

CONGRESS MAKES SLOW PROGRESS

Senate Fiddles While the People Suffer

The Little Legislation Enacted Hurts More Than it Helps

REPUBLICANS KILL SOLDIER BONUS BILL AGAIN

Farmers Selling Corn at 18 Cents a Bushel, Oats at 9 to 11 Cents—Getting the Least For Produce Ever Known

(Editorial Correspondence.)
 Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1921.—A Democratic Congress eight years ago passed a tariff bill in thirty days and the Congress held in continuous session until its legislative program was completed. Quite different even in these days by the changing conditions following the great war.

This Republican "stagger Congress," the latter part of August joined the ranks of the six million idle unemployed in the United States by taking a recess for thirty days, leaving undone every important thing the extra session was called to do. The country demanded legislation to meet peace conditions, the war legislation which President Wilson urged the last Congress, which was also Republican by a good working majority, to repeat, should be replaced by new legislation better suited to meet present conditions.

The country in almost every line of business clamored and is still demanding legislation to relieve intolerable business and industrial conditions. Two particular classes of legislation Congress was expected to enact speedily, certainly without unnecessary delay.

The House Makes Botch of It

The House made such a botch of both the tax and tariff bills, that the Senate found after duly considering their provisions, both Houses adjourned and ran away to take a breathing spell. Their provisions were so snaking that it took the breath of the solons when the light of publicity was thrown upon them, and both bills had to be rewritten throughout. Both measures were so severely criticised by Republicans in the House and Senate and by the Republican press, that Republican leaders were so alarmed that they began a systematic effort to smooth matters out, many of the Republican members prepared the most plausible excuses possible in explanation of what certainly is the most foolish and illtimed legislative program ever attempted by any political party.

The tariff bill was so designed to benefit the manufacturers exclusively, that at the expense of every natural industry, and such a hedge podge of incongruities and so iniquitous that I do not consider that I deserve any credit in my correspondence published in The Courier immediately after its passage in the House, that it had gone to the Senate where it would "sleep the death that knows no waking." Sure enough its further consideration by this Congress has been finally abandoned.

The Tax Bill Fully as Bad as the Tariff Bill

The tax bill which the Senate is now considering and further amending for the benefit of the very rich may properly be called a bill to untax the very rich, including the very big corporations, and to overtax the smaller corporations, including the steady fixed income of this administration to carry out the promise and agreement with big business to transfer from the taxation imposed on those most able to pay to the backs of the poorest and the well to do, but in no event upon those who control and dominate legislation when the Republican party is in power.

Help Railroads But Neglect Other Things

What is called the third relief measure of the administration is to provide five hundred millions for the railroads which owe the government about eight hundred millions. The President having urged this in a special appeal, but urged the giving of not a dollar bonus to the soldiers, whom we promised to deal with liberally, and should repay them for the supreme sacrifice which they made. While conditions of the country may not be such that financial conditions may not be favorable for such legislation, yet Congress appropriated almost a round billion dollars to the army and navy, and with a lavish hand increased salaries and created new offices for party holders at unprecedentedly high salaries, but not a dollar to meet the demands for a bonus by the most deserving and meritorious of all the requests made for large appropriations.

The only relief bill enacted so far is the Agricultural bill to finance surplus crops but its good effects are nullified by the so-called Emergency Tariff bill, which was enacted in May limited to six months, and recently extended to February 1st next year. Among other things it prevents European users of American surplus products from paying for them in European products. This bill was followed by falling prices of agricultural products.

plus crops but its good effects are nullified by the so-called Emergency Tariff bill, which was enacted in May limited to six months, and recently extended to February 1st next year. Among other things it prevents European users of American surplus products from paying for them in European products. This bill was followed by falling prices of agricultural products.

A Hybrid Peace Resolution

Another thing this administration did was to enact a hybrid peace resolution, which was so utterly valueless that the President after urging its passage, ignored it by failing to issue a proclamation thereof, but secretly negotiated a peace treaty with Germany.

Prices of Farm Products Lowest

I dropped into the Senate Chamber the day before the House extended the Emergency Tariff Act, October 18, and heard some statements made by Republican members of Congress, which is worth stating here for the attention especially of those of my constituents who believe I should have voted for the Republican Emergency Tariff bill, which became law May 27, 1921, as a panacea. Mr. Fordney and Mr. Longworth, in the House debates, pictured in glowing terms the prosperity that would follow its enactment.

I give here what was said as copied by me from the Congressional Record the next morning.

Senator McKinley, Republican, representing the great agricultural state of Illinois, said on the floor of the Senate on October 17, 1921:

Corn Not Bringing Enough to Pay Freight of Shipment

"I was in Illinois ten days ago and found that the price of new corn to the farmers was 28 cents, and might go to 25 cents, although the corn cost 58 cents to raise. I myself think that 2 cents or 3 cents or 5 cents of the price reduction has resulted from the so-called 'farmer legislation' (Emergency Tariff Act) we passed last summer, but the price of the crop is fixed by the surplus we have to sell. In normal times Europe bought our surplus. Today Europe is underfed and needs our grain, but Europe has neither credit nor money, so they starve while we burn our corn for fuel."

"As to the price in Iowa I have a report from a man in the town where I live who owns 600 acres of land in Iowa, who states that it would not pay him to husk and ship his corn."

Only Five Cents a Bushel to Pay For Producing a Bushel

Senator Kenyon, a Senator from another great agricultural state, Iowa, whom this administration recently desired to remove from the legislative halls by appointing him to a Federal judgeship for life, where his activities would not be so embarrassing to the party of great moral ideas, whose legislation is first, last and all the time, not in the interest of the common man, but for big interests, said in a speech to the Senate:

"I have a letter here from a farmer in my state in which he says: 'Bids for the 1921 crop of corn have just been made public. It is 18 cents a bushel at the local elevator. The above has cast additional gloom over the Middle West.'"

"Out of 18 cents a bushel husking costs 4 cents a bushel, shelling 3 cents, delivery 5 cents, leaving about 5 cents a bushel for producing a bushel of corn. It costs the farmers in the Middle West from 50 to 60 cents a bushel to produce it."

Another Senator Told of the Price of Oats at 9 to 11 Cents a Bushel and Wheat Correspondingly Low.

The complete answer to those who criticize me for my vote on the Emergency Tariff, which was urged by its proponents as a relief for present ills, but in reality has been ruinous not only to the farmers but to the business interests, can be found in the daily quotations of the price of farm products.

New Mexico Failed Expectations

In the recent election of a successor to Senator Fall, now a member of the President's Cabinet, Senator Burnell (Rep.) was 5,506, one half the majority for Harding in New Mexico last year. (Continued on page five.)

"HOME TOWN PAPER WEEK"

TO THE PATRONS OF THE COURIER: November 7th to 12th has been set aside as "Home Town Paper Week." One of the ideas of this is to increase the subscription list of your town paper in order to promote greater interest in the local community and to let the people who have moved into distant communities and states know what the home folks are doing. Our subscribers can be of great benefit to us if they will send us on the following blank the name of one person who has moved away from Randolph county, to whom we may send a sample copy of The Courier:

Name

Postoffice

State

Sent in by

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Prominent Men Endorse the Movement

October 27, 1921.

When Julian District was consolidated with Liberty school, and a truck was placed here for the transportation of the children, many people thought that it would not work satisfactorily. They said the roads were not sufficient to run a truck over, and that the children would have to stand in the rain and wait for it, and that the danger of the truck turning over and injuring and possibly killing some of the children. People had all sorts of fear about it. But since having used the truck for transportation of the children for two years, I wish to state that the people of Julian District are highly pleased with it, and all the criticism and fears of transporting children have passed away, and it is working entirely satisfactory. Julian school was a one-teacher school, and seven grades were being taught by one teacher, and the school was only six months long and now with transportation facilities we are getting eight months school, and 11 grades. I wish to commend and endorse the consolidation of schools by transportation.

G. L. WHITAKER,
 School Committeeman, Julian.

October 27, 1921.

I wish to state that the transportation of children by truck in Wheatmore District has proved to be an entire success and every patron in the district is pleased with it, and will not go back to the one teacher school, if there is any way to prevent it. The truck is safe, comfortable, and carries the children to and from school quicker than they can walk when they were going to the one teacher school. I wish to state further that consolidation by transportation is the only way to operate a school, and I hope to see the day when every district in the county will be consolidated into central high schools.

T. J. FINCH,
 Ex-Sheriff Randolph County.

Re Local Tax Petition, Providence Township:

It has been called to our attention that through error it has been published that the rate asked for is (75c) seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, whereas only (25c) twenty-five cents levy has been petitioned for.

If the election carries for the local tax the rate will not exceed twenty-five cents on \$100.

(Continued on page five.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE IN ASHEBORO NOVEMBER 10-11

Sunday school workers of Asheboro township will have rare privilege of having two Sunday school specialists to help in the four session institute on November 10 and 11, at the Asheboro M. E. Church, South. The opening session will be Thursday night, November 10, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. D. W. Sims, general superintendent, and Miss Flora Davis, assistant superintendent of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, will be the principal speakers. Both these workers were in the Randolph County Sunday School Convention held at Liberty a few weeks ago, and request was made at that time for their services in a meeting in Asheboro during the fall. Mr. D. W. Sims is recognized as one of the leading Sunday School workers in the South. He not only knows the organized Sunday School work but also the work of the local school, having been for a number of years, teacher and then superintendent in a large Sunday School in Richmond, Va. His addresses which are very practical are also said to be very humorous and delivered in an unique way. Miss Flora Davis, assistant superintendent, has had long experience in the Sunday School work and her addresses are said to be very helpful.

The Sunday School workers of Asheboro are urging that the workers of the township attend as many sessions as possible. Mr. L. P. Ross, vice president of the County Sunday School Association, and Mr. F. M. Wright, superintendent of the adult division of the County Sunday School Association, are assisting the township officers, Mr. J. M. Trogdon, president, and Miss Rilla Spoon, secretary, in getting the meeting well advertised. Other officers of the Randolph County Sunday School Association of which the Asheboro Township is an integral part, are president, W. L. Ward, Worthville; secretary, Miss Dora Redding; superintendent children's division, Mrs. A. O. Adams; superintendent young people's division, Mrs. D. S. Coltrane, and superintendent administrative division, Mr. Hugh Parks.

The program for the four sessions is as follows:
 First session, Thursday afternoon, November 10:
 3:00—Devotional led by Rev. A. C. Gibbs, pastor Asheboro Methodist Church.
 3:10—Lesson Preparation by Mr. D. W. Sims.
 3:40—Record of Attendance.
 3:45—Story Telling, by Miss Flora Davis.
 4:15—Problem Solving Period.
 4:30—Adjourn.
 (Continued on page five.)

Armistice Day Program

- Processional—Battle Hymn of the Republic.
- America
- Invocation
- Greetings from State Supt.
- Our Dead Overseas
- In Flanders Fields
- America's Answer
- North Carolina's Record in the World War—
- The Old North State
- Welfare Work at Home and Abroad—
- The Story of "The President Lincoln"—
- The Long, Long Trail
- Blue Stars and Gold Stars
- Our Dead
- Marseillaise
- Address
- Music
- The American Flag—
- The Star Spangled Banner
- Benediction

GOOD SCHOOLS

Dr. Poe Tells How to Get Them Without Parents or Children Leaving Their Home

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, in a June issue of his paper wrote a "Success Talk For Parents," from which we copy the following on consolidating schools:

I do not need to remind you that, no matter what other seeming success you may achieve, your life will not be truly successful unless the boys and girls you leave behind you become men and women of character and trained intelligence.

It is better to give a child a good education and good moral training than to leave him any amount of property—and in fact, if you leave property to children who are without education and character, the property will do them little good, or the world either.

Don't Stop Children at the Educational "Crawling Stage."

The first thing I believe we need to remember about an education is that it is something more than just teaching a child to read and write a little. Teaching a child just to read and write, simple words is like teaching him to crawl. If he never learns to do anything more than crawl, he will miss most of life's pleasures. Before he can really enjoy life he must learn to walk and run and work powerful muscles, pulsing blood, and eager nerves. And an effective education must carry one far beyond the mere ability to read and write a little—just as far beyond it as vigorous manhood is beyond the crawling stage of the infant. As Henry D. Thoreau said a long time ago:

"I confess I do not make any broad distinction between the illiterateness of my townsmen who cannot read at all and the illiterateness of him who has learned to read only what is for children and feeble intellects."

GRADE	Number of Pupils in Each Grade			1919-1920
	1919-1920	1916-1917	1917-1918	
First Grade	19	17	20	20
Second Grade	1	6	2	7
Third Grade	4	5	1	7
Fourth Grade	7	0	4	2
Fifth Grade	0	2	3	3
Sixth Grade	4	0	1	2
Seventh Grade	7	6	4	0
Eighth Grade	0	3	0	0

Notice what a large proportion of the pupils are found year after year in the first three grades and how small a proportion even get within sight of high school grades.

Five Facts That Cannot Be Disputed

- Let us face the facts as they are: (1) There is no hope for us to give the farm boys and girls of the South really effective education unless they have high school advantages.
- There is no hope of giving our boys and girls high school advantages in one-teacher and two-teacher schools.
- While we must have several teachers in any school in order really to inspire and educate boys and girls, one little district by itself cannot afford to employ several teachers.
- Consequently, the only way to insure really effective education for the boys and girls of the farm is through consolidation of districts.
- Finally, while ten or twenty years ago such consolidation was practical to only a limited extent, (because children could not walk far and horses and mules could not travel far before school opened), the coming of the automobile and "school truck" has brought a veritable revolution in this respect. It is probably not too much to say that with the automobile and school truck we can now give the farm boys and girls such educational opportunities as they would not otherwise have had for 50 years to come.

One-Teacher Schools Hinder Progress of Both Children and Community

There is one more fact of great importance that needs to be stressed in this connection. This is the fact that the one-teacher school or two-teacher school not only holds back the progress of the children but also the progress of the community.

Men and women as a rule are accustomed to limit their active acquaintance and their local interests to the area of the school and church district in which they live. This to them is "the neighborhood." Now in a little school district which employs only one or two teachers, the neighborhood is not large enough to support many of the agencies of community life. There are not enough people living in the district to support farmers' and farm women's organizations, young people's clubs, musical features, library, lectures, recreation, etc.

Even if a teacher in a one or two-teacher school is persuaded to teach high school subjects to three or four boys and girls, the classes are so small that there is little interest in the work. The teaching seems "dead" to the pupils as compared with the

One-Teacher or Two-Teacher Schools Always Inefficient

Now to provide a really effective education for our boys and girls, we must have a school with high school features. Some people who have attended one-teacher schools have exaggerated to say that they achieved an education in spite of the one-teacher school rather than because of it.

You can take pencil and paper and figure the time required for recitations in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, etc., for four or five grades, together with some geography, history, grammar, etc., and you will see that even with three or four grades a teacher is "over-crowded." She can only "hurry through the motions" of teaching. She cannot give the individual pupil the personal help, attention, encouragement, or correction that he needs. All she can do is "hear lessons without having time to make the lessons interesting, to inspire ambition, stimulate the backward, or help mold character. The best thing that can be said of a child in such a school is that he has been "exposed" to an education—and in most cases the exposure is so slight that there is no danger of "catching" the malady.

A teacher who is trying to handle five or six grades in one school simply cannot teach high school subjects. As a matter of fact, in the average one-teacher school most of the children are practically stalled in the first three or four grades, and never even get prepared for high school subjects. On this point it may be well to give again the figures I obtained last year showing the enrollment by grades in a one-teacher school with a sight of my farm. Here are the figures:

Would You Like to Have a Neighborhood Like This?

All over the South now one can find men and women saying:

"Well, our neighborhood used to be only half alive while we struggled along with a one-teacher school. And we were mighty, mighty slow to become convinced that consolidation was a wise thing for us. But finally we took the plunge."

"Now the neighborhood is a wholly different sort of place. Nobody has to leave the community to educate his children, or have them leave in order to be educated. They can be prepared for college right at home."

"But what we didn't expect in this change has helped the old folks almost as much as the young ones. Parents as well as children now go to the consolidated school for lectures, addresses, plays, musical features, moving pictures, ball games, picnics, agricultural demonstrations, meetings of the farmers' clubs and farm women's clubs; and whenever there is any need for bettering the roads, schools, health, country life, etc., it is easy to get something started. In fact, the principal of the consolidated school is a sort of community-leader to help along all these things; and the agricultural teacher and home economics teacher not only give the children new interest in these subjects but are right on the spot to help farmers and farmers' wives with every sort of problem that comes up."

"In a one-teacher school district we could never get enough people together to make a success of any meeting, movement or organization. We either didn't have them at all or they just dragged along. Now these meetings and movements have life and 'snap' and go in them, and all of us enjoy life more."

"And what is equally important, we have learned to know and enjoy so many more people just as a result of meeting them at the schoolhouse. Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also, and all of us learn to love the place where our boys and girls attend school. It becomes a sort of 'community home,' bringing us all into a larger and richer fellowship and comradeship as a result."

Which of these two neighborhoods is yours like—the one "before taking" or "after taking"? "Eventually—Why Not Now?" asks a well known advertisement. Eventually you are going to have a good school. Why not now?