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Lobbyists Gathering in Washington

Old Invisible Government Which Wilson Drove Away is Returning

AGENTS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE IN GREAT NUMBERS ON HAND

Special privilege surely must think it's coming into its own, judging from the great number of agents, for the lobby long inactive and impotent, having been chased out of Washington after Senator Overman's committee had uncovered their misdoings, is on its feet and active in behalf of the interests they represent.

It was in 1913 that President Wilson through the Senate committee with Senator Overman at the head, drove the representatives of special interests hurrying and scurrying away from the nation's capital, like Christ drove the money changers from the temple. Since then little has been seen of these representatives of predatory interests in Washington.

But as soon as the last ballot was cast in November they set their faces toward Washington and under new conditions hope to have clear sailing on smooth Republican seas. When there has for the last two years been a majority of Republicans in both houses of Congress, but they were afraid of Wilson, but they are beginning to swarm about Washington in readiness about March 4th, when the Republicans will not only have both houses of Congress, but will also have a chief executive to their liking, who has promised to restore conditions as they formerly were.

After President Wilson had driven them away they kept out of Washington because they were afraid of Wilson, but now they are happy, their friends are in office from top to bottom, and they are fixing to shake the plum tree and their mouths are wide open to swallow the fruit that they have been promised shall be in such abundance.

Lobbyists skilled and unskilled who are all back and many new ones. The special interests who expect to fatten and feast as never before are all to be represented.

The lobbyists have since the election been bold enough to defeat one of the biggest projects of the age, the completion of the Muscle Shoals dam on the Tennessee River, on which several million dollars has been spent to build power to manufacture nitrate from the air.

The building was started at the suggestion of General Pershing to get nitrate for ammunition during the war, the purpose being after the war for the government to manufacture nitrate at lost for the farmers, but the fertilizer trusts were opposed to the completion of the plant, so they quietly moved about the capital being afraid to make much stir fearing Wilson's scorpion whip if he was sick and did have a Republican Congress to protect them.

Notwithstanding the fact that every farmers' organization from Maine to California was behind the effort to complete the dam and plant to produce more and cheaper fertilizers, yet the lobbyists succeeded in defeating the proposal by a narrow majority.

Ten million dollars estimated as required for the completion of the dam on which the government spent more than seventeen million dollars was eliminated from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee by last Congress on a vote which followed party lines. The fight was carried to the floor of the house, where after several days of spirited debate the appropriation offered as an amendment was voted down by a close margin.

Loss of Millions

The defeat of the appropriation means an estimated loss to the government in revenue of several million dollars during the coming year. The fertilizer trust is alleged to be behind the defeat of the project. The fight made by Representative Graham and other Republicans against the project was based on their expressed concern for the fertilizer interests in particular and private initiative in general.

Right in the midst of the fight the farmers' organizations which had entered the fray sounded the keynote of the conflict when they charged that fertilizer trust and other private interests were working to destroy the project. They called attention to the fact that Senator Harding had during the Presidential campaign made a specific promise that the project would not be interfered with in the event of his election.

The Abundant Fertilizer Bureau Federation said "This is a clear cut fight between the American farmer and the American consumer on the one side and the promoters of the project on the other." It is not just a matter, of course, who is known to be adverse to the project by its name of the highest prices charged the American citizen in a question where the community gains especially where the

fertilizer producing plant. Certain fertilizer and other large manufacturing interests now controlling nitrate production and sale make up the chief opposition to the measure. Organized agricultural interests have been vigorously backing the air nitrate development proposition at Muscle Shoals and point to this project as a means of escape from the Chilean monopoly which now furnishes the bulk of this highly important ingredient of both fertilizer and gun powder. They see in this plant cheaper food production which will benefit alike both producer and consumer.

The clash in the House which occurred late in the last session, was the first show down between the champions of the monopolistic interests and the representatives of the consuming public since the last election. It goes without saying that others are due to follow since the Republicans in Congress must necessarily interpret the recent election as a mandate to reaction and recognition of special privilege.

Attention is called to the fact that the farmers of the country, especially the growers of tobacco and cotton planters of the South have been disappointed by the action of the Republican law makers in protecting the fertilizer profiteers that in many sections they have organized and agreed to purchase no fertilizers but would in a limited way purchase the muriate of potash, nitrate, etc., and make their own fertilizers by using fillers of their own.

The fertilizer trust saw the handwriting on the wall and made a reduction of 25% a few weeks ago, thinking that would be sufficient to appease the irate tiller of the soil, but the public knows too well that is not sufficient reduction.

High railroad freight rates contribute also to the high cost of fertilizers. Sixteen per cent acid costs \$12 a ton at the Atlantic seaports, and 8-2-2 fertilizers cost \$16 a ton. The high freight rates and the greed of the dealers does the balance.

The railroads are still losing money, judging from their reports, and there is no wonder for the Pullman trains run at a loss because none but the wealthy can afford to ride on the "kivered cars", and none but the very rich can as a rule use the Pullmans for it costs \$4 for a berth from Raleigh to Washington or to Greensboro. Most people set up or go in the day time and take "steerage."

Something is radically wrong about this railroad business. Take for instance the passenger rates from Washington to Alexandria across the Potomac, a distance of six or seven miles. Several years ago there was a ferry boat every fifteen or twenty minutes, and the round trip fare was 12 cents. The railroads finally got a majority of the stock in the ferry boat company and took off water transportation. The railroad now charges 38 cents for round trip against the 12 cents formerly charged by the boat. This may not be too much, but it serves to illustrate how the railroads have combined and cut off cheap transportation where there was no necessity for it.

Take another case. It costs \$25 a ton to ship freight by rail from our Atlantic ports to Vera Cruz, Mexico, while shipments of like amount cost only \$9 a ton from Liverpool, England, or Hamburg, Germany, to Vera Cruz. There is one member of Mr. Harding's cabinet who has the courage to say that rates are too high to bring sufficient returns. The first step in the direction of improving the transportation system of the country is to repeal the only so-called piece of constructive legislation enacted by the last Congress, the Cummins-Each bill, or so modify it as to make it unrecognizable. It is essentially necessary that there be railroad legislation enacted immediately on the one side and let live policy, and not giving so much power to the railroads that they can actually destroy themselves in making rates so high as to so limit transportation as to make railroading unprofitable.

Mr. Farris Resigns Postmaster
Mr. J. J. Farris was in Washington last week and while there tendered his resignation to the Post Office Department as postmaster in Hills Point. The resignation will take effect June 30th. Mr. Farris has been postmaster for over five years, being appointed during the Wilson administration.

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ASHEBORO DEFEATS RANDLEMAN 11 TO 0

PITCHERS' BATTLE FEATURED BY ERRORS ON PART OF RANDLEMAN—RAMSEUR WINS OFF WORTHVILLE 7 TO 3

Asheboro defeated Randleman Saturday on the latter's ground in a game featured by errors of the Randleman team, by a score of 11 to nothing. For six innings it was a very close game and looked as though either team might win, but in the last three innings of the game Asheboro gathered 8 runs on three hits and several errors. While the Randleman team put up a very poor exhibition of fielding, the Asheboro boys played like real leaguers, but one error being charged against them, this coming in the first inning on a very hard chance when Kearns robbed Fugh of a hit. Kearns cleared himself of this error later by playing some very brilliant ball on short. Several nice plays were made by the league leaders thus turning what seemed to be clean hits into putouts, Kearns and Lewis featuring in this.

However, the most interesting part of the game was the pitching of Farlow and McPherson, the former fanning ten men and allowing four hits, two of which were scratches, while McPherson fanned seven and allowed four hits. Had there been no errors behind Farlow, the people of Randleman would have seen one of the best pitchers' battles ever pulled off around these parts. Asheboro only earned one run.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Asheboro	6	0	1	0	0	0
Cranford, cf	6	0	1	0	0	0
Lewis, lf	6	2	0	4	0	0
Kearns, ss	6	1	0	1	3	1
King, 1b	6	1	0	11	0	0
Armfield, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Armstrong 2b	4	1	0	1	0	0
Griffin, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Johnson, c	5	1	1	8	1	0
McPherson, p	4	3	0	0	2	0

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Randleman	4	0	1	1	3	1
Bulls, ss	4	0	0	2	1	1
Fugh, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	1
Parker, lf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Gastor, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Brown, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ivey, 2b	3	0	2	3	0	1
Woolen, 1b	3	0	0	7	1	2
McGhee, c	3	0	1	10	1	0
Farlow, p	3	0	0	2	3	0

Score by innings: Asheboro 092 100 224 11 Randleman 000 000 000 0

Summary: Struck out by Farlow, 10; by McPherson, 7; bases on balls, off Farlow, 1; hit bastmen, Armstrong by Farlow; Woolen by McPherson; left on bases, Asheboro, 8; Randleman 0. Umpires, Dorsett and Ingram. Attendance, 500.

RANDOLPH COUNTY LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs
Asheboro 2 0 1.000
Worthville 1 1 .500
Ramseur 1 1 .500
Randleman 0 2 .000

Results Saturday, April 9: Ramseur 8, Worthville 7; Randleman 0, Asheboro 11.

Games for Saturday, April 16: Ramseur at Randleman, Worthville at Asheboro.

Batting Average of Asheboro Team
The following table shows how the Asheboro team has batted in the two games played. This will run in The Courier each week giving the average of the players in the league games only. Armfield leads with .375, Lewis is leading run maker with 5 to his credit.

	AB.	R.	H.	AVE.
Armfield	5	3	3	.375
Cranford	11	4	3	.273
Kearns	9	3	2	.222
Griffin	5	1	1	.200
Lewis	11	5	2	.182
Armstrong	8	2	1	.125
King	10	1	1	.100
Johnson	10	1	1	.100
McPherson	6	3	0	.000
Rush	3	1	0	.000
Underwood	2	0	0	.000

Team 83 24 14 .169

NEGRO COMMITTEE OPPOSES APPOINTMENT OF LINNEY

President Harding has received a letter in which a committee of negroes of Salisbury "earnestly request and humbly pray" that Frank A. Linney will not be appointed United States Attorney in this the Western District. The claim is based upon his record as based upon his utterances and acts.

The point is made furthermore that Mr. Linney, if made district attorney of the United States court, could not be counted on to be fair to the negroes if a question involving their rights should come up in his court. "How could we and members of our race rely upon a just administration of the law if the prosecuting officers of the court are known to be adverse to the rights by us of one of the highest principles of our American citizenship? It is a question where the community gains especially where the

HARDING'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT HARDING IN 7,000 WORD DOCUMENT OUTLINES NEEDS OF THE NATION.

IS HOSTILE TO THE LEAGUE

Advices Acceptance of the Treaty of Versailles, With Explicit Reservations and Modifications.

Washington, — President Harding's principal recommendations to congress in his first annual message included the following:

"No separate peace treaties with the central powers 'on the assumption that this would 'adequate.' The wisest course would seem to be to engage under existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom of inadvisable commitments and safeguard all essential interests. No helpful society of nations can be founded on justice and committed to peace until the covenants re-establishing peace are sealed by the nations which were at war."

Instant tariff enactment "emergency in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only."

Efficient operation "at a cost within that which the traffic can bear. Railway rates and costs of operation must be reduced." "The remaining obstacles, which are the heritage of capitalistic exploitation, must be removed and labor must hold management in understanding that the public, which pays, in the public to be saved and simple justice in the right and will continue to be the right of all the people."

"The strengthening of laws governing Federal aid."

"The United States means to establish and maintain a great merchant marine."

Regulation by the Federal government and encouragement of aviation for development for military and civil purposes.

"The American people expect congress unflinchingly to voice the gratitude of the Republic in a generous and practical way to its defenders in the world war, by the immediate extension and utilization of government hospital facilities to 'bring relief to the acute conditions most complained of."

Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy.

"A proposal for a commission with representatives of white and black races to study and report on the subject," the President said, "has real merit."

Early consideration of pending appropriation bills was urged. "The government is in accord with the wish to eliminate the burdens of heavy armament," said the President. "The United States will ever be in harmony with such a movement toward the higher attainments of peace. But we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense until there is removed the need to defend. We are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but mere prudence forbids that we disarm alone."

"The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten the solution and aid effectively in lifting the tax burdens if we strike resolutely at expenditures."

Enactment of a national budget system and general reductions by efficient management of the cost of government.

"Loss of government in business as well as more business in government. There is no challenge to honest and lawful business success, but government approval of fortunate, untrammeled business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural methods. Anxious as we are to restore the onward flow of business, it is fair to somber assurance and warning in the utterance."

"The maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justified, reduced costs of basic production have been recorded but high cost of living has not yielded in like proportion. Without the spirit of hostility, waste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable inquiry by congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A recurring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a better basis for all a promotion and

peace question opened with a definite declaration against the existing League of Nations.

"In the existing League of Nations, world governing with its super-powers," said the President, "this republic will have no part. There can be no misinterpretation and there will be no betrayal of the deliberate expression of the American people in the recent election; and, settled in our decision for ourselves, it is only fair to say to the world in general and to our associates in war in particular that the league covenant can have no sanction by us. Manifestly the highest purpose of the League of Nations was defeated in linking it with the treaty of peace and making it the enforcing agency by the victors of the war. There can be no prospect for the fundamental purposes sought to be achieved by any such association as long as it is an organ of any particular treaty, or committing to the attainment of the special aims of any one league covenant and in uttering that rejection to our own people and to the world, we make up our minds to our hope and aim for an association to promote peace in which we would most heartily join. In the national referendum (the last election), we pledged our efforts toward such association and the pledge will be faithfully kept. In the plight of policy and performance, we told the American people we meant to seek an early establishment of peace. The United States alone among the Allied and associated powers continues in a technical state of war against the central powers of Europe. This anomalous condition ought not to be permitted to continue. To establish the state of technical peace without delay, I should approve a declaratory resolution by congress to that effect with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. Such action would be the simplest keeping of faith with ourselves and could in no sense be construed as a desertion of those with whom we shared our sacrifices in war, for these powers are already at peace."

"Such a resolution should undertake to do no more than to declare the state of peace which all American crave. It must add no difficulty in effecting, with just reparations the restoration for which all Europe yearns, and upon which the world's recovery must be founded. Neither former enemy nor ally can mistake America's position, because our attitude as to responsibility for the war and the necessity for just reparations already has formal and very earnest expression."

"It would be idle to declare for separate treaties of peace with the central powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate, because the situation is so involved that our peace engagements cannot ignore the old world relationship and the settlements already effected nor is it desirable to do so in preserving our own rights and contracting our future relationships."

"The wisest course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests."

"With the super-governing league definitely rejected and with the world so informed, and with the status of peace proclaimed at home, we may proceed to negotiate the covenanted relationships so essential to the recognition of the rights everywhere of our own nation and play our full part in joining the peoples of the world in the pursuits of peace once more. Our obligations in effecting European tranquility, because of war's involvements, are not less compelling than our part in the war itself. This restoration must be wrought before the human procession can go onward again. We can be helpful because we are moved by, no hatred and harbor no fears. Helpfulness does not mean entanglement, and participation in economic adjustments does not mean sponsorship for treaty commitments which do not concern us and in which we will have no part."

Deflation, the President told congress, might well receive its attention because, while reduced costs in basic production had been recorded, deflation had failed to reach the mark where it could be "proclaimed to the great mass of consumers." Congress, he said, might help speed price readjustments by "suitable inquiry."

Discussing the railroad question President Harding said there would be "an avowed foundation on which to rebuild." If it could be understood that "congress has no sanction for government ownership and 'does not levy taxes upon the people to cover deficits in a service which should be self-sustaining. Railway rates and costs of operations, he said, must be reduced because freight rates had increased while consumers in basic and production industries

SUPERIOR COURT

SPRING TERM CRIMINAL COURT CLOSED SATURDAY — MANY CASES DISPOSED OF—SEVERAL CONTINUED.

The spring term of criminal court closed Saturday, April 9th after a two weeks term of civil court proceedings. The following cases were disposed of:

No. 25 State vs Pressnell, copies to issue.
No. 45 State vs George Curtis, the defendant plead guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 20 years hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

No. 47 State vs Jim Staley, continued.
No. 80 State vs Inceal Lathan, two cases consolidated, found guilty.

No. 61 State vs Lettie Hudson, Doris Hughes, Nettie Hughes keeping hawley house found guilty.
No. 65 State vs Eli Albright, plead guilty, assigned to public road work not to wear stripes, six months.

No. 15 State vs Walter Tyngstad, continued under former order.
No. 25 State vs Robert Christie and Jim Brown, continued.

No. 61 State vs William Purdie, Pearley Parrish, Charles Gibson, to pay fine and cost and appear at each term of criminal court for two years for good behavior.

No. 63 State vs Wiley Croker, for breaking and entering a store, sentenced two years in the county jail and 6 months on the roads.

No. 42 State vs Dennis Fields and James Holder, sentenced to the county jail for one year and work on roads.
No. 61 State vs Lillie Hughes, confined to county jail for 12 months.

No. 62 State vs Joab Lane, receiving liquor, nine months in county jail with road work.
No. 62 State vs Glenn Lowdermilk and Carl Lassiter, put on good behavior.

No. 35 State vs Ben Pressnell, plead guilty of highway robbery, assault with deadly weapon, unlawful sale and receipt and transportation of whiskey, was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary.

WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

The Do As You Please Club
Miss Vivian Cranford was hostess to the Do As You Please club Saturday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

The house and porch being made very attractive for the occasion by quantities of spring flowers.

Four tables were arranged for Progressive Rook, by which a pleasant hour was spent at the conclusion Mrs. G. S. Suggs held top score and received a lovely bottle of perfume.

The hostess assisted by Misses Golda Hayworth and Nita McCain served ambrosia, and cake, and on each table were bonbon dishes containing salted nuts.

Those present were: Misses Lena Hilliard, Foy and Alberta Ingram, Lucile Caviness, Golda Hayworth, Gladys Allred, Nita McCain, Beesie Kennedy, Elizabeth Skeen, Man Pressnell, Elyer Richardson, Ethel Cox, Nan elwis and Mrs. G. D. Suggs.

Mrs. George H. Ferree Entertains
The Baptist W. M. U. and Ladies Aid met with Mrs. George H. Ferree last Thursday. The meeting was opened by the President, Mrs. Gibson who gave an interesting talk on "Stewardship" that being the subject for the day, splendid papers were read by Mrs. C. G. Frazier Jr., and Mrs. Joe Betts. The ladies were pleased to have a visit from their pastor, Rev. James W. Rose, during the afternoon. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Leo Barker.

Mrs. H. M. Robbins Hostess
The St. Cecilia Club was entertained last week by Mrs. H. M. Robbins. On the arrival of the guests the hostess was assisted in serving punch by her attractive daughter Margaret Erwin Robbins. The punch bowl was artistically arranged on the porch of the Robbins home. Victrola records of the great artist were enjoyed.

Mrs. W. A. Underwood Hostess
The officers and teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school were entertained by Mrs. W. A. Underwood on April 4th. At the conclusion of the business a social hour was spent during which time the hostess served refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey Asman announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Carter, to Mr. J. Ben Dour, Jr., on Wednesday, April 20, 1921, Asheboro, N. C. At home after the first of May, Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Asman has many friends here, having lived in Asheboro prior to the time they moved to Columbia.

W. W. LINDLEY WINS "POINTER" PRIZES AT PINE HURST
Mr. W. W. Lindley and his pointer "Apple Jack" returned from Pinehurst Saturday where they attended the dog show last week. "Apple Jack" won all the prizes in eight different classes. Among them being an \$5000 cash prize and other sums. The many friends of Mr. Lindley and "Apple Jack" rejoice in the fact that they have secured a champion pointer.