

The Chatham Record.

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Editor and Publisher

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AN OBJECTIVE

There is scarcely anything more important than making up one's mind as to what should be accomplished and setting about to accomplish it. This is true of the town as well as of the individual. Accordingly, we suggest as the immediate objective of the people of Pittsboro the securing of a roller mill and a chair factory.

Mr. Oldham, a brother of Mr. W. R. Oldham of this town, and a man of large experience in roller mill work, is interesting in securing the establishment of a small roller mill here. He is at present superintendent of a mill at High Point.

Mr. C. E. Thomas, a large furniture manufacturer of High Point, down here a few weeks ago hunting, gave Mr. S. D. Johnson an intimation that a chair factory would pay here, and Mr. Johnson is inclined to believe that Mr. Thomas would take an interest in it.

Pittsboro needs factories. The silk mill came practically without seeking. That little plant means considerable to the town, and its successful operation should make it easier to gain the ear of others desiring to locate industries in the South, and of North Carolinians with money to invest.

Let's see Pittsboro get busy and have at least two plants suggested by this time next year.

The Riddle machine shop, soon to open, is a real acquisition. The Riddle brothers have bought machinery of a high type. Everything like that counts. But we need plants that will employ a considerable number of operators. Let's get them.

Asked for the news, Deputy Deserne said there was none in the line of law enforcement. He says crime is at a low ebb in the county. No stills or liquor selling has been reported in weeks. Mr. Deserne attributes this fact in large measure to the brand of justice administered in late sessions of the court. He says when a judge has been here who puts on real penalties there is a following slump in the booze business. This is important and should serve as a hint to judges who are inclined to be too lenient.

THINK ABOUT THIS

Representative Lankford of Georgia was ready the very first day of Congress with a bill to form a federal cotton corporation of \$500,000,000 with an authority to buy cotton at the fixed price of 22 cents a pound. Price fixing can be justified only when all prices are fixed proportionately, in view of the cost of each product. The editor of the Record has pondered for years the possibility of a world commission to determine the average cost of the various products and to fix prices in accord, at the central markets.

Such a scheme would tend to restrict the bulk of production of the various staples to the areas near (transportationally near) the market centres, and would furnish a stable currency basis for the whole world. Under such an arrangement, the farmer could determine whether it would be cheaper to raise any article at home for domestic use or but it at the world market price. The reduction in net value to him through excessive transportation charges to a market centre would keep him from growing in competition with more favored sections some crops, while the specific charge for transportation to him of other products should show him the wisdom of growing for his own use some things which he has been accustomed to buy.

Prices fixed on such a world basis for all articles of commerce would give the people of the whole world an equal chance to get value for value. Truly, there is neither sense nor justice in, say, a Frenchman's giving an American tourist two values for one simply because the French currency is below par. But the mere fact that such an arrangement would make every man in the world pay value for value, in terms of effort, skill and capital involved, for what he gets, would be the very reason why such an arrangement, if deemed possible and feasible, would be slow in being urged by the leaders of the favored nations. The strong nation has not yet learned the golden rule any better than has the strong individual. Such a scheme would doubtless be pronounced chimerical and impractical, but it is not one whit more impractical than Congressman Lankford's bill, for if the government should fix the price of one product, it would be the beginning of the fixing of all prices, and such a process would require in a national way what the plan suggested above would require in an international way.

Congress assembled for the short session Monday. The calendar is crowded with important measures. Farm relief will doubtless receive much consideration. But, again we say it, all the folk cannot get their just share of the common wealth when things are fixed so that some get more than theirs. Only a world-wide competition in selling what Americans have to buy will develop a brisk world-wide market for what Americans have to sell. The protective tariff wall not only keeps out low-priced foreign products, but keeps at home goods that millions of half-fed and half-clothed people need. When America buys what other folk have to sell it will make a market for what it has to sell—and not an artificial market based upon money hoarded by the favored few from the advantaged many and loaned to countries whose goods are practically barred from our shores. The tariff question is not dead, but merely sleeping.

DISCUSSING TEACHERS

Dr. Thomas Alexander, of the faculty of Columbia University, who has taught in Turkey, Germany, and in the country districts of North Carolina, declares that the short school term in North Carolina is a blessing—in that it allows the students to get away from the half-baked teachers and learn something worth while from contact with the world and with work. There are too many teachers short of native ability, and too many with native ability short of proper training. There are too many pupils undertaking to master subjects they are no more adapted to than a hound pup is to setting or pointing birds. Yet the man or woman of capacity to achieve as a teacher finds himself or herself working for the same salary that nincompoops who have been through the same rigamarole of training draw. Lawyers, doctors, and men of other professions do not draw incomes proportionate to the time they have spent in college or professional schools, but in accord with their achievements. Yet we know a young woman teacher generally conceded to be at the top of her profession in her county who drew for years a smaller salary than admittedly poorer teachers, because forsooth, through attending two different colleges, she failed a point or a half-point of securing credit for two years of college work.

Remove such senseless distinctions and pay teachers according to their calibre, as determined by a dozer or more effectual criteria than years of training, and men and women of God-given capacity may teach with hope of fitting reward. But, as it is today, only men teachers in administrative positions can draw a wage adequate to the rearing of a family in comfort—and two times out of three the real instructor is not gifted with high administrative powers. Imagine Socrates as superintendent or principal of a modern school! But if he were teaching in North Carolina schools he would have to accept a principalship or a superintendency or be limited in salary to something like \$1200 a year—and he would fail as a superintendent and be accounted a general failure and find it difficult to get any teaching job at all. But if he had his Ph.D. he could get a college job, as any blockhead can who has been through the mills long enough. A home-made hickory axe-handle is worth a cart-load of smoothly machined pine ones. Similarly, a home-made Socrates beats a dozen machine-made Ph.D.'s. The brain first. Training last.

On the other hand, it is an economic waste to have a teacher of brains and pedagogic gifts waste his energies and the opportunities of the talented members upon a class handicapped by the presence of rumbustious, or by even thing-minded boys and girls unless he has the "things" that enable him to develop the last mentioned class.

We agree with Dr. Alexander. The schools are long enough unless they are more productive of character, thought, power, and willingness and ability to achieve by sheer, but wisely directed, endeavor.

Well, when the preacher comes and helps the editor get out the paper just for the fun of it, what excuse has that editor not to go hear the preacher preach. As an instance of what Evangelist Gaddy can do, observe the Dalrymple, Marks, & Brooks ad. He set the small type in it.

A foot of snow in the north and balmy weather in Florida. No wonder the highways and the railroads are burdened with southbound tourists.

The State's educational commission, or some of its members, were down at Wilson a few days ago, holding a clinic on educational ills. The group of representative citizens from the county present are reported as about 50-50 for and against an eight-months school term for the state. One gentleman wanted more practical subjects taught. His children, he said, knew more about Socrates than about practical things—for instance, they couldn't "write a check." But, great lands, there is no reason why a child with good sense mayn't learn about Socrates and how to write a check too! They will know how to write checks well enough before they have earned enough by actual value-for-value work to build a \$100 account, especially if they should stay in school during the work period. Six months a year in a real school will suffice to give a youth of brains and a will to learn adequate knowledge of both Socrates and such matters as counting interest and writing checks. But no amount of schooling would ever make a good pointer of a hound, and boys who can learn about Socrates are being denied the opportunity to learn many other things while they lag with the blockheads upon whom the teacher is wasting her own and students' time in trying to get them to learn the Socrates lessons.

Trying Out the Baumes Law

(From the Chapel Hill Weekly)  
The state of New York has a new statute regulating procedure in criminal trials and prescribing the penalties to be inflicted upon conviction. This statute, known as the Baumes law, was enacted as a result of widespread resentment at the frequency with which murderers and thieves escape their just deserts.

Now come of the judges are criticizing the Baumes law, and with considerable show of anger. Their main objection is that its limit upon judicial discretion in the fixing of penalties results in injustice. For

of the statute is that a convicted offender with a record of three previous convictions for felonies shall suffer life imprisonment. Recently the case of a man found guilty of stealing a taxicab fell under this provision. Investigation showed that his previous offenses had been committed many years before, and that his subsequent career had been such that he could hardly be considered an habitual criminal. The judge who presided over the trial expressed indignation because the Baumes law compelled him to give this man a life sentence.

Despite possible defects in detail, New York City's police commissioner, McLaughlin, says that the new statute has been a great aid to justice. And it seems to us the *New York Times* is correct when it says, in support of the commissioner: "It is altogether too early to talk of modifying the Baumes law. The obviously wise procedure is to let the test of time determine how serious is the alleged miscarriage of justice and then to decide how the exceptions may be taken care of without undermining the general application of the law." From what we have read we believe that the Baumes law—which, it must be remembered, was the fruit of the labors of many honored and able members of the legal profession—is a useful weapon in the struggle against crime. If its success is thoroughly demonstrated it will lead to an improvement in criminal procedure all over the country.

Eating of Horse Meat

**Increases in Prussia**  
Berlin.—More horse meat is being eaten in Prussia today than at any other time in history, not excluding the war period when horses were slaughtered because there was little other meat available. The ministry of agriculture reports that the increased consumption is not due to a great relish for horse steaks, but to distressing economic conditions. The consumption of horse flesh increased 20 per cent this year over the corresponding period in 1925.

Boy, 11, Worries Along on \$85,250 a Year

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—After Joel W. Thorne, Jr., pays what he owes for taxes each year his annual income is whittled down to a mere \$85,250. It was revealed, but as Joel is only eleven years old, he manages somehow to make this suffice.

The revelation attended application by the boy's guardians to County Judge Arnold for an order permitting them to sell thirty-one acres he owns in Washington township, Dutchess county.

Young Thorne is the son of the late Joel Wolfe Thorne, banker, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1924, a few hours after obtaining a divorce from the boy's mother, Mary Casey Thorne.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of LAURA WILLIAMS deceased, late of Chatham County, N. C., I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proven to the undersigned on or before 20th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1927 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. This the 19th day of October, 1926. F. M. FARBER

We Desire to Serve

This Bank is here not only to make money for the stockholders but to serve the people of Chatham county. It is our desire to help every legitimate enterprise in the county so far as it is possible for us to do so. Every farmer, particularly, should feel that we are his friends, and ready to assist him in anyway in accord with safe banking.

**CONSULT US**  
We feel that the people of the county must economize, must spend wisely, and work hard, in face of the effects of the past two difficult years. Two heads are better than one. Consult your banker before making investments. We shall be glad to give you the benefit of whatever knowledge and experience we have. Therefore do not hesitate to consult us at any time. Beware of buying on time. Better cut expenditures now than suffer consequences of another bad crop season, if one should come, upon those overloaded with time accounts.

BANK OF PITTSBORO

Get Quail in Georgia

(From the Chapel Hill Weekly)  
M. E. Hogan, cashier of the Bank of Chapel Hill, and Dr. R. R. Clark, the dentist, brought 50 quail with them when they came in from Georgia last Sunday night. They got the birds in two hunts in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Hogan visited his brother, a cotton broker, in Macon, and took Dr. Clark along in the Franklin car to keep him company. On the way back they stopped at Atlanta. From there the banker made a side trip to call on Frank Strowd in Birmingham.

The two travelers started out from Atlanta at half past six o'clock Sunday morning. They drove 472 miles to Chapel Hill in less than 18 hours, reaching here about midnight.

In Real Life

London.—Comes from India an account, apparently verified, of a Romulus and Remus, in real modern life. Two little girls were adopted by a she wolf. When found at the age of two and eight years, they were running on all fours and barking. The younger died. The elder, now in an orphanage and gradually learning speech, prefers the company of dogs to children.

SALE OF LAND

**NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE**  
Under and by virtue of the power of sale granted in a judgment now pending in the Superior Court of Chatham County, North Carolina, entitled "B. Nooe vs. Bank of Pittsboro and Union Wholesale Lumber Company," the undersigned Commissioner will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1926, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in front of the Court-house door in Pittsboro, North Carolina, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in New Hope Township, Chatham County, North Carolina, bounded on the north by the lands of J. C. Stone, on the east by the lands of Moses Clark et al; on the south by the lands of Carey Apore and James A. Thomas, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the Raleigh road, corner of J. O. Stone and C. D. Moore thence south 65 degrees east 49 poles to a stake; thence north 59 degrees east 83 poles to a white oak, pointers; thence with Clark's line in a southeasterly direction and with a spring branch to a stake on said branch, and in J. E. Elliss's line; thence north 87 degrees west 159 poles to a stake; thence in a south and easterly direction and with Buffalo Branch to a stake on said branch; thence south 3 degrees east to a stake in R. E. Harris's line; thence west with said Harris line 180 poles to old Islandford road; thence with said Old Islandford road to the Raleigh road; thence up said Raleigh road to the Beginning point, containing 278 acres, more or less, and being the lands formerly owned by the late Rebecca Lambeth. SAVE AND EXCEPT, HOWEVER, from the operative of this deed one acre heretofore sold off by Rebecca Lambeth to Alvis Gilmore et als, Trustees, for a schoolhouse site, which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chatham County in Book AO, page 318. This November 16th, 1926. WADE BARBER Commissioner

SILER & BARBER, Attys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been duly qualified as administrator of the estate of Sylvester Murchison, deceased, late of Chatham county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned administrator at Gulf, N. C., on or before the 2nd day of Dec., 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt payment. This 2nd day of December, 1926. G. C. COLE, Adm.

Perry's Garage,

Phone 400 SANOFRD N. C

—Dealers in—

Dodge Brothers Motor Car  
Parts and Service.

On The Other Hand

Said the teacher: "Now, Thomas, you are facing north. The east is on your right hand. What have you on your left hand?" Thomas answered: "A WART, but I can't help it."

Which proves that the expected answer is not always forthcoming. But the question is asked: "Where is the best place to do your banking business?" there is only one answer. It is at our reliable bank that by years of continuous fair dealing has won the confidence of this entire community.

BANK of GOLDSTON

Hugh Womble, President T. W. Goldston, Cashier  
GOLDSTON, N. C.

5-V Crimp  
Galvanized Roofing.

Now is the time to tear off the old leaky roofs that keep your home or your crops in danger. You can't afford to gamble with the weather. We can supply you with whatever kind of roofing you would like to have; shingles, roll, or galvanized roofing. We can furnish you in all lengths of 5 V Crimp. Telephone or write us your order; or ask that a representative call to see you.

The BUDD-PIPER  
ROOFING CO.  
DURHAM, N. C.

We Save You Money.

Cotton is low. You want to buy at as low prices as possible. We can guarantee to save you money on every purchase of

HARDWARE OR FURNITURE

if you buy from us. We are not posing as philanthropists. There is a reason why we can sell for less and yet make a profit. The customers of the big stores in cities and large towns pay the high rents, the big taxes, and the high-priced employees in the higher price of goods. You save this with us.

YOU SAVE — WE DO NOT LOSE

Our little store at Moncure is kept stocked with Furniture and Hardware. Our railroad facilities are as good as anybody's. We can buy when and where we please and secure prompt delivery. And we can Sell for Less because our establishment hasn't the capital tied up that the big stores of the cities and large towns have. We do our own work or pay village prices to have it done. What we save you save, and we lose nothing, because we can sell for less and still make a good profit.

WE'LL GET IT

If we shouldn't happen to have what you want, from a wrench to a range, from a chair to a suite of the finest furniture, we'll get it and save you money.

Respectfully,

Walden & Thomas,  
Moncure, N. C.