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## SENATOR OSCAR UNDERWOOD DISCUSSES PROPOSED TARIFF

Senator Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, when a member of the house of representatives built up a reputation as an authority on the tariff. He was chairman of the ways and means committee and his name was affixed to the tariff law, which was known as the Simmons-Underwood tariff bill. Under this law, the country enjoyed the greatest prosperity ever known since the Walker tariff.

Senator Underwood has written for the New York Times, a great metropolitan newspaper, a long article on the proposed tariff, a law now before the senate. Following are some of the most pertinent paragraphs: "I have always opposed in principle the theory of protection, and have leaned strongly to the idea that customs taxation should be levied primarily in the interest of revenue for the government, and that all rates of taxation should be so adjusted as to allow a reasonable inflow of goods from abroad in order that the custom house might have an opportunity to take its toll as they passed through and some degree of competition might be established. I have never contended that, in the interest of a revenue tariff, it is necessary to bring about destructive competition, but a tariff that fixes the rates of taxation so high as to practically prohibit foreign goods from entering the American market at all has been abhorrent to my ideas of the proper use of the taxing power of the congress of the United States.

**Outstrips All Other Bills.** "There are some few low rates in the pending bill. There are some articles on the free list. But, taking it all in all, it is undoubtedly the most prohibitive tariff bill that has ever been proposed in the American congress, and the rates of taxation are higher and less defensible than any that have ever been presented to you in the past. It looks as if those charged with the responsibility of writing the bill have accepted unqualifiedly the rates proposed by the special interests desiring protection and have not given consideration to the resultant effect on the general business of the country or the burdens that must be borne by the consumers of America. Should the bill become a law, the American people will find this out in time, but it will be after they have paid the price of the experiment.

"The Democratic party is often charged with being a free trade party. So far as I know from the beginning the Democratic party has never abandoned the system of raising taxes at the custom house. There are free traders in the Democratic party and I have known of some in the Republican party. As I understand it, the position of the Democratic party is that taxes levied at the custom house should be for revenue purposes only, that the custom house is a place where revenue may be obtained to run the government, and that it provides a convenient way of raising a certain amount of revenue; that if a revenue tax be levied at the custom house in such a way that it does not unduly stifle competition from abroad, and the person who pays it really pays it to the government, it is a reasonable way to raise revenue. But when a tax is levied so high that very few imports come in—and if imports do not pass through the custom house they leave no taxes behind them—the result is merely that of raising the price which goes into the pockets of the home producer.

"The effect of protective tariff laws, as distinguished from tariffs for revenue only, has been to tax the great mass of the American people and to increase the profits of a few. I often hear socialism and communism condemned. I do not believe in either, but it is discrimination on the part of the government against the masses of the people for the benefit of the few that sows the seed from which grows the tree of discontent, and discontent when brought about by unjust laws reflects on the whole system of government. I believe that the great powers of the government are intended to be used only for the benefit of all the people, not for the promotion of special interests, and I care not whether those special interests come out of the fields of agriculture or arise from the smokestacks of a steel mill.

**Where the Farmer Comes Out.** "In my opinion, if it were not for the support given this bill by senators who represent agricultural constituencies it would be impossible to pass it through the senate. The argument is advanced that since taxes are to be levied on manufactured products, taxes should also be levied on agricultural products, and that if the people are to be penalized for the benefit of the manufacturer they should likewise be penalized for the benefit of the farmer. Where the fallacy of this argument comes in is that under the guise of doing something to help the farmer in some particular item, their support is asked for a bill that as a whole means that for every dollar the farmers may derive from the bill they will pay \$100 in taxes for the benefit of somebody else. In other words, for every 1 per cent of protection they are given they pay 99 per cent of protection for the benefit of other people. I do not think there is any question about that.

## EDGAR BROWN SHOT BY A MOORE COUNTY BLOCKADER SATURDAY

Mr. Edgar Brown, of Hemp, is a patient at Memorial hospital, suffering from serious shot wounds inflicted by one or more of a notorious gang of blockaders in Moore county last Saturday night. Mr. Brown was for a number of years a revenue officer and had the reputation of being one of the most fearless and courageous men in the department. Since his retirement he has been at his home at Hemp, but has on numerous occasions assisted the Moore county officials in bringing offenders of the law into custody.

Mr. Brown was deputized Saturday at noon and together with Deputies John Brown, Millard Williams and Billy Moore, late in the afternoon went into the Howard Mill section, four miles from Hemp, arriving there about dark. They discovered the still in full blast, the cracking of the fire attracting their attention, whereupon they concealed themselves. Soon after they also discovered a man across the hill, seated with a gun, presumably watching. The other deputies wanted to shoot, but Mr. Brown urged capturing him more quietly, whereupon he started toward him, commanding him to halt. The man opened fire, shooting twice missing his mark but Mr. Brown shot and the man fell but has not been found. In the meantime two men were discovered in the rear and they began firing on Mr. Brown, the result of which is that twenty-nine shot pierced his body. His companions immediately began trying to carry Brown out not heeding his appeal to capture the men and still and look after him later. Upon arrival at his home physicians attended Mr. Brown Saturday night and Sunday but decided best for him to be brought to Asheboro to the hospital where he underwent an operation, having 29 shots removed.

A posse of men from Moore county returned to the still captured it and two men Wilson and Branson, the latter of whom was shot four times and is now in a hospital. Branson is one of the notorious blockaders, whom Glenn Young, national prohibition agent and one of the best officers in the county failed to catch and who made his escape by swimming a creek. Wilson is in Moore county jail.

schedule K in the Payne-Murphy bill, but having a number in the bill that is now before the senate. If the tax proposed in the bill is levied the farmer will have to pay the tax the same as does the man who lives in the city, the man who works in the store, the machine shop, the foundry or in an office. If the analysis be worked out it will be demonstrated that the tax of 35 per cent on scoured wool will cost the public nearly \$200,000,000, of which those engaged in the growing of wool will receive something like \$72,000,000, against which the farmers as a whole will pay about \$99,000,000, the rest of the people will pay in proportion, while the government will receive as its share of this enormous tax less than \$20,000,000. Yet, it is contended that this duty on wool will help the American farmers. I admit it will help the men whose business is raising sheep, but the other farmers of the country, those who do not grow wool but raise wheat and corn and cotton, will pay the bill—that is a most substantial part of it—and for every wool grower there are a thousand farmers who do not raise sheep. I do not have in mind the little farmer who raises cotton or wheat or has a few sheep on the side, but the men whose business is growing sheep and who are only a few in number when compared with the great mass of farmers who will pay so large a proportion of the tax proposed in the pending measure.

"So we find some of the proponents of the pending measure maintaining that its enactment will greatly relieve the agricultural situation in this country, because it raises the tax on their products at the custom house. Personally I have never believed that such a tax would prove of any benefit to the American farmer. We are told how the bill is going to help the farmer, by an increased tax on wheat, by increasing the tax on certain kinds of cotton, neither of which will ever be of any benefit to the farmer or put one dollar in his pocket. This talk may sound like music to the farmer, but does the farmer realize that there are also in the bill paragraphs taxing the necessities of life, necessities that are vital to the farmer, the necessities by which agriculture lives?

"When the present law was written not only were all kinds of fertilizers which are imported into the United States and are valuable in the development of agriculture, placed on the free list, but binding twice for the man who raises wheat in the west and ties and bagging for the farmer whose basic crop is cotton were likewise placed on the free list. Under this bill they propose to put these things back on the tax list, and there is no evidence that either of these industries has suffered from outside competition under existing law. Some of the fertilizers coming into this market and many of the commodities from which fertilizers are made also will be taxed, under the proposed law. I am confident that the farmer will not be long finding out these things. The items I have cited are simply il-

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSTMASTER AT ASHEBORO JULY 18

At the request of the postmaster general, the United States civil service commission announces an open competitive examination from which it is expected to fill a vacancy in the position of postmaster at Asheboro. The commission announces that this is not an examination under the civil service act and rules, but is held under an executive order issued May 10, 1921, revised July 27, 1921.

The date of vacancy in the postoffice in Asheboro is September 5, 1922, according to announcement by the civil service commission. The salary of the postmaster is \$2,400. The examination will be held July 18, 1922. Candidates will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Education and training, 20; business experience and fitness, 80.

Candidates for second-class postmaster must show that for at least three years they have been engaged in occupations in which they have demonstrated ability to conduct the affairs of a business to the extent of a postmaster of the postoffice for which they are candidates.

It must also appear in all cases that the candidates have demonstrated their ability to meet and deal with the public satisfactorily. Application blanks Form 2241, may be secured from the postoffice here or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

## ADVOCATES PAYMENT OF BONUS IN CASH

A proposal to pay the soldiers' bonus in cash, the financing to be done by means of special taxes on banks and through use of the interest on the foreign indebtedness has been advanced in the senate by Senator Ladd, Republican, North Dakota.

Under Senator Ladd's amendment, the treasury would issue legal tender notes to the extent of \$2,500,000,000 or less which would be paid over to the veterans. The notes would be retired over a period of 25 years, in equal annual installments.

To help make these payments all banks, banking institutions, trust companies and banking partnerships incorporated for an excess of \$100,000 would be taxed to the extent of 50 per cent of their profits in excess of 12 per cent and all other amounts paid in taxes. Similar funds from this source prove inadequate to meet the note retirements, interest on the foreign indebtedness would be used, and should both these sources prove insufficient the balance would be paid out of the treasury.

## EX-PRESIDENT WILSON ENJOYING BETTER HEALTH

The many friends of ex-President Wilson in the state will be pleased to learn of a bulletin that was issued to the daily papers Sunday concerning the state of his health. In spite of contrary rumors, the former president shows remarkable vitality and keen mental action, it is said. His condition is described as almost normal for a man of sixty-six years in spite of the fact that he is likely to sustain another attack of partial paralysis similar to the one he suffered three years ago at almost any time. His physician further stated that he may live on quietly as he does for ten years to come without a return of his trouble. The fact that he is in better condition today than he was a year ago is encouraging to his friends and admirers who feel a keen interest in his health and welfare.

## ASHEBORO FURNITURE CO. WILL OPEN SHOW ROOM

Mr. John Pressnell of the Asheboro Furniture Company will within the near future open a show room on the first floor of their building. There will be all kinds of furniture from which selections may be made. This will be a great addition to the business, and will prove a great benefit to the persons in Randolph county. Asheboro has been improving along many lines and the announcement of the opening of a furniture show room is an added one.

## SANFORD EDITOR TO ENTER MATRIMONIAL BLISS

Friends of the contracting parties are interested in the following announcement:

Mrs. Annie M. Ross requests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter Hattie Edwards to

Mr. Donald Lawrence St. Clair on Thursday afternoon, the twenty-ninth of June at half after twelve o'clock Four hundred and three Carthage Street Sanford, North Carolina.

The bride is a highly educated and cultured young woman. The groom is a splendid young man and ranks as one of the foremost editors of the state.

Invitations, which concern the welfare of agriculture can be found all through the bill.

## CONFEDERATE VETERANS HOLD ANNUAL REUNION IN RICHMOND

Several Veterans From Randolph County Are in Attendance on This Occasion.

Richmond is in gala attire for the grey-clad soldiers who followed Lee and Jackson. The meeting opened Tuesday morning with General Julian C. Carr, of Durham, commander-in-chief, presiding. The historic city is honoring the guests and housing them in mansions of the rich and cottages of the poor alike. Every section of the south is represented.

Randolph county has sent the following who are holding up the banner and who are assuring their friends of other states the greatness of the Tar Heel state:

- A. C. Rush, Asheboro route 3.
- Jesse T. Shaw, New Hope.
- J. A. Ellis, Asheboro route 3.
- Murphy Burris, Ramseur.
- L. O. Sugg, Erect.
- W. S. Lineberry, Millboro.
- H. C. Causey, Liberty.
- D. A. Highfill, Liberty.
- H. K. Trogdon, Liberty.
- M. J. Hughes, Randleman.
- W. A. Bean, Randleman route 2.
- J. W. Howell, Randleman.
- Alpheus Upton, Seagrave.
- Wright Davis, Seagrave.

The veterans are apparently in fine shape and full of enthusiasm. General Carr when some one spoke of this probably being the last Confederate reunion assured the speaker that as long as there were two veterans there would hold annual meetings. Such a spirit as this is found throughout the army of splendid men who are gathered around Richmond. The Courier will have a full account of the meeting next week.

Louisiana has extended an invitation to the United Confederate veterans to hold their next reunion at New Orleans.

## Confederate Reunion.

Get my knapsack, Mary,  
And my uniform of gray,  
Get my battered helmet, Mary,  
For I'll need them all today.  
Get my canteen and my leggings,  
Reach me down my rusty gun,  
For I'm goin' out paradin'  
With the boys of '61.

Never mind them blood-stains, Mary,  
Never mind that ragged hole,  
It was left there by a bullet  
That was seeking for my soul.  
Brush away those cobwebs, Mary,  
Get my bonny flag of blue,  
For I'm goin' out paradin'  
With the boys of '62.

These old clothes don't fit me, Mary,  
Like they did when I was young,  
Don't you remember how neatly  
To my manly form they clung?  
Never mind that sleeve that's empty,  
Let it dangle loose and free,  
For I'm goin' out paradin'  
With the boys of '63.

Pull that sword belt tighter, Mary,  
Fix that strap beneath my chin,  
I've grown old and threadbare, Mary,  
Like my uniform, and thin,  
But I reckon I'll pass muster  
As I did in days of yore,  
For I'm goin' out paradin'  
With the boys of '64.

Now I'm ready, Mary, kiss me,  
Kiss your old sweetheart good-bye,  
Brush away those wayward tearsdrops,  
Lord! I didn't think you'd cry.  
I'm not goin' forth to battle sakes  
alive,  
I'm just goin' out paradin'  
With the boys of '65.

Soon we'll all be paradin', Mary,  
In that land beyond the stars,  
On that bright celestial shore  
With the good old stars and bars.  
But before we go, Mary,  
We'll meet the boys once more,  
And practice for paradise  
On that bright and shining shore.

## JUDGE LONG TELLS HOW TO PROTECT STATE BANKS

In his charge to the grand jury Monday in Greensboro, where he opened a term of Guilford superior court, Judge B. F. Long, of Statesville, reviewed the banking laws of North Carolina, and stressed the importance of placing safeguards around the banks.

The judge said in his charge that he was not a member of the legislature and had no right to make the laws but that he could prescribe a method whereby bank failures might be stopped in North Carolina.

Judge Long pointed out that at present any officer of the bank before he can borrow money from the institution must first obtain the approval of the board of directors. The judge thought it would be a splendid idea to make it necessary for the directors not only to give their approval, but to indorse the note of the officer before the loan is made.

## Health Officer for Montgomery.

Dr. C. Daligay was last week appointed county health officer by the Montgomery county board of health. Dr. Daligay is to all the place created by Dr. A. C. Boyles last week. It is with high commendations and words of praise that Dr. Daligay begins his duties.

## MR. WALTER S. ANDERSON, OF LEXINGTON DIED IN ASHEVILLE SUNDAY

The news of the death of Walter S. Anderson, of Davidson county, was received with regret by his many friends in this county, he having been located in Asheville for several years as clerk in the office of the U. S. Attorney. For several months Mr. Anderson has been in a sanatorium in Asheville, and it was here that he died Sunday afternoon. The remains were brought to his home at Lexington and the funeral and burial services held at Southmont Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Anderson was 38 years old. He was the son of Dr. Abel Anderson and the late Mrs. Anderson, of Denton, where he grew to young manhood. He attended high school and Wake Forest College. He was then nominated by the Democratic party for register of deeds in 1912 and was elected. He was again nominated in 1914 and again carried the county. It was then that he came to Asheville in the District Attorney's office, gaining many staunch friends during his stay.

Following this Mr. Anderson was for a time a member of the board of exemption for Davidson county during a portion of the war period. Since that time he had traveled as representative of a hardware house, later being a salesman for the Newport Culvert Company, with which company he was engaged when he entered a hospital last November for an operation for appendicitis. Following this he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital but was unable to gain strength, so in February he returned to High Point for treatment. There it was found that he was afflicted with tuberculosis.

The deceased was married to Miss Lillian Harris, of Davidson county, who survives with two daughters, Mary Ellen and Frances Hayden. The father Dr. Abel Anderson, three brothers and four sisters, also survive. These are Ross L. Anderson, of Snider, Thomas Anderson, of Richmond, and Charles Anderson, of Denton; Mrs. A. L. Plummer and Mrs. Wade Hill, of Denton, Mrs. J. W. Lassiter, of Wagram, and Mrs. F. F. Lopp, of this city. One sister, Mrs. J. O. Garner, of Denton, died about a year ago and a brother died while small.

## MR. O. D. PALMER, AGED LEE COUNTY CITIZEN, DEAD

Mr. O. D. Palmer an aged and prominent citizen of Lee county died at his home near Gulf last week. He has had cancer for a number of years and suffered intensely.

The funeral was conducted at the home after which burial followed in the family burial ground in the old homestead. Mr. Palmer was a large land owner and a prominent farmer.

Surviving him are his wife, who was Miss Mattie Farrar before her marriage; one brother, R. C. Palmer, of Liberty; two sisters, Mrs. Helen Foust, of Durham; two sons, Jude, an attorney of Winston and Augustus, of Mt. Gilead; five daughters, Mrs. H. A. Cooper, of Carbondon; Mrs. George H. Brown, of Pinetown, W. Va.; Mrs. C. N. Hutchings, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. H. C. Powell, of Greensboro and Miss Phoebe Palmer.

## DOCTORS ATTEND CLINIC AND LECTURES IN ASHEBORO

Much interest is being manifested among the doctors of Randolph county in the post graduate clinic and lectures which began in Asheboro Monday afternoon. The course is in charge of Dr. Adams of Harvard and will continue for twelve weeks with a lecture each Monday. The course will be given at Memorial hospital and bids fair to be of inestimable value to the doctors of the county who are taking it. This is a great advantage for doctors who wish to study modern methods and keep up with the latest innovations in the medical world to be able to take this course in their home county while they keep up their practice at the same time. The course comes under the work of the Extension Bureau of the University.

## ALABAMA SENATOR WOULD HAVE CONGRESS ACT NOW

Senator Oscar Underwood, during a discussion in the senate last week, urged a fixed policy for the development of Muscle Shoals at this session of congress.

Senator Underwood said there would be an opportunity for the senate to act on the Muscle Shoals matter during the period intervening in the passage of the tariff bill, adding that the government invited Mr. Ford to make his proposal and the Detroit man and the country were entitled to know what disposition congress would make of it.

## Spencer-Walker.

On Sunday, June 18, Mr. Luther Spencer and Mrs. Cornelia Walker, of Sophia, were married. Miss Walker is the accomplished daughter of Mr. David Walker. Mr. Spencer is an industrious young man. S. E. Henley, justice of the peace, officiated.

## REPUBLICAN RAID OF \$75,000,000 ON TREASURY FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

(By David F. St. Clair.)

Washington, June 20.—No government of the United States in recent years was ever dominated by more cross purposes than now prevail in Washington. The climax of this confusion has been reached in the introduction in the House of the ship subsidy bill, one of the most vicious measures ever conceived by the representatives of a free people.

When Harding entered on to the duties of his exalted office, he said, "let Congress hoe its own row and I will hoe mine." For the first year of his administration, Congress took the lead and ran wild. Nobody on Capitol Hill paid any serious attention to the man in the White House but during these months there was the U. S. Shipping Board under the direction of Chairman Lasker spending millions of the people's money in flooding the country with propaganda in favor of this Ship Subsidy Bill, which if it ever becomes a law will take \$75,000,000 annually from the public treasury and give nothing but graft, speculation, bribery and favoritism in return. But the flood of propaganda did not cause the people to bring pressure upon Congress, so the representatives of the private ship owners who are after this \$75,000,000 went to the President and said:

"We demand that you take action. If there is no whip in the White House, go buy one to use on this Congress."

The next day the President told the leaders of his party in Congress that the ship subsidy bill must be passed at this session. If not he would call an extra session. In making his threat he cracked his new whip to let the boys hear the sharp, violent cut into the air of the red lash.

The whip looks cruel and relentless but the atmosphere around Capitol Hill lurks with intimations and hints that there is balm in Gilead in the form of a congressional slush fund raised by some of the private ship owners. The private ship owners were not ready to trust their fate entirely to this notice with a whip, at least so reports say.

They know that even a Republican house with over 130 majority might balk at passing the most corrupt bill ever inspired by predatory interests to raid the treasury. Notwithstanding this fact the bill would have got by with the president behind it with his whip and the ship owners behind it with "it will pay you," but lo and behold some Paul Pry prohibitionist discovered the wine list on one of the shipping board ships and everyone of the dyes in the house who had opened his mouth to swallow the bill has shied off with imprecations on Lasker and the shipping board gang.

From an economic business point of view there is not a shadow of excuse for this ship subsidy bill. In fact we are told that a ship subsidy instead of giving America a merchant marine will prevent it. What are the facts? The United States have spent \$3,500,000,000 in building a fleet of merchant ships that is now idle. These ships are to be sold to private owners for about \$200,000,000. On account of the present depression in business the private owners will secure these ships for about one-fourth of what they are really worth, and they will pay for them with bonds subscribed by the people. When business revives the owners will make anywhere from 50 to 500 per cent in operating these ships.

It has been shown that a ship under the American flag and operated on the same business basis as a ship under the British flag can compete with the latter. The American ship owner, therefore, needs no bounty or subsidy from the government in his business. He needs only to reorganize his business, put economy into it, squeeze the water out and go after trade in foreign countries, as the British and other maritime competitors do.

But if these private ship owners are granted the huge subsidy they are demanding they will not reorganize but build up a huge watered stock concern, exploit the public, continue to demand greater raids on the treasury to help keep the party in power that grants these subsidies. The ship subsidy will foster a corrupt, dominating, arrogant institution in the republic and once this institution gets its tentacles on the public purse strings, it will be well nigh impossible to get rid of it. It will become the republic's most dangerous enemy.

In line with the establishment of these subsidies and the granting of special privileges, is the expressed inclination of the Harding administration to curtail the right of the American people to govern themselves. Secretary of War Weeks has made a notable speech advocating the abolition of the primary as a means of improving the personnel of congress. The Lord knows congress needs to be improved but it can not be done by putting the primary into the discard.

Weeks no doubt had Harding's endorsement in making this speech. Harding never would have been president had the primary determined his fate and Weeks lost the senatorship of Massachusetts through the action of the primary. These reactionaries now have conceived a deep grudge against the primary because it has passed up such men as Beveridge, Finchet and Brookhart.