

Tries New Ford In Test Drives

Ford Plans to Spend Approximately Twenty Million Dollars in Advertising His New Car

Lexington, Sept. 21—Woodrow McKay, Ford dealer, who a good many weeks ago sold the last new car of the model he had in stock, returned Friday morning from Detroit, where he spent a week or more at the Ford factory and at the home of Henry Ford, the king of the automobile world, and brings back word that the new Ford is indeed going to be new. He rode in the new machine for many miles, spending practically one entire day on one of the many test drives being made at Dearborn. On one of the tests made there a few days ago the new car was driven 634 miles at an average speed of 48 miles an hour, said Mr. McKay. The car will have a maximum speed of 65 to 70 miles an hour, he stated.

As to exactly when the new car will be on the market Mr. McKay could not state, but it will not be many weeks now. Every known test that an automobile must face under all sorts of operating conditions are being given the new machine. After the 634-mile drive, for instance, said Mr. McKay, the machine used was torn down and every piece of it subjected to the most minute inspection and to further tests to determine its maximum strength and durability.

As for appearance, Mr. McKay describes it as being of a type somewhat between the latest models of the Chrysler and Marmon. It will have three speeds forward, standard gear shift with the latest word in the transmission system. The motor will hardly bear any resemblance to the old Ford motor. The car will be equipped with wire wheels, with an extra for each machine, and equipment will be of the most attractive nature, as well as sturdy and durable.

Quick get away is stressed in the new model and this is reflected in the emblem that will be placed on each car, that of a partridge, which is supreme in the bird kingdom for its quick getaway. The name "Ford" will of course appear on

all types, said Mr. McKay. The new Ford truck will be even more revolutionary as compared to the old, said Mr. McKay. It will be heavier, for one thing, and a great deal stouter, besides being much speedier than the old ones. Mr. McKay stated he witnessed demonstrations of the truck under a load of 8,000 pounds and it reached a speed of 40 miles an hour with this heavy tonnage. It is designed to have a speed of about 45 miles an hour. It will have four speeds forward, with two high gears.

Mr. McKay stated that Mr. Ford feels keenly the fact that the dealers throughout the country and the world are having to mark time while the new line is being perfected, but he promises that the factories will soon be turning them out at the rate of 2,000 a day until the dealers are supplied. It is Mr. Ford's plan to spend approximately 20 million dollars in the advertising campaign for the new product. Mr. Ford is said to have been devoting long hours each day to the work incident to bringing out the new product.

An Interesting Case

In the town of Bessemer, in Gaston county, N. C., this interesting case arose. One J. L. Burke was elected treasurer of said town on the 6th day of May. While he was such treasurer he was forbidden by the commissioners to pay a certain claim against the town.

In disregard of such order, and in violation of his duty he paid the claim.

The board of commissioners at its meeting on the 2nd day of June, ordered Burke to replace said sum in the treasury.

And after repeated notice, on the 14th day of September a resolution was adopted, the said J. L. Burke be hereby removed finally and fully as treasurer of this town.

Burke then brought suit against the town commissioners to recover the office of treasurer of the town of Bessemer from which he had been removed by the town commissioners. The Judge held that Burke was entitled to the office, in other words the commissioners had no power to remove him from office, and the commissioners appealed to the supreme court.

Clark, C. J., after stating the facts: The question presented is the right of the town commissioners to remove an official for cause and upon notice.

In one Dillon Mun. Corp. (4th Ed.), sec. 240, it is said: "The power to remove a corporate officer from his office for reasonable and just cause is one of the common-law incidents of all corporations."

This doctrine, though declared before, has been considered settled ever since Lord Mansfield's judgment in the wellknown case of The King v. Richardson, 1 Burrows, 517. It is there denied that there can be no power of a motion unless given by character or prescription, and the contrary doctrine is asserted, that from the reason of the thing, from the nature of corporations, and for the sake of order and government, the power is incidental."

The same is stated to be the law in one Smith Mun. Corp. sec. 200 and in Mechem Pub. Officers, sec. 446. The subject is fully discussed, with ample citation of authorities and with the same conclusion, in Richards v. Clarksburg, 30 W. Va., 491.

The general rule is that a public officer has no constitutional right to a jury trial in a proceeding to remove him from office.

Must Teach Traffic Laws To High School Students

Asheboro Courier.

State traffic laws must be read and explained in weekly lessons to high school students, it is pointed out by C. W. Roberts, secretary to the Carolina Motor Club. Not only must the law with reference to school busses be read and explained but all State laws relating to automobile traffic. The law limits the rate of speed of school busses to 25 miles per hour and provides that cars must come to a full stop when loading and unloading passengers. Cars are forbidden to pass school busses while they are either loading or unloading pupils. The speed limit in any school zone in the state is 15 miles per hour.

We don't know the solution to all of the problems of the world but we are always willing to guess.

One gallon of paint will cover about 500 square feet of surface.

An Independent Interpretation of The Trend of Events

(By Clarence Poe, Editor, The Progressive Farmer.)

What is news anyhow? It ought to be information about the things that most vitally concern us and our children. As H. G. Wells wrote when in Washington some years ago attending the disarmament conference called by President Harding:

"Think of the mornings that will some day come, when men will wake to read in the papers of something better than the great 5-5-3 wrangle, of the starvation and disorder of half the world, of the stupid sexual crimes and greedy dishonesties committed by adults with the underdeveloped intelligence of vicious children, of suggestions of horrible plots and designs against our threadbare security, of the dreary necessity for 'preparedness.' Think of a morning when the newspaper has mainly good news, of things discovered, of fine things done."

A Drifting World and a Drifting Nation

That seems to be one difficulty with the world today—that it is drifting without any definite program of progress or betterment.

For example, with half the nations still staggering under war debts, property losses, and human disasters incurred in a bloody orgy of man-killing that was at its height less than a decade ago, no great national or world-leader (except Sir Robert Cecil in England) is splendidly giving himself heart and soul to carrying out the ideal of 1917 when we entered upon "a war to end war." Just as European fathers and mothers twenty years ago were rearing, educating, nurturing, and loving millions of sons only to have them slaughtered in the wholesale man-killing euphemistically called war, so millions of parents in America and Europe today may be rearing lads for the same final butcher-yand extinction. Certainly the so-called statesmanship of the great powers is doing little to prevent such a result. Even the League of Nations gets no support from America and little from some European governments.

Again, a campaign is scheduled for next year when the richest and most powerful nation on earth will choose its lawmakers and its chief executive, yet few of the men mentioned as candidates seem to have any issue on which to base an appeal to forward-looking men and women. Ex-Governor Lowden emphasizes farm relief but somewhat indefinitely, and Governor Smith

presumably stands for modifying the Volstead Act, but still more indefinitely, and as for the other men mentioned as candidates, it is difficult to say what distinctive policy they stand for. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, we believe, were both advocates of the League of Nations and the World Court, but are hardly likely to say so now. It is a drifting world and a drift-

ing nation. Here in the United States our leaders do not even seem to be interested in the reforms which have been admittedly successful in other counties. Old age pensions, mothers' pensions, government health insurance, plans for promoting home-ownership and discouraging tenancy—all such re-

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Camel

Climbing to new heights of popularity

Government figures show that more Camels are being smoked today than ever before. One after another Camels passed them all.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

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This Bank supersedes the Farmer's Bank of Pittsboro and assumes all assets and liabilities, including all deposits and every other kind of obligation.

Until customers are provided with check books of the new institution, checks upon the Farmers' Bank will be duly honored.

The officials of the Bank of Moncure feel that the bank is prepared not only to serve the people with safe banking facilities but that it can serve a useful purpose in the development of the county.

Your patronage is invited, and you are assured that this bank will try faithfully to serve you in every way possible consistent with good and safe banking.

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