

THE COURIER
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 Wm. C. HAMMER, EDITOR
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 Asheboro, N. C., June 22, 1922

RANDOLPH COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET
 Clerk Superior Court:
 D. M. WEATHERLY
 Sheriff:
 A. CARL COX
 Register of Deeds:
 LEE KEARNS
 County Commissioners:
 JOE WEAVER
 H. S. EDWARDS
 L. M. CRANFORD
 County Coroner:
 DR. WAITE LAMBERT
 House of Representatives:
 I. C. MOSER
 Solicitor:
 ZEB. VANCE LONG

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET
 Member Congress, Seventh Congressional District:
 Wm C. HAMMER

The Moore County News has recently installed the latest model linotype machine. The Courier congratulates the News on being able to make this improvement.

Moore county is one of the most progressive counties in North Carolina. This is evidenced along many lines. It is also true along line of newspapers, having as it does, three papers: The *Finchurst Outlook*, The *Moore County News*, The *Sandhill Citizen*, and The *Vass Pilot*.

The citizens of Troy are to be congratulated upon the splendid progress which the town is making. In addition to streets and sidewalks, an excellent sewer system is being put in. The new bank building which is one of the handsomest structures in Piedmont Carolina, is nearing completion, as is the modern new hotel which is being erected by Mrs. J. R. Blair.

The peach industry is developing into one of the best industries of North Carolina. It is estimated that the crop this year will be double what the crop was last year, and it is believed that it will take 1,100 cars to ship the peaches. It is estimated that the total amount of money from the crop will be around \$150,000. The early peaches have been on the market for the past two weeks, but the peak will be reached about the 15th and 20th of July.

From time to time we have observed numerous things that would improve our town. One much needed thing is a good strong speed law, and enforced. It has only been a week since a car and a truck were seen racing through the main street of the town. There is no necessity for this, nor for the fact that people are permitted to drive cars intoxicated. Too many accidents are occurring nowadays and a large majority of them are unnecessary. For the good of the innocent traveling public laws should be enforced.

The Courier is endeavoring to get the news from every section of Randolph county, and we are asking our correspondents to furnish us with all kinds of news concerning progress and developments which they can obtain. It is the policy of this paper to give all the local news, but it is impossible for us to do this without the cooperation of our correspondents. We appreciate the news which is sent by them from time to time, and by their faithful cooperation we will be able to serve this county in a wholesome way. The value of a newspaper is inestimable in a community.

The Courier feels called upon to make suggestions which it feels will benefit the citizens. This time it is strenuously urging a fly campaign for sanitary reasons. There are more flies in Asheboro than in a long time and efforts should immediately be put forth to eliminate them. Every housewife should see that every fly breeding spot is thoroughly cleaned, and that no decayed fruits and vegetables should be left uncovered. Every hog pen and stable should be regularly cleaned and lime used freely.

Let each citizen join in this effort which means health and comfort to the entire community.

The *Morganton News Herald* on June 8, issued a most attractive illustrated edition in honor of the opening of the new hotel "The Caldwell." Miss Beatrice Cobb, the energetic and progressive editor, is probably more largely responsible for the splendid number than any other person in the county.

Governor Todd R. Caldwell, who was elected in 1872; the new hotel is a fine brick building, four stories high; views of the great Bridgewater development, the Broadoaks Sanatorium and Grace hospital, the new high school building and the leaders in the movement for the new hotel, are among the illustrations.

WAR ON THE FLY

In almost every paper in the state there has been a reference to the fact that there are countless flies this season. It seems that this is a "fly year", but why let it be? Even the children can be taught to use the swatter. Gutters can be cleaned out, old rubbish moved or burned and disinfectants used. Many homes have trouble keeping the flies out of the house when the screen is opened. An excellent plan that prevents this is to dip an old broom in kerosene oil, and sweep the screen on the outside. It will be seen that as long as the odor of the kerosene lasts the flies will not congregate. Asheboro has always been an unusually healthy town, and has had few severe epidemics as compared with other places, but flies are germ agents and work overtime in the summer. It behooves every citizen of the town to do his bit and wage warfare on the fly.

THE NEW TARIFF INCREASING PRICES IN ADVANCE.

The tariff discussion in the Senate last week caused the finance committee to recede from some of the rates recommended, and the administration measure was vigorously attacked from both sides of the chamber.

The proposed duties on firearms, which were ultimately approved, led to a lengthy discussion of broad range. Senator King insisted that the new tariff measure was already being used as an excuse to advance prices in the United States, showing from reports of the great American Woolen Company that this company had made two advances in prices, and stated that these prices would be extended to other commodities, including boots, shoes and cotton. The Senator declared that had the bill contained fair rates based on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, it would have passed without undue delay. But this was not, in his opinion, the basis of the measure, and that it was designed primarily to enable producers to run up the prices and increase the cost of living to the consumer.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Republican, discussing the duties proposed on shotguns, stated that the purpose was to build a high tariff wall behind which manufacturers of guns could advance prices sufficiently to take care of their losses in invading the markets of the world and driving foreign producers out of business in their own countries; that this applied not only to shotguns, but also to sewing machines, paints, steel products and many other items included in the bill. Senator Simmons declared the speech of Senator Norris to be "an indictment of this bill and an indictment of the principle of protection as applied here." He added that he expected other "independent action" on the part of the Republican senators before the consideration of the tariff bill had ended. Attacking the bill generally, Senator Simmons charged that it carried a gratuity and subsidy in every line for the thirty or forty thousand trusts and monopolies in this country. In this view Senator Heflin, of Alabama, concurred.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, charged that the administration leaders were trying to beg the real issue by bringing in side issues, referring especially to the exception taken by Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, to addresses delivered by the British and Italian ambassadors.

Colonel Faison Promoted

Secretary of War, Weeks, recommended the promotion of Colonel Samuel L. Faison to the rank of Brigadier General last week. Colonel Faison commanded the Thirtieth Division as a Brigadier General during a considerable part of the training period commanded the Sixtieth Infantry Brigade (North Carolina troops) during the active operations of the Thirtieth Division in France. He again commanded the division on its return to this country after the war. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre by France.

Chinese First Made Paper.

Paper was first made by the Chinese. They knew the secret of its manufacture in the first century of our time—possibly earlier. From the Chinese, the Hindus, Persians and Arabs found out about paper, and these in turn passed on the knowledge to the Greeks, from whom the other European nations learned it. The first paper mills were set up in Spain by the Moors in 1150. In this year factories were established in Valencia and other parts of Spain.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

(Rhankatte Roaster.)

"Can you give me some sort of a idea of what they ate at the White House dinner when the big magnets got themselves invited?" was the question The Old Codger propounded as he stamped into the Roaster office yesterday.

The Old Codger was told that we supposed they had rale-rodde cross ties a la Jay Gould and steel biscuits a la Crarley Schwab, with liquid refreshments a la Volstead, though there mite be somethin' on the side tho' we doubted if they had anything stronger than Judge Gary was accustomed to drinking. The Old Codger was asked why he was so inquisitive as to whether he was a expectin' an invite.

"No, I ain't a expectin' no invite," he sed, "fer I ain't no magnet or plutocrat. The reason I may 'pear to be so curious air that I am a tryin' to work out in my read the doctrine of cause and effect."

The Old Codger was asked what he meant by cause and effect and whet relation they could possibly have with ralerode men and steel producers eatin' at the White House.

"That's what I am a ruminatin' about," said the Old Codger. "A few days ago the big ralerode men was axed to ete dinner at the White House. They hadn't hardly got through pickin' their teeth afore the same aforesaid ralerode magnets secured a reduction of a hundred and ten milyon dollars in the wages of the fellers who work on the ralerodes. But I observed that they wuzent a cent of reduction of the fat salary of the magnets or any ralerode man who gets over ten dollars a day. It all fell on the hard-working fellers whose pay wuzent so high. Now what I want to know air whet relation that dinner at the White House had to do with the cuttin' down of wages, and if it didn't have nothin' to do with it whet the magnets vrud invited to the White House fer?"

"Our answer to the Old Codger was, 'We give it up.' The Old Codger, pursuing what we observed he thought a logical train of thought, went on to say that a few days after the ralerode man was invited to ete at the White House with the big cost to the ralerode workers, that the steel men, Judge Gary and all, had also got a bid for a feed with Warren G. They, too, kum away lookin' mity pleezed. I kudent understand it ontell yesterday. When the R. F. D. man dropped my Nuisance Disturber I red on the very front page: 'STEEL MERGER COMPLETED' AND DAUGHTERY NOTIFIED."

"Now I ax you, wuz that cause an' effect? The article sed that the new combynation would issue \$132,000,000 of capital, though it didn't say how much cash had bin put in or how much rake-off there wuz to be fer the promoters of the combine."

The Old Codger paused. "I kain't understand why Daughtery air to be notified, unless they think they kin git a bigger rake-off with his O. K. on it. It air another boas-constructor like the swallowin' of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. There's only two things you may bank on."

Asked what they were, the Old Codger said, "The price of steel won't never kum down, but contrybutions to the Raypublin Campane Comitty will go up."

Harding's Plight.

Washington, June 21.—President Harding's plight resulting from the expose of Attorney General Daughtery recalls the famous toast to the ladies:

"We can't get along without them and we can't get along with them." From the viewpoint of orthodox party men, it is inconceivable that President Harding will request Mr. Daughtery to retire. It was Daughtery who made President Harding what he is today, and it is generally believed here that the President will stick to him regardless of consequences, through that mistaken sense of loyalty conspicuous in weak men and even in inexperienced men of greater strength of character.

On the other hand, to astute politicians as well as to the average citizen it is inconceivable that a President would retain as a member of his cabinet a person under such a variety of attacks as the present Attorney General and retain his own self respect or show a decent respect to public opinion. Many of the most important papers of the country, Republican and Independent, as well as Democratic, are demanding Attorney General Daughtery's resignation, and these are demands which apparently are giving the administration some concern, as witness the week end cruise of the *Mayflower*, on which the President had as his guests Attorney General Daughtery, Secretary of War Weeks, Senator Harry S. New, and the assistant Warlock of the administration, Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, the best advertising agent that ever occupied that position. It is understood that the Daughtery case was discussed, and the impression given out after the return to Washington is that the President will stand by Attorney General Daughtery.

If this impression is correct it is only another illustration of the close political and personal bond of friendship between the President and Mr. Daughtery. They have been life-long associates, as close as David and Jonathan, McKinley and Mark Hanna or the Spaniards, lacking the physical embraces. An Attorney General Daughtery is the dominating figure of the Harding administration. President Harding knew exactly what the effect of a man he was making the Attorney General was his personal secretary, and he had no personal secretary. The first paper mills were set up in Spain by the Moors in 1150. In this year factories were established in Valencia and other parts of Spain.

REPUBLICANS AFRAID TO INVESTIGATE THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

By WALLACE BASSFORD, (Special Correspondent.)

Washington, June 20.—Republican leadership in the house has degenerated to that point where it can hardly be described without the use of the word maudlin; from the days and dimensions of men like Reed and Cannon to the times and antics of Mondell and Campbell it is surely a far cry. Campbell's mystified maneuvers against the Woodruff-Johnson resolution calling for congressional investigation of Daughtery's laxity in prosecuting war graft are very suggestive of a muddled mind and a monumental cowardice. The logic dwelling in the average man's mind causes him to wonder what knowledge of guilt on the part of big Republicans may cause the leaders to refuse at all cost to permit the lifting of the veil which partly covers the doings of the department of justice.

It will be recalled that when the Republicans, with the aid of every interest that could not use President Wilson, carried the house in 1918, the first thing they did was to create the Graham Smelling Committee, whose purpose was to dig up enough Democratic venality in connection with war contracts to damn the party for forty years to come. That committee sat and labored through winter's snow and summer's sun and finally reported that the finger of suspicion pointed in the direction of one great corporation,—the Standard Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, who, shortly thereafter, was appointed by the president to take complete charge of the people's funds in his capacity as secretary of the treasury. The ardor which the Republicans showed in creating the Graham committee and in giving it plenteous funds and sweeping authority is sadly missing when it is now proposed to investigate one of the members of the Republican cabinet.

After the committee on rules had favorably voted the Woodruff-Johnson resolution out of the committee, pressure from some high sources must have been exerted upon Chairman Campbell to cause him to at first fail to report the resolution, and later to refuse to report it and finally to have the committee vote to rescind its action. It must be humiliating to Republicans in the country to read of such performances on the part of the men they elected to congress. When the matter came up in the house two Democrats signally distinguished themselves by the power, lucidity and ability of their utterances—Finis Garrett, of Tennessee, and Walton Moore, of Virginia. Their speeches pointed out clearly the merits of the controversy and held the Republicans up to a richly-merited ridicule. Mr. Garrett concluded with these words:

"Mr. Speaker, it is extremely painful to have to indulge in this sort of talk, but I wish it understood here and now that never at any time during the Democratic administration, or now, has there been an objection from any individual from the former president of the United States (down to every man who had any discretion in official activity, to an investigation. The gentleman from Kansas makes an assault upon the past administration. The committee that you would create, if the gentleman had stood by his vote, would investigate the past administration. It would add to the Graham investigation, if it could. The house organization is in the hands of the Republicans. The Republicans would not suffer any injustice by a committee that might be appointed, and the Democrats would be investigated and the Democratic administration would be investigated as well as the Republicans, and they are ready for it. (Applause on the Democratic side.)"

"I have here a letter from the former attorney general of the United States, a man who was assailed more viciously, probably, than any official in high life, except the president himself, by the Republicans, during the latter part of his administration. I can not read all of the letter because I have not the time. He knows this committee would investigate him and he invites the investigation. 'What does your attorney general say?'"

The letter of former Attorney General Palmer gives the facts as to all the big cases which were handled by him as Alien Property Custodian; referring to the Bosch Magneto case he said:

"The Bosch Magneto Company was German to the core. Before we entered the war its management violated our neutrality in the most infamous fashion. Its officers sought to conceal its true ownership behind a camouflage of German-American stockholders. They finally made sworn report, however, declaring all the stock to be enemy owned, and I thereupon took charge of the company. In the investigation as to its ownership Otto Heins, representing the German owners, declared its value to be \$5,500,000. Its stock was finally sold through my direction at an open public sale, after wide advertisement, for \$4,150,000 to the highest bidder, representing a syndicate of more than a hundred American bankers who organized a new corporation to make the business a 100 per cent American enterprise."

Congressman Walter Moore, in discussing Chairman Campbell's remarkable By-By, said in part:

"The chairman of the committee on the third of May voted for the resolution, and except for his voting it would not have been passed, and now we are to be charged with the crime of having passed the resolution. It is a disgraceful thing to do. The chairman of the committee on the third of May voted for the resolution, and except for his voting it would not have been passed, and now we are to be charged with the crime of having passed the resolution. It is a disgraceful thing to do. The chairman of the committee on the third of May voted for the resolution, and except for his voting it would not have been passed, and now we are to be charged with the crime of having passed the resolution. It is a disgraceful thing to do."

ACT QUICKLY

Do the right thing at the right time. Act quickly in time of danger. In time of kidney danger, Doan's Kidney Pills are most effective. Plenty of Asheboro evidence of their worth. Ask your neighbor. Mrs. A. H. Wright, Hoover Street, Asheboro says: "Last winter my kidneys got in a bad condition. My back just ached all during the day and I couldn't keep at my work I was in such misery. When I swept the floor I had sharp, quick catches in my kidneys. I was hardly ever free from headaches and bad spells of dizziness and my kidneys acted irregularly. Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention and I used them as directed. They soon put my kidneys in good order, the backaches left and I felt fine."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wright had. Foster-Milburn Co., M'rs., Buffalo, N. Y.

This week when J. E. Hargreaves stepped from the steamer Celtic he announced that he was through with ocean voyages, and was now willing for a younger man to take his place. Mr. Hargreaves has the distinction of having crossed the Atlantic 270 times. He is 79 years old.

Davidson Wants Hospital. Drs. J. T. Burrus and H. W. McCain, of the High Point hospital, with the county commissioners of Davidson county and the citizens of Lexington, are planning to erect a hospital in Lexington.

A customer in the store is worth a dozen on the sidewalk outside the store.

year, listening to and considering the charges against him, the chairman of the committee was instrumental in having the resolution passed by his committee and directed to be brought before the house.

"Now, I wish to say this—and I speak for myself, and I think I can speak for every member on this side of the house—that anyone who directly or indirectly charges that we favor an investigation, who favor it, among other reasons, because the sentiment of the country calls for an investigation, that we are endeavoring to prevent the prosecution and conviction of malefactors can receive but one answer. If any such assertion should be made with respect to me or any of the gentlemen who surround me upon this side it shall be answered in only one way, and that by a sharp, short word of three letters.

"When I have the time and strength, not as a partisan but as an American citizen and representative and as an American lawyer, I am going to discuss the record of the attorney general since he took office. If the opportunity is afforded me, I shall undertake to show that his conduct is unparalleled so far in the history of the department of justice, and that if there ever was an official anywhere who ought to court investigation, if innocent, and, if guilty, ought to be brought to the bar of the senate, it is the attorney general; and when I deal with the subject, I shall not confine myself altogether to the war fraud cases, so called, but shall include cases which have arisen since the close of the war."

Captain H. L. Scalfie will be remembered as the man who investigated alleged aircraft war frauds and who became, by reason of the knowledge thus gained, a valuable prosecuting witness. But Attorney General Daughtery released him from the work and advised his friend Felder, who was the attorney for the defense in the case, to employ Scalfie as counsel. Scalfie, being an honorable gentleman, of course declined the bribe, for that is all it could be—but the attorney general, who suggested the bribe, is not to be investigated—at least, not until a Democratic congress is elected. Now Captain Scalfie writes to Peyton G. Gordon, U. S. district attorney in the District of Columbia as follows:

"I have stated to you and to the foreman of the grand jury, on information and belief, that a large quantity of whiskey and intoxicating liquors were seized by agents of the department of justice and stored in the warehouse of the Security Storage Co., of Washington, and that the same was later withdrawn and converted to the private use of various persons whose names will be disclosed by official records in the department of justice."

The Central Control of the Republican party got another distinct shock from the nomination of Brookhart for S. G. Spoon, who were present for the occasion. Henry Wallace, who runs an intensely partisan paper in Des Moines, and who tries to make the farmers vote as he dictates, will have much to swallow if he supports Brookhart in November. Wallace proved, at least to his own satisfaction, that Brookhart is thoroughly unfitted for the job.

Daughtery, in his effort to take public attention from scandals affecting his administration of the department of justice, gives it out that some fish pirates are trying to steal all the fish in Alaskan waters. That would be a nice scheme, if it would work. Just at this juncture, however, Mr. Sutherland, Republican delegate in congress from Alaska, bluntly announces that the whole thing is a lie. Mr. Daughtery should first have made sure of Mr. Sutherland's sympathetic cooperation.

And Senator Watson, of Indiana, tries to draw attention away from his own embarrassments by charging the British ambassador with meddling in American politics in a speech he delivered. And promptly the ambassador shows the geographic notes of the speech, which were such as to cause the state department to say that the statement is untrue.

REACTIONARY REPUBLICAN LEADERS DEFEND ATTY. GEN. DAUGHTERY

(By Richard Linthicum, (Special Correspondent.)

Washington, June 20.—The additional confirmation of the report that President Harding is going to stand behind Attorney General Daughtery found in the action of the house rules committee in rescinding the Woodruff-Johnson resolution for an investigation of the department of justice is supplanted and emphasized by the President himself in an interview in the Philadelphia Public Ledger in which the persons making charges against the attorney general are called "political blackguards", and newspapers and newspapermen are criticized for directing public attention to the "vapors of mud-slingers."

It is recalled that the Republicans attempted to shield former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in the Taft administration in the same manner, and that the defenders of Attorney General Daughtery are the same old crowd of reactionary leaders, representing all the forms of special privilege, attempting to save one of their associates. Even President Taft was called out in the open to help save Ballinger, a task which President Harding voluntarily assumes to save the scalp of Daughtery. It will occasion no surprise here if President Harding shall write a letter to Daughtery assuring him of his entire innocence and his complete fitness for the office which he holds. President Taft, it will be remembered, did this for Ballinger.

President Harding's third person defense of Attorney General Daughtery is typical of the spirit displayed by his defenders generally—that officials of the present administration are above criticism and that their critics are inspired only by unworthy motives—that they are "blackguards" and "rascals", forgetting apparently the venomous and vicious propaganda of misrepresentation, abuse and whispered scandal directed at the late administration by organized and paid Republican propagandists.

This spirit is reflected in the statement of Chairman Campbell, Republican, of Kansas, of the rules committee, who, with Representative Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, reversed himself in order to kill the resolution for an investigation, introduced by two Republican members and originally ordered to be reported favorably, in which Campbell made the absurd counter charge that Democratic members were attempting to shield war crooks.

The Democratic reply to that is that the countercharge is refuted by the record of what happened following the armistice. A Republican congress, elected prior to the armistice was called by President Wilson in special session early in May 1919, and began at once an attempt to discredit the Democratic administration. During this congress approximately sixty investigating and "smelling" committees were named, resulting practically in nothing. That there was profiteering during the war and that there were individual cases of fraud against the government is beyond dispute, but that the Democratic administration was knowingly or willingly involved in the same was disproved by every investigation made.

Many of the men in charge of war industries and operations were Republicans. Whether or not the failure of the investigating and "smelling" committees to uncover more individual cases of profiteering and fraud was due to a desire to shield any of these men yet remains to be disclosed.

The clamor in the Republican congress of 1919-20 for investigations during a Democratic administration is in striking contrast with the opposition to an investigation of a Republican official at this time by a Republican congress during a Republican administration. It serves to illustrate the partisan venom, hypocrisy and duplicity practised by the Republican congress in 1919 and 1920.

A Birthday Dinner.

On last Sunday, June 11, about 200 relatives and friends met the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wister Williams, at Ulah, to celebrate Mrs. Williams' 29th birthday.

A table was prepared under the large oaks in the yard on which a nice dinner was spread, consisting of everything good to eat. Mrs. Williams' brothers and sisters and also her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Spoon, were present for the occasion. She received many nice and useful presents which show the esteem in which she is held. The crowd departed, some to their homes, others to service which was held at the school building, each wishing Mrs. Williams many more happy and useful years of life.

Morse Pardon Petitions

The attempt of Attorney General Daughtery to shield himself in the Morse case by getting behind the petitions for Morse's pardon signed by Senators and Representatives and other prominent men has not created the favorable impression evidently hoped for and expected. These petitions were obtained by the wife of Charles W. Morse based upon representations that Morse was in a dying condition, and few men are able to resist the appeal of a sorrowing wife and mother in such circumstances.

Instead of strengthening the Attorney General's position, it has strengthened the case against him in the minds of those who had taken the trouble to analyze it. It is pointed out that President Taft was pardoned as to Morse's condition, and the Senators and Representatives who signed the petitions were deceived. Therefore, the moral turpitude of those who resorted to such a device to shield the guilty is exposed.