F. Robbins' farm in Back Creek township. Mr. Hedgecock was robbed about ten days ago when he came to buy the farm but he has recovered all of the money. Jasper Craven who was convicted of the theft is out on a \$300 bond to appear at the March term of Randolph court.

Country Boys Not Physically Superior to Those Living in Cities. According to records of the selective service, country boys do not show much physical superiority over those of the cities. For purpose of comparison selection was made of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population, and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size. In the physical examinations 28.47 per cent of the city boys were rejected, as against 27.96 per cent of the country boys.

HEARD ON THE STREETS

What Our Town Correspondent Hears and Thinks—Matters of Public Interest Discussed.

It is about time for the county authorities to borrow some more money. Advertising will help your business and gain new customers. Try it and see. Our merchants carry large and will be glad to see you.

Come to Asheboro if you want a nice quiet town to live in where the schools and churches are the best. Asheboro needs a brass band and several other enterprises besides.

Mr. Nathan Sheffield, who is one of the best and wealthiest farmers of Randolph township, was in town a few days ago. Asheboro is a splendid town to live in. So talk up Asheboro. Nothing would do the town more good than for every man to be a booster.

What Asheboro needs is a strong push to the front—a push with everybody doing the pushing, and every push pregnant with results. Patronize the Courier advertisers. They are the people who sell goods at reasonable prices. It always pays to buy at home where your money will be in circulation and have a chance to return to you in due course of trade.

The merchants who advertise are doing their part for you. Tell them that they want your trade. You will find as good stocks of goods in Asheboro as you can find anywhere, and the prices are as low as goods can be sold for. Be a booster for your town. Buy your needs in Asheboro and watch the town grow.

This is a political year and of course the Democrats are going to redeem the getting out of every Democrat it is only a question of how large the majority will be.

Mr. B. F. Gray, a prominent citizen of Franklinville Route 1, was in town Saturday. When the European war started, many people said it would be over in sixty days. Many now believe that it will be, at most, end this year. It is his opinion, however, that it will be a long time before either side will accept the peace terms of the other.

Mr. J. C. Ridge and son, Clarence, of Concord township, were visitors to the city one day last week.

The writer has traveled around quite a bit and he has been in some tight-wadded places, but he has never discovered a more hospitable people than those living in Randolph and adjoining counties.

There is not an educational institution in North Carolina of any size in which Randolph county is not represented. This is something for which the county should be proud and the county's interest lies in its ability to offer these young persons some inducement to return when they have finished their education.

Asheboro is one of the best shopping centers and produce markets in this section of the State. Our merchants sell for less and pay the producers the highest prices for his wares.

Randolph county should have ten times as many hogs as are now in the county. Why not a campaign for one or more pure bred sows on every Randolph farm?

We do not believe that there is a county in North Carolina which will offer better opportunities in general farming than Randolph county. There are thousands of acres of land in Randolph still in the woods. There could be opened up in this county twice as many farms as there now are and equally as good ones. Randolph could easily settle two thousand more good farmers. And then have land to spare. We need more farms, more manufacturers and more laborers. How are we to get more farmers to come in?

First by letting them know that we have the land. Second by telling them what the land will produce. Offer encouragement based on facts, and the people will come, if you will make prices right.

The last legislature passed a bill for the appointment of county boards of education. The bill provides that the political parties, during election years, shall nominate a candidate for the board. The candidate thus nominated shall be certified to the legislature who appoints one or the other. In passing this bill the legislature recognized the fact that our educational system is a state system and therefore the bill provides for uniformity. It is needless to argue the necessity of uniformity in a state system of education. It is sufficient to say that every county, every district, every child is entitled to the very best educational thought of the age. This is the heart of our educational system. It is pledged to secure, and this is his position to secure, and this is his purpose to secure. Guided by the efficient head we have seen what an efficient system can do; but without a head there can be no system. The educational business is not only a state system from an administrative point of view, it is a state system from a financial point of view. In Randolph county the funds which we are to receive from the state for educational purposes amount annually to about \$100,000.

It is in view of these facts that there has been such a strenuous effort made to keep the administration system as free from politics as possible.

Subscribers for The Courier the best newspaper published in the State. Sheriff Hughes has been in office since December 1914 and during the time he has captured seven stills.

Mr. Frank Bass, of Jackson Springs

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Has Regulated Prices of Flour and Sugar—Maximum of \$12.50 Per Barrel For Flour, and 10 Cents Per Pound For Sugar.

The maximum price of sugar has been fixed in North Carolina at ten cents a pound. In Asheboro the merchants agreed more than two weeks ago with secret service agent W. E. Thomas to reduce the price from 11 cents to 10 cents.

The price of flour has been fixed, the retail price not to exceed \$12.50 per barrel. The retailers in Asheboro are selling at \$12.00.

Only a half barrel can be purchased in town and a barrel in rural sections, and 5 pounds of sugar in town and ten pounds in rural sections.

The second food survey begins this week. The state is divided into five districts. An agent will be in charge of each district. Each agent will obtain 25 reports, 20 of which will represent rural white families, two reports to represent white families in small towns and villages under 2,500, and three reports to represent rural negro families. This plan is based on the population statistics for the state which describe 85.6 per cent of the population of North Carolina as typically rural and 14.4 per cent as typically urban, while of the total population 31.5 per cent is negro.

In the first survey which was made August 31, splendid results were achieved and North Carolina stood high among other states, so high that the officials in charge of the work in Washington were very complimentary about the state's hearty co-operation in the matter.

Those whose homes and stores are canvassed are especially urged not to believe fictitious reports about the government's confiscating any of the food grown on the farms or purchased unless the same has been purchased and stored to raise prices. The only purpose the government has is to ascertain the actual amount of food so that the proper legislation may be enacted as to importation and exportation for the United States and the allies.

The greedy and selfish who purchase more than the maximum amount of sugar at more than one store at the same time is liable to be indicted to be fined \$5,000 or two years imprisonment or both.

Manufacturing Plants Working on Navy Orders Must Be Guarded

Contractors working on orders for the Navy are required to provide watchmen and devices to protect their plants and property and the work in progress against espionage, acts of war and of enemy agents. Upon request they must report the citizenship, country of birth or alien status of all employees.

has bought the Bud Hinshaw place at Randolph and will move to it in a few weeks.

Mr. Allen Hanner, a good citizen of Randolph county, was in town one day last week. The Providence school was the first local tax school to be established in Randolph county. The Providence folks, who have been accustomed to doing things right for a long time, realized the value of the school to the community and have been pushing their school interests every since they voted a tax on themselves for a longer term and a better teaching force. The people of the Providence section, have become hustlers, anyway.

Wonder what has become of the Republican politicians who made so many promises during the last campaign about changing Randolph county from a fee system to a salary basis for her county officials?

Everywhere throughout Randolph county the past ten years there has been a continual rise of interest in farming and the improvement of country life. Much of the interest is deep-seated and resulting in real and generous progress along cultured development throughout the county. On every hand forces are being set in motion looking toward the improvement of rural conditions. Credit for a part of this, however, should be given to farm demonstration work. The importance and value of an efficient farm demonstrator to any agricultural county cannot be over estimated. Modern and scientific farming has proved its worth to the farmers of the present generation, but, the conclusive evidence is of increased yields. However, the farmers had to be educated to these new methods of conducting their business, which has been judged by all to be the most successful business in the world. This education was accomplished by appointed farm-demonstrator men to demonstrate the improved methods. The farm-demonstrator work is a good thing. A farmer in with any foresight at all can see where it pays when you look at all the great yields of boys and girls that make up the great yields over the average, in corn and tomatoes. The county agent and advice that the young folks are worth the while and expense of maintaining a demonstrator. Mr. L. C. Coltrane, our farm demonstrator, is a man, who not only knows the business of the farmer in every detail, but is also fully acquainted with the existing conditions in this county, as only a native of the county can be. He is enthusiastic on the subjects of better stock of all kinds, better seed, better marketing, better fruit, improving soil fertility and better farming carried on in a scientific manner.