

CHATHAM RECORD

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Bible Thought and Prayer

HAVE ALL GOOD—The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger; but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing.—Ps. 34:10.

PRAYER—Our Bountiful God, we have confidence in Thee, for we have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.

The trial of those accused of Ella May Wiggins' death resulted in a water-haul, but nobody wants any one convicted of murder without convincing proof, and that was lacking.

North Carolina Republicans have the grace of persistence. They are now proposing Judge John J. Parker as successor to Justice Sanford on the United States supreme court bench.

We wrote it "for conscience's sake" but those young collegians in the printshop sent it back "for conscience's sake." They must have been suffering with the affection of which Jesus spoke in the parable of the Sunday school lesson of last Sunday, having eyes but seeing not, when they passed that rule in the English grammar.

Everybody was expecting Judge Taft to die, but Justice Sanford with no warning to the public and little, if any, to himself, beat the ex-president by five hours. The same day Justice O. W. Holmes celebrated his 89th birthday, and is still hale and hearty. A notable day that for the nation, and especially for the supreme court.

Do your fishing early, or you will have to put it off till late. It will be illegal to fish with hook and line from April 20 to June 10. And all fishermen should respect this law. There is no better way to assure an abundant supply of fish in the streams for the coming years than by allowing them to have the breeding season undisturbed. We are wishing you no harm, but if you go fishing during that period, we hope Bob Hatcher will get you.

If you are a farmer and did not read County Agent's Shiver article last week, in which he told of government money to be had by farmers needing money to buy fertilizers and seed you deserve to have a hard time. We purposely made no comment upon the article last week, knowing that it definitely interested farmers only, and that any farmer subscriber to The Record who does not regularly read Mr. Shiver's articles hasn't gumption enough to come and get the money anyway.

In view of the fact that North Carolina is considering the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution permitting timber lands to be placed upon a different basis of taxation from other lands, study being made in this county by Prof. Wager, under the auspices of the United States government, is very timely. There is a theory that timber lands should not be taxed till the timber is cut, and then the tax should be collected out of the proceeds of the timber. Under such a procedure, a man can afford to allow his timber to grow. The data to be obtained by the study begun in this county and Beaufort county should be of large value in determining the wisdom of such a scheme, or at least its practicability at this time. We hope the people of Chatham will give Prof. Wager the cooperation he seeks.

ABOUT TWO CHATHAM BOYS

Mr. T. S. Harris' fine article upon the tariff came in too late last week for us to comment upon it, and this week we are publishing the first of a series of articles by Junius Durham, in which that young man, pays worthy tribute to Mr. Harris' article. The Durham article is rather long, and prolix, but when one considers that it is written by a mere youth he must admire it. The fact is, we are giving it space because the young man is thinking, and he is at the beginning of life, and we desire to encourage him to continue that unusual habit, especially of boys his age. Hardly in his twenties, he has a life to devote to thinking, and the world will need, more than ever before, men of the thinking type. If our own articles and the publication of his serve to help develop a man who can be of service in the days to come, we shall feel that The Record has served its generation well.

Another column of the paper this week is devoted to another Chatham county boy, Walter Lee Stimson who is of the business type and has developed the work habit, which was particularly emphasized as essential in an article in the Saturday Evening Post two weeks ago, in which the college boy and his job was discussed. In that article business leaders were quoted as expressing an anxiety to find college men who have really applied their minds to their work and have also developed the "work habit." Young Stimson has done the latter, and if he has only been able to go to the bottom of the subjects he has studied, he is undoubtedly on the road to remarkable achievement.

The Post article left the impression that the college graduate who has not studied and has learned to loaf is no good at all, and has prospects much less bright than has the youth who has had little schooling, but has native ability and has learned to work. That has been the doctrine of The Record, its readers will recall. But in the two youths represented in The Record this week we have examples of the kinds of boys who should go to college. Junius Durham led his class in the Pittsboro high school, and must have done real work at the University the two and a half years he was there. Also, it is gratifying to find such a thinker as Mr. Harris among our maturer readers.

North Carolina newspaperdom lost two notable characters when George Myrover and Al Fairbrother died a few days ago. The former had spent possibly two or three score years with the Fayetteville Observer, and had written enough editorials to make many volumes. The latter used to publish a red-hot paper in Durham.

"LEST WE FORGET THEM"

If poor "Bill Jones" and "Dick Smith" were down sick and their wives and children in distress for something to eat, do you think that any of the "multi-millionaire" mail order houses would trust them for food or clothing until those two breadwinners were back on their jobs? Perish the thought! They wouldn't think of it. Yet right here in Hamlet there are any number of stores which would, and hundreds who read this will agree that the same kind of friendship and faith and sympathy has been extended to them by our home town merchants. This example is set forth not merely for the purpose of increasing the good feeling which exists for our home-town merchants, but it has a vital bearing upon the prosperity and development of our town. In age of trusts and huge combinations, it is fitting that all who do not belong and are not a part of these great trusts pause and consider to what extent they are contributing to the selfish purposes of these giant monopolies.

The dollar once gone out of Hamlet to the great cities does not come back, and by the sum total of these dollars which are gone forever our community is impoverished. It is only simple arithmetic to calculate the facts. Income must be more than outgo, or we will slip backward. Therefore we must keep the money at home and we will all

prosper. The home town merchant is the backbone of the community. He tides us over the stress and strain and makes it possible for us to have the things we want when we want them. He is honest and sincere and gladly exchange any article which does not come up to representations or the modern standards. We have the privilege of examination when we buy from him and he helps us support the schools and churches and pays his part of the taxes. Without him, we would have no town, but merely a group of homes which would soon be empty. Every dollar of profit which he makes on one of your purchases will remain at home and keep on working for the embetterment of our community.

It is a fast age and competition is keen. Perhaps it is fitting to quote Ben Franklin's immortal admonition to his colleagues when signing the Declaration of Independence: "We must all hang together, or we will all hang separately."

In short, let us think twice before mailing an order to a distant city; when we take a short auto trip let us be sure to get our gas at home, and at all times let us unite for the upbuilding of Hamlet. Loyalty to our community costs nothing and yet it brings vast returns.

Labor and Poverty: Relief

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

By JUNIUS DURHAM

Having for some considerable time been very deeply interested in economic conditions in the United States especially, and throughout the world in general, I have eagerly read many newspaper and magazine articles and editorials pertaining to the problems of poverty, unemployment, tariff, and undue concentration of wealth, the greatest proportion of which is evading its fair share of the burden of taxation. I have found an especial pleasure and a deepening interest in reading Mr. Peterson's excellent editorials in regard to the many economic evils so glaringly evident in our present commercial order. The keen, clear-cut viewpoint of the situation presented in the last issue of The Chatham Record (March 6) by Mr. Harris readily appealed to me. During this period of my interest in economics, my chief endeavor has been to analyze conditions as reported in news articles, with an aim at formulating clearer ideas with regard to the seriousness of various existing evils and striving to arrive at definite conclusions, as to the most practically possible relief and remedy for the situation.

I agree with Mr. Harris and with others who have maintained that the tariff, and especially the extortionately high tariff bounties now in force, which enable a few privileged plutocrats already reeking in wealth to garner in more and more riches and to obtain a vise-like grip upon the country's most valuable sources of wealth is the chief cause of many of the undesirable evils existing within the commercial fabric of our modern life. But, although the tariff is undoubtedly one of the most unrighteous and useless economic principles ever upheld and maintained by a progressive and civilized government, I do not believe that it can be honestly, rightfully blamed for all the shortcomings of our modern commercial and social order.

However, do not be too hasty in jumping to conclusions in regard to the meaning and intent of the statement just made. I am perfectly willing to concede, without reservations of any kind that the abominable tariff system, exceedingly unjust to the vast majority of industrial laborers and to the agricultural class as well, but continually supported by the various political administrations at the head of the national government, may in all probability, has been, indirectly, the principal cause of the acute agricultural depression, the poverty and unemployment conditions existing generally throughout the country, and possibly other evils. But the idea that I am trying to impress upon the minds of my readers is that, even though this method of subsidizing manufacturers and business corporations at the expense of the mass of the country's population who are forced to make the best of circumstances and in the majority of cases to spend a life of drudgery devoid of all financial resources and of leisure time sufficient to enable them to make the most possible out of life, even though all this is very evidently true, the tariff is not such a powerful force as to prevent these evil conditions being remedied to a very great extent without changing a single item in the entire tariff schedule.

Of course, there are many who will be skeptical of the truth of this statement. No doubt many will wisely-manneredly shake their heads and, each according to his own private convictions honestly formulated within the range of his manner of thinking, utter some negative utterance as to the foolishness and superficial-mindedness of one who could candidly make a statement of that kind. There are those who apparently and quite naturally believe that little or no improvement will ever be made until some drastic change is made in

the tariff program; either by reducing or completely abolishing the tariff on the one hand, or else to turn about and to give agricultural and laboring classes, the benefit of legislation, equally as advantageous to them as other legislation has been to the wealthy groups heretofore. It is entirely natural that the vast majority of the citizenship of the nation should adhere to this viewpoint after they have witnessed the rapid concentration of enormous wealth into the hands of a comparatively few industrial leaders made possible by special legislation in their favor.

There is nothing abnormal or dishonest in their having arrived at this conclusion and I have no quarrel to make in regard to their opinions. But, personally, I am absolutely confident that very desirable and extremely worthwhile improvement could be accomplished on all sides without any recourse to legislation whatever, provided all the more important classes in both the industrial and agricultural fields could be persuaded to enter into friendly co-operation with one another in a whole-hearted effort to bring about the desired results, working in line with the plan which I have in mind. (I am certainly not so egotistical as to believe that I have the perfect and only worthwhile plan for remedying the existing situation, for there may be others with plans just as desirable. At any rate, I do not claim that my plan has achieved perfection. Not by any means, for it would be necessary that it be tempered by the advice and revision of older, more experienced, intelligent, and liberal-minded men who have succeeded as leaders, organizers, and public servants.) I deny that my confidence in the possibility of achieving improvement in labor and agricultural conditions is the result of any "soft-soap" optimism, for my plans and conclusions in regard to this matter are based on soil facts and would be entirely practicable in view of the relief needed. Candidly, I believe that this remedy might be put into operation with much less expenditure of time and effort, that worthwhile results would be achieved much more quickly, with more gratifying success on all sides, than would be reasonably possible in attempting to secure relief by means of political legislation.

In declaring that it would not be necessary to alter the tariff schedule as a means of remedying the conditions of poverty, unemployment, and agricultural depression, I do not mean, however, that it would not give added relief if the tariff rates were either altered or completely abolished along in line with the operation of the other remedy. In truth, such would be very desirable in order to prevent additional "hogging" or concentration of wealth. Also, as Mr. Harris stated in his splendid article, as long as the tariff, especially the present high schedules, is maintained and supported by the government (of other countries as well as in our own) it will be a barrier to peace between all nations. We can never expect to have anything approaching perfect peace with nations so long as we place heavy restrictions upon their trade by means of tariff legislation, restrictions which are often so great as to absolutely prohibit other countries from trading many products with our people. Some sort of substitute for war may be agreed upon by all nations, some means of settling disputes without recourse to arms, thereby at least avoiding costly destruction of wealth and property and barbarous bloodshed which is inevitable in war. But that wouldn't guarantee permanent peace and friendly relations between all peoples which liberal-minded intelligent persons all desire. So long as free exchange of trade is prohibited or restricted between nations, various countries will be at odds with one another, perfect good-will will not exist between the peoples, and inimical, entangling disputes will constantly arise. It appears strange to me that thinking, observant, intelligent, and broad-minded (supposedly) people would expect harmonious peace while they are discriminating and legislating against the trade of all other people. Yet there are those, many of them, who occupy high places in the business and political leadership of the nation who glibly assert their burning desire for peace, zealously pretending that their fondest hopes are centered about that one aim of restoring harmony on earth; and almost within the same breath they advocate tariff rates so great as to deliberately place what is virtually an embargo against foreign products. How much good-will will ever be accomplished by an ambassador to a foreign government who advocates the placing of a high rate of duty upon a product manufactured by that country to which he has been sent as a diplomat by the Congress at home, and immediately protests against a reasonable duty upon a product which American manufacturers were shipping into that country with considerable profit to themselves? I am aware of the fact that other governments also establish duties upon imported products from other nationalities, including America. Our government is not singular in that respect. But that is not the point. A powerful and leading nation, so prosperous and progressive, and claiming to be so desirous of peace, as the United States is, should not be at all hesitant about taking the lead in a measure that would have such far-reaching effects for good throughout the world.

To leave the subject of the tariff with its relation to peace and to return to the discussion of the conditions of near-poverty, if not complete poverty in a large number of cases, and of unemployment so prevalent in all parts of the

country, but more especially in the larger cities, I hold the viewpoint that much of the evil of which we have been bemoaning so much may be justly blamed upon the manner in which the various labor organizations are managed and the results which they seek to achieve. However, please do not misunderstand me. I am not opposed to organized labor, but rather, as I stated previously in another paragraph, I am very much in favor of organization and honestly believe that only through more complete organization and friendly co-operation will we ever find a successful and practical remedy for our troubles. Neither do I mean to insinuate that the leaders of these organizations do not have sufficient integrity nor that they are lacking in ability to perform the work which they plan to carry out. The meaning that I wish to convey by that statement is that they fall far short of achieving the real better of their conditions which they are seeking by lack of the right kind of friendly cooperation between the various groups and classes of laborers.

That statement may and undoubtedly would be challenged by many people if they should happen to read it. The fact that many of the most important labor unions all over the nation are brought together under the head of the powerful American Federation of Labor would probably be pointed out as proof that there is co-operation between the different classes of laborers. But even though I am conscious of that fact, I still insist that there is much too great a lack of friendly teamwork between various organizations for them to accomplish the greatest and most lasting results. If there were closer harmony between all groups, both agricultural and industrial, many results could be achieved which would be many times more beneficial than what has been achieved heretofore. This closer harmony between all groups, would necessarily be one of the essential qualifications of a successful remedy. It would not, however, by any means, in itself, be the remedy, for there are other very essential features just as important to the successful operation of the plan which could not possibly be dispensed with. These will be presented in a subsequent article in detail.

For one to deny that there has been a lack of sufficient cooperation would be absurd. Do plumbers regard the interests of other classes of people, including hard-working laborers, who are struggling to maintain a decent home when, in their unions, they agree to remain idle for days at a time rather than work for less than a certain minimum wage? Most of them would rather work two days each week for \$7 a day and remain idle during the remainder of the time, than work five days for \$5 per day. Yet if they worked for the lower wage more people would be in position to have needed plumbing done in their homes. The plumbers would have more full-time occupation, additional plumbers could be secured from the enormous ranks of unemployed able-bodied men now idling their time away tramping the streets, and though the daily wage would not be as high as they formerly demanded, the weekly total, or paycheck, would be considerably more than before. The same would apply to plasterers, carpenters, and to many others. Each person formerly idle and now employed would be able to buy more food products, fruits, clothing, furniture, etc., thus giving additional buying power to multitudes of laborers who in turn would desire more plastering, plumbing, and painting done to his home, and would also buy more food products, fruits, clothing, etc. This would again increase the buying power of others, thus making a continuous round of prosperity on all sides.

The suggestions already hinted at in this article form only a part of the remedy in mind. Other and more important suggestions are to be brought in future articles. This

CAGLE AMAZED AT SARGON BENEFITS

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VIRGIL CAGLE

"I was so weak and rundown that I'd lay off from work for days at a time and rheumatic pains nearly drove me crazy. My kidneys were over-active, my appetite was next to nothing and nearly everything I ate disagreed with me. I've actually gained eight pounds since I started Sargon, I'm enjoying hearty meals along with good digestion and my whole system has been rebuilt to a strong healthy condition. My kidneys never bother me now and every rheumatic pain is gone. Sargon Pills stimulated my liver and ended my constipation, and I'm absolutely amazed at the results this treatment brought me."—Virgil Cagle, Waynesville, N. C.
C. R. Pilkington, Pittsboro; Wiggins Drug Stores, Inc., Siler City, Agents.—Adv.

Over 60 Countries Now Treat Colds Without "Dosing"

Modern Vaporizing Ointment Fast Replacing Old-Time Internal Remedies

A generation ago, it was the custom to give large doses of internal medicines for colds and almost every human ailment. Then, a North Carolina pharmacist originated Vicks VapoRub, the modern method of treating colds without "dosing." Today, the whole trend of medical practice is away from needless "dosing."

As more and more people adopted this modern external treatment, the fame of Vicks spread until today it is the standby for colds—adults as well as children's—in over 60 countries. This ever-increasing demand is shown in the figures of the familiar Vicks slogan. Made famous when Vicks reached "17 Million Jars Used Yearly," and later raised to "21 Million," these figures, too, have been outgrown, as there are now "Over 26 Million Jars Used Yearly," in the United States alone.

article is intended only as a general introduction to the evils in the present order and what might be accomplished in relief. There is a ringing challenge for someone with sufficient ability, courage, and integrity of character to organize and to lead the people of this nation and of the entire world into the proper spirit of teamwork, and thus into greater prosperity. It will take a mighty man to do it but the reward for him will likewise be great. The whole nation, even the world, will honor and respect him while he lives and revere his memory when he is dead.

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