

THE COURIER

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SENTENCED TO PEN

NEWBERRY AND CAMPAIGN MANAGERS CONVICTED OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator, declared elected defeating Henry Ford from Michigan in the last campaign, has been convicted in the United States court in Michigan and sentenced to imprisonment and fines imposed. In addition to the conviction of Senator Newberry, sixteen others were convicted, while 68 were acquitted. The evidence was so clear and convincing that under the provisions of the United States statute, enacted the 16th of October, 1918, the jury could not help but convict, in fact the conviction was in a great measure due to the testimony of the defendants witnesses. Newberry and his associates were so bold in their methods that they held out inducements to the public that they had unlimited funds and would use what was necessary. The result of this trial should hearten and strengthen the arm of every American citizen who opposes corrupt methods and believe in honest methods in elections.

Following are the names of those convicted and the punishments imposed:

Senator Newberry, two years in Leavenworth and \$10,000 fine.

Frederick Cody, two years in Leavenworth and \$10,000 fine.

Paul King, two years in Leavenworth and \$10,000 fine.

Charles A. Floyd, two years in Leavenworth and \$5,000 fine.

William J. Mickel, two years.

Allen A. Templeton, one year and six months.

Roger M. Andrews, one year and six months.

Milton Oakman, one year and six months.

Richard H. Fletcher, one year and three months.

James F. McGregor, one year and three months.

Fred Henry, one year and three months.

Hannibal Hopkins, one year and one day.

E. V. Chilson, one year and one day.

John S. Newberry, fined \$10,000.

Harry O. Turner, fined \$2,000.

B. Frank Emery, fined \$2,000.

George S. Ladd, fined \$1,000.

Judge Sessions overruled motion for a new trial pending an appeal.

MRS. SAMUEL SPOON DEAD

Mrs. Melvina Lowdermilk Spoon died at the age of 76 years at her home on Kivett Street Monday morning. Mrs. Spoon had been in her usual health. On Sunday she went over to her daughter's at an adjoining residence three times and was unusually sprightly and happy. At 2 o'clock in the morning she awakened her family and they immediately found that the end was near. Mrs. Spoon was a daughter of the late Billie Lowdermilk. She was the youngest of sixteen children. The family was remarkably large, there being six daughters and ten sons. Only one of the number survives, that being Mr. Hadley Lowdermilk of Joplin, Missouri, who was next to Mrs. Spoon. The family has an interesting history, which will appear in the near future. It seems that none of the number who have crossed over have been less than 76 years of age. Their mother was married at the age of fourteen years and her oldest son was born when she was fifteen. Until Mrs. Spoon was born the family had never had a dose of medicine in the house and then a 10 cent bottle of paregoric was purchased. This is unusual in our day and time. In early life the deceased was married to Mr. Samuel Spoon. To this union there were born four children, all of whom survive, namely: Mesdames John Humble and Henry Styers of Asheboro; Hadley Spoon of Archdale and Graham Spoon of Asheboro, Star Route.

The funeral was conducted at Flag Springs. Revs. Joel Trogon and Elliott Lowdermilk officiating, after which the burial followed.

MR. W. C. GRAY DIES IN TEXAS

Mr. W. C. Gray, a former Randolph citizen died at his home in Crystal City Texas recently. Mr. Gray was one of the pioneer citizens of Crystal City, moving there about eleven years ago. For the past two years he has been a member of the City Commission and has made a most excellent officer. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a son of the late Calvin Gray of Grays Chapel in this County. Mr. Gray in his early life lived in Asheboro and was by trade a painter and worked in the Burns Boggy Shop. He left Randolph County about forty years ago and went west spending some of the time in the states of Washington and Oklahoma. About thirty years ago he moved to McKinney Texas, where he practiced his trade. Since going to Crystal City he has been engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Gray is survived by the following brothers and sisters: J. A. Gray, of High Point; B. F. Gray, of Cedar Falls; M. D. and A. G. and Miss M. E. Gray of Grays Chapel.

A bank is being organized for Jackson Springs. Several thousand dollars have been subscribed. A bank has long been needed and will greatly help the town.

CAPT. ALEXANDER E. BURNS DIES SUDDENLY

The news of the almost sudden death of Capt. A. E. Burns at his home in Asheboro on Wednesday of last week was a distinct shock to his many friends in Randolph county. Capt. Burns had had influenza but but was improving and at the time the call came he was sitting up in bed, talking to some friends, assuring them he would be out in a few days. He had for several years been under treatment for a complication of troubles, all of which were improved. Mr. Burns was the son of B. B. and Fannie Moss Burns. He was born in Asheboro and has spent his life here consequently was known by every body—to his old friends he was known as "Eck Burns," to the new comers Capt. Burns. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Burns went in the employ of the Southern Railway and came in to Asheboro on the first train as baggage master. Twenty five years ago he was promoted to conductor and has served the railroad in that until his death except for a few months when he was starting the Burns Casket Factory last year. Capt. Burns remained married Miss Mary Smith daughter of the late Alfred Smith of Ramsey twenty four years ago, to this union there are three children Miss Catherine, James and Alexander all of whom with their mother survive. In addition Capt. Burns is survived by the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. J. W. Elliott, and Mrs. J. O. Hickory, Mrs. Frank Remfrey, High Point; and Messrs. Robert and George Burns, of High Point, and B. E. Burns of Guilford College.

The funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. C. A. Gibbs pastor of the M. E. Church, of which deceased was a member. Among those attending the funeral from a distance were Mrs. W. M. Ritzel and daughter, Miss Ruth Ritzel, Mr. Kemp Brower and Miss Maud Brower, Greensboro; Mrs. J. E. Jones, Capt. A. W. Rankin, High Point; Mrs. Stanback and Miss Bettie Steed, Mt. Gilead.

In the passing of Capt. Burns his family and friends have sustained an inestimable loss. His mission in life has soon been fulfilled. His ever ready to cheer, spirit his faithfulness in the performance of duty and fidelity to friends will linger as an example in the minds and hearts of those who knew him best.

MRS. LEWIS ENTERTAINS

The C. E. Society of the M. P. church held its first business and social meeting last Friday night at the home of Mrs. J. S. Lewis.

The society decided to support an Armenian orphan for a year \$20. After the business meeting, the society spent a very enjoyable social hour.

Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Lewis, after which the society adjourned to meet again in April.

TOBACCO SEED GIVEN AWAY

Any person wanting tobacco seed may call at my office I have a few packages of very fine seed to be given out.

Wm. C. HAMMER

MISS RACHEL HASSELL ENTERTAINS

Miss Rachel Hassell delightfully entertained the Friday Afternoon Club at her home on Friday afternoon. After an hour of sewing delicious salad course was served by the hostess assisted by her sister, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Mable Parrish.

RICHLAND CIRCUIT COMMUNITY MEETING MARCH 30TH AT SILVER HILL SCHOOL HOUSE

Rev. Joel B. Trogon has announced that on Tuesday night March 30th at 7:30 P. M. there will be a Community Meeting for the following churches on Richland circuit: Browsers, Giles, Cedar Falls and Fair Mount. The meeting will be at Silver Hill School House Asheboro Route 1. Miss Annie L. Forrest returned missionary from Japan will make an address. Mr. Trogon decided that this would be a central point and that it would give the various churches of the charge an opportunity to hear Miss Forrest. Mr. Trogon requests that everybody attend the meeting, which promises to be a most interesting one. Mr. Trogon further announces that Miss Forrest will speak at Charlotte church Wednesday night March 31st at 7:30 o'clock.

ROY MACON ACCIDENT—ALLY KILLED

Roy Macon, aged 12 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Macon, of Asheboro Route 1, was accidentally killed Tuesday afternoon at D. L. Smith's sawmill, about 7 1/2 miles from Asheboro, where he was working.

The young man's glove got caught in some of the machinery, and in trying to get it loose, was overbalanced and hoisted against the saw, killing him instantly. Both arms, and one leg were torn completely off and his body badly cut.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday at 3 P. M. after which interment followed in the Holly Springs cemetery.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Jennie T. Clark, of Greensboro, was a week end visitor in Asheboro. Mr. J. W. McGuinn, who was salesman for the Carolina Auto Company, is now selling cars for J. W. Sheek & Company, of Greensboro.

Mrs. Martha Kime, of Climax No. 1, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. George Murdock, who has been in Clearwater, Fla., for the past year, has returned to Asheboro.

The barn belonging to Mr. Landreth, who purchased the Aaron Yow place between Central Falls and Cedar Falls, was burned last week. A Ford truck, a team of good mules, feed, etc., was destroyed.

Rev. and Mrs. Joel B. Trogon were visitors in Asheboro Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steed and little son James were visitors in Asheboro Tuesday.

Mr. William Austin and family left Tuesday for Albemarle where they will reside. Mr. Austin has lived in Asheboro for a number of years having come here from Stanly county. He and his family have made many friends who regret to see them leave Asheboro.

Mrs. B. F. Hassell, who has been very ill for several days, is able to be up again.

Mr. Zeb Rush is spending this week in South Carolina on business.

Mrs. Gurney Spencer and Miss Willie Nance, of Asheboro Route 2, spent Tuesday in town with friends.

Little Miss Julia Rice, while playing in a tree last Wednesday fell and broke her arm, but is getting along nicely.

Mr. Huston Elliott, of Hills Store, was a business visitor here yesterday. Messrs. J. W. Smith and J. T. Turner, of Randleman Route 1, were on our streets Wednesday.

Several Asheboro people attended the funeral of Roy Allen, at Holly Springs yesterday.

Mr. Ed Coffin, of Randleman, was in town yesterday attending court.

Miss Virginia Winingham spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Winingham near Central Falls.

Mr. F. L. Brooks, is visiting home-folks. Mr. Brooks has a position with Efrid's Department Store in Durham. He is recuperating from a light attack of influenza.

Mr. G. G. Byrd, of Durham spent Tuesday and Wednesday with relatives here.

Mr. W. H. Hughes who has for the past few years had a position with the Sutton Auto Company in Greensboro is with the Carolina Auto Company.

Mr. G. P. Boroughs, of Coleridge, was in the city on business yesterday.

Mr. Roddy Swaim, of Liberty was shaking hands with his friends in Asheboro yesterday.

Mrs. G. C. Russell and daughter, of Franklinville, were in Asheboro shopping Monday.

Mr. Carl Nance, of Back Creek township, was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Mrs. A. H. Simpson, of Burlington, and Paul Hassell, of Charlotte, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hassell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Underwood are in Greensboro this week attending the meeting of the Rexall Drug Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Henley, left Tuesday after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Laurin Cranford.

Miss Mary Moffitt a student at St. Mary's in Raleigh, spent the week end at home.

GUILFORD PAYS TRIBUTE TO FALLEN HEROES

Rockingham and Randolph Men Honored

Under the auspices of the American Legion of Guilford County, a most impressive Memorial Service was held in Greensboro Sunday, in honor of fallen heroes. A number of Randolph and Rockingham men were among the list.

The occasion was the presentation to the next of kin of those who died in the service during the war, of the certificates that the French government has issued in token of its appreciation of American sacrifice. Captain Oliver, of the French embassy at Washington, made the presentation speech, and Thomas W. Bickett, governor of North Carolina, delivered an address which thrilled the audience. The following were recipients of diplomas:

J. O. Forrester, Ramsey, N. C.

Herrie H. Finison, Main St., Ramsey, N. C.

H. L. Smith, Liberty, N. C.

L. C. Smith, Trinity, N. C.

Ira Woody, Randleman, N. C.

O. H. Jones, Franklinville, N. C.

William V. Leonard, Staley, N. C.

The diplomas for other Randolph men have been received by Mr. H. W. Walker, commander of the Ben F. Dixon Post in Asheboro but on account of influenza the service was postponed.

CARD OF THANKS

I take this method of expressing my gratitude to our friends and the kind people of Asheboro who were so thoughtful and kind to us during our illness. We regret to leave Asheboro and trust that every good thing may come to the people of the town.

CLARENCE HALL, Winston-Salem.

Leadership in Public Affairs

(By Homer S. Cummings Chairman Democratic National Committee)

America has set her face to the future. Irresistible impulses are at work which are destined to carry her to a higher place of honor and power than she has ever known. The American people have never been afraid of their fate and have never hung back before great projects. The instrumentality afforded by the Democratic party is available to the hands of forward-looking people, and no other instrument will properly or effectively serve their purpose.

The economic and political issues, both international and domestic, in which the American people are chiefly interested, concern the problems of the future. In the forefront of these questions, manifestly there stands the proper disposition of the pending Treaty of Peace. The United States Senate is still considering its attitude toward this great document. These deliberations bear upon the happiness and the prosperity of the human race, for the treaty deals with the peace of the world, the stability of international relations, the attitude to be assumed toward the new nations that have emerged into the light of national existence, the extent to which assistance and guidance are to be given to backward helpless races, the means to be employed to assure progressive international disarmament, the creation of a clearing-house for the conscience of the world, the methods to be used to prevent the depredations of warlike, irresponsible or predatory nations, the reestablishment of international trade channels, the rehabilitation of the world commerce, the creation of a safe basis for international credits, a determination of the part which our country is to play in the great drama of human progress, and, in general, the restoration and firm establishment of the political equilibrium of the world. The mere statement of such a task discloses its unusual proportions. Indeed, the extent of the program is such that certain political leaders advise that an attempt be made to shirk it altogether.

Their proposal is that America should have nothing to do with the Treaty of Peace, should renounce her financial claims in favor of Germany and should promptly withdraw, after declaring that peace exists, to a consideration of her own domestic affairs. This "cut and run" policy has a surface attraction, especially for those who are so thoroughly wearied of present conditions that they seek a short path to the old order which existed prior to the war. Clearly, however, such a policy cannot be seriously considered. It would be dishonorable for America to attempt to make or to declare a separate peace, for this would involve abandoning our allies and leaving them to adjust world conditions as best they could. An adjustment under such circumstances would have the disadvantage of being insecure and temporary. It would leave the world open to the same perils which it has escaped at such bitter cost; and its terms would be formed without reference to matters of vital concern to our own country.

Our Purpose, Unselfish When we entered the war, it was primarily for unselfish purposes; but in the background of our effort stood the knowledge that world civilization was at stake. World civilization is still at stake and, in some ways, even more in danger than it was during the war. America cannot tolerate international chaos. We have won the moral leadership of the world. It would be a blunder, incalculable in extent, to surrender or to forfeit that leadership. We cannot afford, even from the most selfish standpoint, to make of America a slacker nation, attempting to draw back with the task half finished. We must of necessity, therefore, go forward. The open enemies of the covenant are no more dangerous to the honor of our country than its insidious foes who seek to destroy the Treaty by indirection. Their methods differ, but their purposes are identical. Moreover, the solution of our domestic problems, in any fundamental way, can not proceed until there is a stable international status, and until our relationship to the rest of the world has been determined.

This brings us to the consideration of a second group of problems of vital import. We are concerned with the high cost of living, the relationship of the railways and other public utilities to the Government, the share that labor is to have in the direction and profits of industry, and many other questions of reconstruction which have developed as the result of the war. Indeed, we confront problems which go to the very root of civilization and possess ramifications almost bewildering in their multiplicity. These questions present aspects of extraordinary difficulty and must be met in the high spirit of American patriotism and with a generous human sympathy. It is no idle assertion that in the immediate future, our ingenuity, our patience and our political integrity will be taxed to the utmost limit. These facts are well known, though their significance is not always recognized.

Under our system of government, it is necessary to deal with these matters largely through political agencies. There are only two political instruments available for this purpose. The next President of the United States will be a democrat or a Republican;

and the agency which is to exercise a leading and, indeed, dominating influence in the solution of the problems which have been outlined, will be the administration created by him and the party leadership which rallies to his support. In what direction shall the American people turn to secure the most fitting instrument for the execution of their purposes? What type of leadership do they desire? This is a crucial matter, and it lies at the heart of all political issues of the immediate future. It is well, therefore, to submit some considerations which ought to be taken into account in passing upon this question.

Comparison Now Afforded

If the Democratic party had been successful in the Congressional elections of 1918, it would have remained in undisputed control of the government for a continuous period of eight years, and would have been chargeable with full responsibility for the course of political events during that time. The continuity of its service was, in part, interrupted by the results of the last election, which gave to the Republican party control of both branches of Congress. Since that time, its managers have been exceedingly active and have already given to the people some taste of their leadership. In some ways, this is a fortunate situation, for it affords a basis of comparison which would not have been available had the results been otherwise. Many Republican leaders have apparently proceeded upon the theory that the Congressional results of 1918 were the sure forerunner of complete political success in 1920. There is no basis for such a belief. There was no real political campaign in the fall of 1918. The result was left largely to chance. The continuance of the last Liberty Loan up to a period three weeks prior to election and the widespread epidemic of influenza, which afflicted the country from coast to coast and closed every public meeting house in the land during the remaining three weeks of the campaign made it impossible to render any effective political service or to secure an adequate presentation of the questions at stake. It must be apparent, however, to the most casual observer, that the results last fall so encouraged the Republican leaders that their attacks upon the President, which had previously been more or less covert, became more and more open and aggressive. Political animosity followed the President to the peace table, Senatorial pronouncements of a censorious character were issued from time to time, a "round robin" was widely circulated, and, indeed, every device which partisanship could develop was employed for the purpose of weakening the influence of our commission at Paris and making the task there still more difficult. Rude and unskilled hands were thrust recklessly amid the intricate strands of human destiny. At a time when every instinct of fairness pleaded for wholehearted support of the President, political antagonisms and personal enmity controlled the anti-administration forces.

The war had set a great task for the statesmanship of the world. The best thought of the world demanded that a serious attempt be made by the leaders of the Allied governments to formulate a treaty of peace which should prevent the recurrence of war. Every rightful impulse of the human heart was in accord with that purpose. For the first time in the turbulent annals of the human race, such a project had become feasible. The destruction of militarism, the crumbling of thrones, the dissolution of dynasties, the worldwide appreciation of the inner meaning of war, and the final triumph of democracy had at last made it possible to realize the dearest dream of man since the dawn of civilization. We had a right to expect a sympathetic support for such a policy from all patriotic Americans quite irrespective of political affiliations. At this critical juncture in human affairs, Republican leadership completely failed, and our country is forced to rely upon a patriotic Republican minority in the Senate to cooperate with the President and his party in carrying forward this great work in behalf of humanity and civilization. In the face of the greatest problem in the world, Republican leaders saw fit to remember only that they were Republicans. Many times in history men have had an opportunity to speak for the freedom of a country or of a people; but never before, since time began, have statesmen been afforded the opportunity to speak for freedom of the world. The issue involved the highest considerations of morality and humanity. The opportunity for service was as great as the need of the world; and the failure to render it must stand as a reproach for all time.

The Senatorial Filibuster Let us pursue this subject a little further. During the last days of the retiring congress, a Senatorial filibuster was deliberately planned, and effectively carried out. This filibuster hampered the proper development of the railroads, eliminated appropriations calculated to facilitate the demobilization of the army, prevented the passage of the Water Power Bill, the Leasing Bill, the Leasing Bill, the Homestead Bill, interfered with the Federal Employment Bureau, and in other vital ways slowed up all the processes of government. The purpose of the filibuster was to force the immediate calling of an extra session of Congress designed to embarrass the President while he was abroad, and incidentally to postpone the consideration of many of the pending reconstruction measures, so that the incoming Republican Congress could itself pass them. A full understanding of this episode in American politics discloses it as one of the most discreditable in modern times.

Nor is there much comfort to be obtained in contemplating the activities of the leaders of the Republican party in the House of Representatives. The make-up of the Congressional committees indicates that reaction is in control, while many of the leading chairmanships have been given over to Congressional leaders whose war records will not bear examination. When the special session of Congress convened, the Republican leaders announced a program of reconstruction containing many attractive features. This program has never been carried out; and when confronted with the question of the high cost of living, Congress sought to avoid responsibility by voting for adjournment. The House of Representatives has been held in session at the instance of the President, and in the meanwhile the leaders of the Senate have occupied their time in quarreling over the meaning of phrases. It is not unjust to suggest that we are passing through an interlude of Republican incapacity which the American people will not care to repeat. If we are to assume that the American people desire to move backward with a view to reestablishing pre-war conditions—a hopeless attempt by the way—and expect to restore the political status of a decade ago, then it is quite understandable, and, indeed, quite proper, that they should support Republican leadership. If, however, they wish to move forward, there is no agency available except the leadership afforded by the Democratic party.

This contention is further justified by a review of the actual achievements of the Democratic party. Since March 4, 1913, when a Democratic administration took charge of the affairs of the Government, the movement has been steadily forward. A mere catalog of the constructive measures and reforms which are now a part of our statutory structure indicates the great distance which America has traveled under Democratic leadership. The fact that it remained for a Democratic Congress to enact these measures indicates how completely Republican leadership had failed the country. The establishment of Income Tax as a permanent part of the revenue-producing agencies of the Government was a great achievement. The creation of the Federal Trade Commission, the establishment of a non-partisan Tariff Commission, the reformation of the tariff, the passage of Child Labor legislation, the enactment of the Rural Credits Act, the creation of Farm Loan Banks, the adoption of the Smith-Lever bill for the improvement of agricultural conditions, the extension of a new consideration to labor as expressed in numerous public acts, including the creation of a Department of Labor in the Cabinet of the President, and the placing of a firm foundation under the industry and finances of the country by the creation of the Federal Reserve System, will stand forever as an extraordinary triumph of progressive legislation.

Incomparable War Record

During the war period, all necessary measures were provided. War Risk insurance became a feature of our war program, Federal Employment Bureaus were created, the office of Alien Property Custodian was established, the Selective Draft Law was passed, vocational training was provided, industry was successfully mobilized, a National Council of Defense and other allied organizations were projected, a great army was created, and the navy was expanded until it became the second in size and the first in efficiency in all the world. We successfully transported millions of men abroad, looked after the health of the army and the navy in a manner quite above criticism, built up a great merchant marine, provided a multitude of helpful administrative and legislative regulations and participated in the winning of the war under circumstances which reflect eternal honor upon American arms and American leadership.

Nothing that partisanship can suggest can take away from America the glory of the last six years. It is impossible for the critics of the administration to point out how, within the limits of human possibility, the war could have been won more promptly or with less loss of American life. During the progress of the war, President Wilson, more clearly than any other statesman, defined the purposes of the conflict and gave to our cause a spiritual power which made our material forces irresistible; and when the end drew near the people of all lands looked to the American President to formulate the terms upon which hostilities were to cease. Criticism, fault-finding and partisan opposition have their places in modern politics, but the sober common sense of the American people can be trusted to set a just appraisal upon their value.

America has set her face to the future. Irresistible impulses are at work which are destined to carry her to a higher place of honor and power than she has ever known. The American people have never been afraid of their fate and have never hung back before great projects. The instrumentality afforded by the Democratic party is available to the hands of a forward-looking people, and no other instrument will properly or effectively serve their purpose.