PRUNDERLAND" TO OPEN J. H. Dillard property, and re ne's life, has been schenightly except Mondays in a tween said Davidson lot and the 2,400-seat amphitheatre under con- Miller Lot S 56-22 E 210 feet to a struction on a 60-acre tract on the stake on the said line; thence S 34 Biltmore Estate.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT SUMMONS DOCKET NO. 4145 orth Carolina

Cherokee County, Plaintiff

GLADYS WELBORN ALEXAND-ER. Defendant.

By virture of authority vested in ne by a Judgment of the Cherokee action, I will, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of JULY, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon at the Courthouse door in Murphy, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described lands in Murphy Township, Cherokee County, N. C.:

In the Town of Murphy. East margin of Valley River Avenue, a corner of the E. A. Davidson property, and a corner of the

of "Thunderland", a with said Avenue (Also known sed on Dan- State Highway No. 10 and U. S. Highway No. 19-129) N 30-38 E ed for July 3 in Asheville. The 134 feet to a stake on said Avenue, will extend into September. corner of what is known as the drama will be presented Miller lot; thence with the line be-15 W 134 ft, to a stake in the fence; thence with said fence N 55-10 W 24 feet to a stake at the corner of said fence; thence S 35-30 W 7 feet to a stake, corner of the said Davidson property and the J. H. Dillard property; thence N 57 W with the line of the said Davidson and Dillard property 180 feet to the point of Beginning.

Being the lands described in a deed from Guernsey P. Hood, uperior Court dated the 6th day Commissioner of Banks of the of May, 1952, in the above entitled State of North Carolina, etc., to Grace C. Bell, dated October 15, 1934, and registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Cherokee County in Deed Book 111 at page 594. Being also the lands described in a deed from Grace C Bell, Widow, to Gladys Welborn Alexander, dated March 4, 1944, and recorded in Book 149 at page BEGINNING on a stake on the 49, Records of Cherokee County.

This the 28 day of May, 1952. H. L. McKeever, Commissioner

Wide open as a convertible and sedan-snug this beautiful Ford Victoria! Its high-compression Strato-Star V-8 (with 110 h.p.) whisks you up steepest hills, without Fordomatic Drive. Its Automatic Ride Control levels the bumps . . . keeps you level on curves.



AT YOUR FORD DEALER'S!



BURCH MOTORS



The Right To Work

In the choice of their nominee for Congress in the June 28 run-off primary, the Democrats of the 12th Congressional District have two can. idates—George A. Shuford, high man in the first primary, and Frank M P.arker, who called a second primary.

Both are favorably known as civic-minded citizens who take part in the advancement of good community causes. Both were born in Asheville of distinguished Western North Carolina families. Both were educated in the Asheville city schools and in the University of North Carolina. Both are well known members of the Asheville bar. Both are active in church affairs.

Both are war veterans. Parker was on stateside duty in World War II. Shuford saw tough fighting with the 30th Division in World War I.

There is, however, one comparison of their qualifications for 12th District Representative which reveals them as far apart. For, in their political philosophy and political practice, these two splendid citizens have taken separate paths.

This clear-cut divergence of political belief was impressively demonstrated by Frank Parker as Senator from Buncombe County and by George Shuford as Representative in the 1947 session of the General Assembly.

When the Right-to-Work legislation became an issue, Frank Parker worked and voted for compulsory union membership. George Shuford worked and voted for the right of the individual to make his own choice.

Thus on an issue throwing a sharp light upon the chasm separating regimentation from liberty, Parker voted for government compulsion of the individual citizen. Shuford took his stand for freedom of action by the individual.

There is, of course, in such a clash of political philosophies no question of character or moral integrity.

George Shuford has always believed and said that organized labor is entitled to the rights and privileges assuring it equality before the law with industry and all other groups.

He does not believe, however, that a man should be forced to join a union that he might work. He does not believe that a man should be denied the right to join a union.

George Shuford believes that a man should have the right to make his own choice without coercion from management or labor. He believes in freedom of action for the individual.

If you believe that "the right to live includes the right to work . . . free from undue restraints and coercion," take your stand with George Shuford.

VOTE FOR

GEORGE A. SHUFORD

For Congress In June 28 Run-off Primary



GEORGE A. SHUFORD High Man In First Primary

The North Carolina General Assembly in 1947 adopted its Right-To-Work public policy. George Shuford, a member of the Lower House, supported the act. Frank Parker was one of a few Senators who opposed and fought the legislation. The Right-To-Work Legislative Act of N. C., in part, declares:

"The right to live includes the right to work. The exercise of the right to work must be protected and maintained free from undue restraints and coercion. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of North Carolina that the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization or association.

"No person shall be required by an employer to become or remain a member of any labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment by such employer.

"No person shall be required by an employer to abstain or refrain from membership in any labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment."