

THE COURIER
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 Thursday, June 21, 1923

For some time The Courier has been planning to enumerate some suggestions which will benefit the town. Let us have suggestions to add next week.

- SOME OF ASHEBORO'S NEEDS**
1. A public library.
 2. A new school building including a gymnasium, manual arts, home economics, and music departments, and an auditorium.
 3. A teacher's home.
 4. A community house with rest rooms for the farmers and their families who come in from the country.
 5. An enlarged telephone system.
 6. More paved streets and sidewalks.
 7. A large park and play grounds for children.
 8. A swimming pool for all the youngsters.
 7. A municipal building.
 10. About 100 new houses for rent.
 11. Memorial to World War heroes.
 12. More strictness in law enforcement.
 14. Chamber of Commerce or board of trade.
 15. Meat inspector.
 16. City nurse.
 17. Regulations concerning buildings within radius of business section.

The canning season is now on in Randolph county. Fruit is rather scarce, but the indications are that vegetables will be plentiful, and the cans should be filled with beans, tomatoes and other vegetables. Thousands of dollars are sent away every year for canned goods that should be kept right in Asheboro and the surrounding country.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES TO NORTH

The responsibility of the officers of any town or city is great and should not be regarded lightly. While there is a duty attached to every office and the officer whether filling the highest or lowest office should never wink at crime. He should exercise courage at all times and have a conscience that in the failure of performance of duty probably means punishment or injustice to innocent parties.

New High Prices for Rugs and Carpets

Rugs and carpetings have been advanced a little further in price, according to announcements from some of the biggest manufacturers in the country. The new prices will be ready for consumers next autumn. The increases range from 15 to 50 cents a yard for seamless chenilles, fair tta yard for wiltons; as high as 50 cents a yard for seamless chenilles, and from 5 to 12 1/2 cents a yard for Brussels.

Livestock Grower Gets Less for Cattle—Consumer Pays More for Steaks

From the Department of Agriculture comes the information that while the farmer is getting a little higher prices for all the rest of his products, his receipts from livestock are declining steadily, and are now not quite 8 per cent above the average for 1913.

From the Department of Labor word is received that sirloin steak, round steaks and some other cuts of beef have been growing dearer in the fifty-one cities which furnish reports.

Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the Department of Labor informs the public how it is that the producer of cattle is getting less for his steers and cows while the consumer is paying very much more for his steaks. There is no particular mystery about it, however. The tariff doesn't help the producer to anything like the same extent it helps the processor, who gets the farmer's products at about cost and sells them to the consumer at excessive prices.

Some of the increases in price reported by the Department of Labor are considerable. Cabbage, for example, was 27 per cent higher in price during April than during March, and potatoes 14 per cent higher. These are the potatoes for which the growers are getting 25 to 30 cents a bushel, while the consumer pays at the rate of \$1.15 a bushel. On June 15, the price of potatoes was 27 per cent higher than it was a week ago, when they closed at 25 cents a bushel, and the price of corn for a day and a half ago was 25 cents a bushel.

No Transportation Relief to Farmers This Year—Blame Harding for Delay

Republicans who have been observing conditions and sounding sentiment in the region west of the Mississippi River are coming to realize that the adjustment of freight rates, particularly those on agricultural products, will be one of the capital problems of the next Congress. Farmers everywhere are complaining that while the prices of their products are below par the cost of transportation on what they send to the market is excessive. They feel that they, as a class, are paying heavier freight charges than other shippers.

This question of transportation charges will be incomparably more acute next autumn and next winter, it is believed, than it is now. The farmer will be shipping his grain and livestock and fruits and other crops to market just about the time Congress convenes. There is no likelihood that any action of the Interstate Commerce Commission or other executive agency of the Government can be taken between now and the time for moving the crops to correct the conditions which are penalizing agriculture. The present high rates, it is foreseen, will continue in force and apply to this year's harvests, which, with prices low and transportation high, will yield the producers hardly more and probably less than the cost of production.

Congress can not by any possibility take any measures that will reduce or equalize freight rates for the benefit of agriculture during the current year, even if there was the most earnest attempt to do so. It will be a full year hence—the fall of 1924—before the farmer can derive any relief from legislation passed by the next Congress, always assuming that the enactments on this subject or freight rates are sound and progressive.

There is a disposition in some quarters to criticize President Harding for having refused to let the Sixty-eighth Congress meet in March or April. These critics say he should not have let his displeasure with the Republican progressives and radicals become responsible for delaying important legislation. The next Senate and House of Representatives will be controlled by these progressives and radicals, who will hold the balance of power, and it is thought that President Harding wished too postpone as long as possible a public demonstration of the administration's helplessness in Congress and that he therefore avoided an extra session.

The regulation of rates, the curbing of profiteering in sugar and other commodities, and the determination of the American attitude toward the rehabilitation of Europe, the President's critics are saying, are certainly vastly more vital than is the question of Alaska's administration, however important that may be. No one denies or grudges the President's right to rest and recreation, these onlookers say, but it is held that he could have taken his trip to Alaska and his political junket later or very much limited it if the solution of the big problems now confronting the country required.

Secretary Wallace's Survey Shows Tariff No Help to Farmers

Prospects for the improvement of agricultural conditions in 1923 are not so bright when reviewed by economic experts in the Department of Agriculture as the politicians of the Republican National Committee represent them to be. The fact is made plain by a survey which has just been completed by a special committee of economists engaged by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

"The prospect with reference to the supply of farm products for the coming year is that at least there will be no reduction in output in the United States," says the report of these economists. "With some overflow of the business activity of the United States to the rest of the world, particularly the non-European part of the world, the prospect would rather be for some increase in the production of foods in foreign countries. We cannot therefore, confidently offer any reason for the explanation that our farmers will meet any less severe competition in European markets during the coming year than they have met during the last year."

These experts say in effect that surplus products of the farm will have to be sold abroad in competition with the agricultural output of Canada, South America, Asia, and Europe, and that the price will be fixed in a market over which the Republican tariff does not and can not exert the slightest influence. The experts might have added that the American farmer will be selling all his products whether at home or abroad at prices fixed in the foreign market, while he will be buying much of his food and all of his clothing, furniture, hardware, implements, building materials, and other necessities at costs dictated by the profiteers' tariff.

More Sugar Dividends

Dividends equal to \$10 a share have been declared by the Amalgamated Sugar Company on its preferred stock. The dividends are payable June 15. The total of \$10 a share represents the current dividend of \$2 and \$8 in accumulated dividends.

Consumers are paying a very high price for sugar—cane and beet—which costs only a little more to produce than formerly. The tariff of 2.30 cents on foreign sugar other than sugar other than Cuban is helping to pay the dividends of the big corporations for which it was enacted.

Storekeepers of Brookwood, Va., closed in a "back-to-the-farm" movement last week, when they closed their stores for a day and with their families went to the hills to the United States.

Sugar Gouging No Aid to Revenue

No matter how much the Sugar Barons may gouge from consumers of sugar by reason of the present and recent excessive price of sugar, the Federal Government gets only what the Fordney-McCumber tariff act allows—1.7646 cents a pound. And it collects this on Cuban sugar. It collects no revenue from the domestic product, which sells as high as Cuban sugar. It is estimated that the American people this year will import and consume something like ten billion pounds of sugar, upon which the Government will collect about \$176,000,000 in duties, while the profiteers will take a toll upward of \$200,000,000.

The tariff offers the profiteers the opportunity and occasion to exploit the people and is vastly more beneficial to the Sugar Barons than it is to the Government. For every cent profiteers pay into the public treasury they take three or four cents out of the consumer's pocket. It is plain, then that while the tariff influences the cost of the consumer's sugar the amount of revenue collected by the Government is in no way dependent on the price the profiteer forces the public to pay.

As we understand the attitude of Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee, President Harding and Secretary Hughes must confine their activities solely to the tennis court.

Announcements from the White House have now in effect taken the form of statements that the President will make nineteen speeches during his political peripatations but will not say anything in particular.

The modern Moses of New Hampshire sees no more chance of his party reaching the promised land in 1924 than his namesake had of getting into Canaan after wandering in the wilderness.

It is to be noted that Senator Smoot, chief architect of the profiteers' tariff on sugar, is not bragging about his job these days.

After all, it is odd to see the Republican administration giving aid and comfort to the campaign against building because of the high cost of materials. The tariff caused the high prices, which Republican statesmen regard as sure signs of prosperity.

Higher Food Prices Hit Consumer But Don't Benefit Producer

Farmers who let their potatoes rot last fall because they could not sell them for a fair price would pay for the price of growing them and other producers who got barely enough to cover their freight bills when they shipped their produce to market will find little consolation in the Department of Labor's announcement that the cost of food has been steadily increasing for the last several months.

The advance in prices takes more from the pockets of consumers but doesn't put any money in the pockets of the producers. The real beneficiaries are the big packers and preservers and operators of cold storage plants. They got the farmers' products cheaply and are selling them dearly. They get most of the difference between the low prices they paid when they bought these commodities last fall and the high prices for which they are selling them now.

It was these individuals and interests for whom the tariff on foodstuffs was enacted. The producer of livestock, fruits and vegetables, milk and eggs can not hold his products for propitious markets. He has to sell them as soon as they are produced and at prices that prevail during a period of great supply. It is the big corporation with the capital to carry these commodities till a seller's market arrives that is now rearing the advantage of the prevailing high prices.

New Jersey's Splendid Democratic Victory

When the recent Democratic victory in Hoboken, New Jersey, municipal election was first made public the detailed results of other Democratic victories in that state were not available. Here is the magnificent record of Democratic victories in the important cities of New Jersey, under the Commission form of government, in the recent municipal election:

Hoboken—Five Democrats.
 Bayonne—Three Democrats, two Republicans.
 Trenton—Democratic major, two Democrats and three Republicans.
 Passaic—One Democrat.
 Cape May—(first election) three Democrats.

Each election in New Jersey strengthens the indication that the state is going strongly and permanently into the Democratic column.

NOTICE

Having qualified as Executor on the estate of W. J. Dolk, deceased, before D. M. Weatherly, Clerk of Superior Court of Randolph County.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 1st day of June, 1924, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 16th day of May, 1923.

WILLIAM B. DEER
 High Point, N. C.
 61 5-24-23

W. E. Clayton, at one time proprietor and sole dealer of Fayetteville was sentenced last week by the United States court to serve five years in the State Prison for the crime of

RAMSEUR NEWS

Mr. A. H. Thomas made a business trip to New York recently. Mr. E. B. Leonard and others went to Greensboro one day last week. Mrs. D. S. Moore, of Marshville, has been visiting her son, H. B. Moore and other relatives of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene King and children of Rocky Mount spent a few days with Mr. King's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King. Miss Syble Henry, of Lenoir, visited a day or two with Dr. and Mrs. Tate this week.

Mr. Tilman Kiser, of Mooresville, was a visitor here Sunday. Mrs. W. H. Watkins and Mrs. I. S. Craven are spending some time at Jackson Springs.

Mr. E. C. Watkins went to New York on business last week. Rev. S. L. Morgan preached a special sermon to the members of the Junior Order last Sunday. There was a large attendance of this brotherhood from Ramseur and Franklinville lodges present.

Rev. W. M. Smith and family of Franklin were welcome visitors here last week. Brother Smith preached at the M. E. Church Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Johnson and Miss Lillie Fentriss spent Saturday in the cities of High Point and Greensboro shopping.

Mrs. S. A. Caveness and children and Mr. Clem of Greensboro, attended a surprise birthday supper at V. C. Marley's Sunday evening. Mrs. V. C. Marley, W. E. Marley and family celebrated with him also. In addition to a sumptuous birthday supper, Mrs. Marley also presented her husband with a handsome violin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Highfill are the proud parents of a fine ten pound girl.

China Proves Need of International Co-operation

France's refusal to ratify the treaties negotiated at the Washington conference is asserted by the Department of State to be the cause of the present "chaotic conditions in China," according to the correspondent of the New York Times. One of the provisions of the "nine-power pact" was that for a conference of representatives of the signatory nations, including China, to be held three months after the final exchange of ratifications, so that means of furnishing the Chinese Government with additional revenues might be devised.

The State Department's disposition to hold France responsible for the chaos in China is evidence that the Harding administration is willing now to admit that cooperation between the nations is an important factor in the establishment and preservation of peaceful and prosperous conditions in the world.

As Buyer, Seller and Shipper, Farmer Gets the Worst of It

Official figures from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor disclose that the farmer's condition has not been improved by two Republican tariffs or by any other legislation or action of the Harding administration. On the basis of prices in 1913 the index of agricultural products is 120 while the index for all other commodities is 175.

Agricultural products have a purchasing power of 78, compared with 1913, while the purchasing power of other products is 116. In plain language this means that the commodities which the farmer has to buy are 116 points higher than they were in 1913, while those which he has for sale are only 78 points higher.

In addition to the depreciation of his own products and the enhancement of every one else's, the farmer also pays a higher freight rate than the shipper. With 1913 as the basis the freight rate on agricultural products is now 156. The average rate on other products is 151.


Through the operation of the Republican tariff and the Republican transportation law the farmer is in worse case than other sufferers. Whether he is buyer or seller or shipper he gets the worst of it.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS VISIT MOORE COUNTY

Moore county was visited up a few days ago by a delegation of prominent men from South Carolina who came through the county to look at the progress this section is making with dewberries, peaches, and other things. In the group were Lieut. Governor E. B. Jackson, A. H. Lever, former member of Congress, John Rise, banker and farmer, McDavid Horton, Managing editor of the Columbia state, and A. E. Schilleter, of the state college at Clemson, and T. M. Seawell, of Batesburg, formerly of Moore county. Mr. Lever was one of the most influential congressmen during the war, and resigned to go on the federal banking board, finally becoming head of the Columbia land bank, which does much business in Moore county.

In an effort to save their father's team of mules, paralyzed with fear in the path of an oncoming passenger train, Thomas Arthur Hodge, aged 10, and Joseph Hoke Hodge, aged 15, were fatally injured last Saturday morning, between Garner and Raleigh, when their lumber was struck and demolished by a Southern passenger train from Goldsboro to Raleigh.

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