

## CHATHAM RECORD

O. J. PETERSON  
Editor and Publisher

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## Bible Thought and Prayer

JOY FOR WEeping—His anger endureth but a moment: in His favor is life: weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.—Ps. 30:5.

PRAYER—We bless Thee, our loving Father, for Thy grace that makes all things work together for good to them that love Thee.

Irvin Tucker didn't have a week to wait after his defeat for the senatorial nomination before he got a good government job, paying \$7,500 a year. He is one of the three members of the newly created Federal Parole Board, a national organization that will handle all federal applications for pardon and assist in federal applications for pardon and assist in federal prison administration.

William Sanders of Smithfield is tending 98 acres, 84 in cotton and 14 in corn, without a horse or mule going upon the acreage. He is finding the tractor economical for this purpose. It does not have to be fed when not working.

Our neighbor Randolph gave Bailey just about the same percentage of its vote as did Chatham, but Lee gave Simmons a small majority, a dozen or so. We are sorry Lee did not keep up the pace set by her neighbors.

We believe it has never been mentioned in the Record that Judge Daniel L. Bell was the Bailey manager in this county. The result is evidence of his efficiency.

This very week, unless you are going to dust your cotton regularly, you should mop the little plants with the molasses mixture. See the Coker method in another column. It will cost you only forty cents an acre for material to mop your cotton twice, according to Mr. Coker. If you don't do it, you don't want to make any cotton. Act immediately. Not a day should be lost.

The past two years the most of the corn in Chatham county was planted at this date or later. This year much of it is approaching the tasseling stage. The people should feel grateful for the fine prospects, and should determine that the crop shall not be a failure through any fault of theirs.

Those who think higher salaries would attract greater talent to the teaching profession should consider the attitude of Frank Graham. Though his salary as president of the University will be double that as professor, he seemed not to think of that for a minute, but was perfectly satisfied to remain as teacher at the smaller salary. And we guarantee that a higher salary in another State would not have attracted him from his beloved alma mater. The born teacher is scarcely a money-seeker. Frank's father taught many a year for a tenth of what Frank will get, and it would be hard to find a better teacher at any salary than Alex. Graham was in his prime, and only old age (he is now 85, we believe) drove him from the school work. On the other hand, we know a principal of a school in a North Carolina village who has been drawing a fine salary as teacher, his wife also drawing a salary, yet the man is not satisfied, though his living expenses are necessarily at the minimum, and is running a garage and filling station and has a contract to furnish pulp wood for a paper mill. What you bet he doesn't long survive as a teacher? Business will get him. And, for one, we can not cry when any University professor, getting a comfortable salary, is drawn away by the offer of a higher salary. The Graham kind is the genuine article.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO J. W. BAILEY

Dear Mr. Bailey:

I was on the point of beginning this open letter to you when I opened the Chapel Hill Weekly and discovered that Louis Graves had anticipated me. But as Louis's example confirms me in my conception of the propriety of such a letter I am not deterred by his precedence.

Like Mr. Graves, I assume your election. It is only a matter of the size of the majority. Consequently, it is none too early for you to begin to think of the role you are to play in the senate. And like Mr. Graves I am induced to these suggestions by the fact that you have ability. You recall that it was my privilege to sit in the same Greek class with you three years, where it is possible to gauge the calibre of a youth. To this very day, it is difficult for me to ascribe scholarship or profundity of thought to those fellows who could not definitely distinguish, for instance, between the place for an aorist and an imperfect, whatever their present apparent achievements in scholarship may be, or whatever degree of acclaim they may have since won.

You are endowed with the capacity to think deeply and coherently, but most significant of your endowments, is that of the appreciation of fundamentals. I recall that, after completing the Greek course with great credit, you decided to take beginners' Greek in your senior year at college, correctly conceiving that high attainments in Greek, or in any other subject, can be secured only by a perfect understanding of fundamentals. And it is to this sense of the importance of correct fundamentals that I shall appeal in this letter.

You remember how, year after year, Mr. Ford attempted to improve his Model T car. This gadget and that was added, new body styles were created; yet the Model T remained the "Tin Lizzie." It was only when he went back to fundamentals and built up the car from the beginning that he succeeded in getting it out of the tin-lizzie class. He had to construct not only new machines for the manufacturer of the new parts, but also machines to make his new machines. O the T Model performed marvelously for many years; but conditions changed and the limitations of the old model proved fatal. A revolution in the Dearborn plant became absolutely necessary.

Now, there is a parable, and here is the interpretation of it. The world's economic system is inadequate for the machine age, which as yet is only in its early stages of development. Like the T Model Ford, no number of new gadgets, no new body lines, no tinkering of any kind, can adapt the present system to the astounding conditions of the near future. A very few years, I believe, will make evident the necessity for a reconstruction upon adequate basic principles. For 15 months Congress has argued over the question of the style of what at first was to be the 1929 tariff gadget, but now the 1930 style. It has all been futile. From that standpoint, our economic system will be the same old tin-lizzie. The basically sound new economic system may not need any such ornaments as a tariff system at all. The nations trying to agree upon naval reductions, when the fundamentally correct economic system, operating throughout the whole world, would probably dispense with practically all navies and armies, since in this age wars are bred of economic, or commercial, rivalries, which themselves are based upon a necessity that should no longer exist.

I do not have to convince you that the world can make an abundance for all its inhabitants if all the natural resources are conservatively utilized and all the mentally and physically capable are efficiently employed. Science, machinery, intelligent application of labor, cooperating with nature and complementing it, are ready to empty the horn of plenty upon the nations so

soon as adequate mediums and means of exchange are wrought and put into operation. But tariff tinkering, discussions of naval reductions, or anything short of remodeling the economic system and universalizing it, cannot achieve the end desired.

Unfortunately, there is no Ford who can determine upon the plan of the reconstruction and push it through to a successful completion. Yet it is certain that master minds, bearing the mandate of the people, must begin to consider the manner and the means of this imminent reconstruction. Imagine what would have happened at Dearborn if the labor leaders had determined that a reconstruction of the plant and of the car were necessary and consorted with the multitudes to effect the change! That happened in Russia, and something akin will threaten in any country which shall suffer, for any considerable period, the impoverishment of hordes while it is apparent that a mere turn of the economic wheel will bring plenty to all. Such a state is an invitation for the tyro in economics to attempt the wreck of the present system, creating a chaos and hoping to fabricate a new and perfect system out of the wreck.

Ford's plans for the new car were practically perfected before a wheel of the old plant was stopped. Similarly, it will take years of thinking and planning before there can be any start made toward reconstructing the economic system.

But where can such thinking more fittingly begin than in the United States senate? And who there will be more capable of beginning and prosecuting the educational work precedent to the reconstructive period than you? As I have shown in articles in the Chatham Record, the big business man bases his thinking and his planning upon the present scheme of things. He will never father any social or economic revolution that is based upon fundamentals not appearing in his business horizon. It will require visionaries, but those whose visions are reflections from fundamental facts and principles. As mathematicians, the reconstructionists of the world's economic system must omit no factor; their axioms must be of universal application. Moreover, the reconstructionists must speak with authority and with compelling force. The thinker in private position can scarcely hope to get a hearing from the world, even if he had time to give to the study of the world's economic problems.

However, a William Pitts, with the authority and prestige of the British premiership behind him, could vitalize the theories of Adam Smith, and you will be in a position in a measure comparable to that of Pitt. Accordingly, if you shall become convinced that no patching can make the age-old bottle adequate for the machine-age vintage, it is my concern that you become the leader in the thinking and educational work preliminary to the reconstruction. It is easy and convenient to chirp "Hoover prosperity", but the trouble lies deeper than any tinkering of the president and congress can reach. I cannot here discuss the many evidences of the existence of an anomalous situation, of an economic crisis approaching. The world has reached that impasse when to continue production at full blast is to create an unsalable surplus, though millions be in need of the goods, and when to slow up production means a greater number unable to supply their needs. Even water, in your city of Raleigh, has become an object. From the days of Rebecca and beyond, one could go to the well and draw without money and without price. But the modern scheme of things requires cash for water, for lights, for fuel, and there is simply no means of eking out a living as in simpler days. The world is running on high gear and he whose pace is not in accord is flung to destruction. Up to now the business machines and the profit makers have been kept busy

through the credit system, which has given it and them mortgages upon the very homesteads of the nation. The assets of the farming element of Chatham county, for instance, would not pay the mortgages upon them and their quota of the county and state and U. S. bonded indebtedness if put up today and sold.

I appeal to you to make a study of fundamentals, as you did in Greek. I have had a closer relation to the average man and know his trials and difficulties better than you do, I believe, and they are real.

A few things I would suggest you ponder upon.

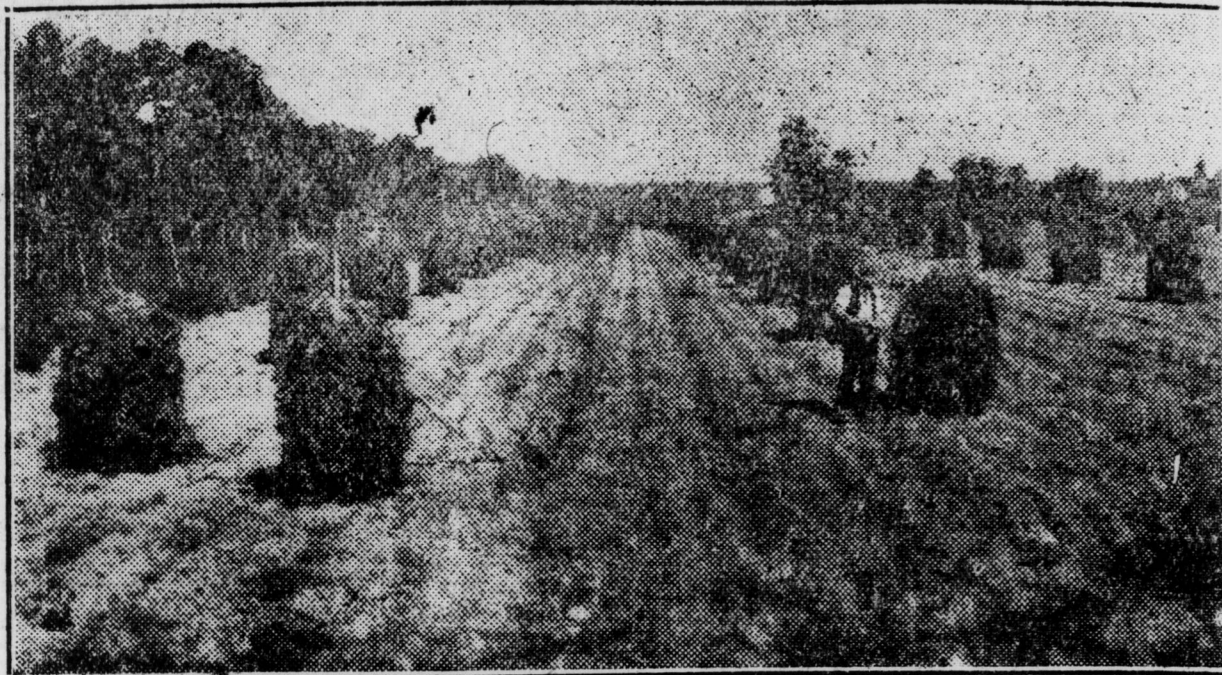
First, the world can make an abundance for all its inhabitants.

Second, the world is not in debt and cannot be. On the other hand, the present generation has inherited the cleared fields, the permanent structures, the tens of billions of domestic and industrial equipments, railroads, highways, and may be likened unto a son who enters into the possessions of his father and merely has to make his food and clothes and every day necessities and luxuries, while his father had to build the home, clear the fields, build up the herds, and make his living at the same time, and do all that with implements and methods that are now obsolete. This generation has entered upon the heritage of the ages, and making a living is merely a picnic job with the aid of modern science and modern methods. On the other hand, not one drop of sweat, not one ounce of power, not one pound of food or feed, nor any other tangible or intangible debt is due the past. Briefly, the world cannot draft upon the future. It cannot get in debt, except in so far as it draws too heavily upon such natural resources as are not inexhaustible or readily reproduced.

Thirdly, as the world cannot get in debt and as we know that a surplus is deadly to production and the surest way to have an abundance next year is to consume the product of the previous year, **stinting is not the way of thrift.** On the contrary, consumption urges production and multiplies it. The exceptional man may get rich by stinting, but if the practice were general, nobody would be the richer, but all the poorer, since production would inevitably fall to the level of the decreased consumption. Then, it is evident that the world lives from hand to mouth and not only likes it, but must do so. Wheat was kept during

## CAROLINIANS—Know Your State!

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## PEANUTS

THE peanut belt of the State is in the Coastal Plain where truck farming is carried on extensively. It is here that the famed double cropping system is used, whereby two to four crops may be grown on the same land during a single year. When peanuts are grown as a cash crop and the entire plant removed from the land it is probably the greatest soil robber grown in North Carolina. E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College, strongly advocates crop rotation to include a legume for plowing under. Many peanut planters have followed the advice of Mr. Blair and are now producing over 100 bushels per acre, against their 40 or 50 bushels when they followed the usual rotation of cotton and peanuts.

Peanuts became popular during the War between the States and were eaten heartily by the undernourished Confederate soldiers. They preferred them to parched meal and began to plant them extensively after the war.

Among the numerous products derived from the peanut are synthetic rubber, 17 kinds of wood stains, dyes for cloth, axle grease, lard, linoleum, flour, breakfast foods, stock foods, soap, face powder and ink.

North Carolina ranks as the second state in the Union in the production of peanuts, its crop being valued at \$9,996,000 in 1929.

6-15-30

the seven lean years in Egypt, but the disposition of the surplus is the world's problem now. And yet that becomes no problem when one solves that of enabling the hungry to perform such services as will enable them to buy and eat.

Fourthly, as the world lives from hand to mouth, there is no such thing as the world's laying up in store against years to come, except in structures, machines, household goods etc., none of which would be essential if production should stop. Even the wealthy individual has only the assurance of having so long as the earth produces its abundance. Accordingly, with an economic system based upon the principle of producing and consuming, upon a universal basis, all assured of his part of the abundance so readily produced, the desire for extreme wealth would assuredly be blunted and the humblest relieved of worry lest he be hungry, since they would as well have their share as for it to be thrown away.

Finally, the world is facing its greatest problem. How to keep everybody efficiently employed, how to assure each a plenty without destroying initiative on the part of the individual and creating a horde of parasites. But the problem must be solved. That it cannot be solved is unthinkable. It appeals to the highest thought of the age. The data are as convincing that a solution exists as were the data that another planet existed when Adams of England and Leverier of France, unknown to each other, set about the location of what is now known as Neptune. The discovery of Pluto recently, affords a similar illustration.

My appeal to you is to be, if not the Adams or Leverier, at least one of those who shall convince the world that abundance may prevail among all people of the world when business shall have been founded upon adequate fundamentals, thus affording the data for him who will do as did Leverier, who wrote to the royal astronomer of France and said turn your telescope to a certain point in the heavens and you will find a planet. It simply had to exist, and the great mathematician found it. The scheme for preventing, without injustice, the rich from becoming overly rich and the poor inevitably poorer, must exist. Be the Leverier, or at least John the Baptist who shall prepare the way for the coming of the economic savior of the nations.

Respectfully,

O. J. Peterson

Pittsboro, June 14, 1930

Mr. L. G. Cole was here Saturday and we congratulated him upon his political judgment. He was the first man we heard say that Durham would go for Bailey and that was a month or two ago. He knew his Durham.

## BAILEY "HOPE OF SANE LIBERALISM, SAY PROMINENT REPUBLICAN"

Down in Sampson is an old-fashioned family physician, a boyhood friend of the editor's and just old enough to be kicked out of the Democratic party by Mr. Simmons and his committee in 1892. He reads the Record, even if he is a Republican and does not live in Chatham county, and here is what he writes us, following the victory of Bailey over Simmons. Republican, as he is, though he has doubtless never outgrown his raising as a Democrat, no Democrat partism of Bailey could estimate the next senator more highly than does Dr. J. O. Matthews. And Sampson has lots of the same kind of Republicans, men who remember 38 years back. We shall have to publish this letter, for its uniqueness, and let the dead past bury its dead. Addressing the editor, Dr. Matthews says:

"I am writing a line to say that I rejoicing with you over the outcome of Saturday's battle of the ballots. I am celebrating with you over the nomination of Mr. Bailey. Although a republican, I am very jealous over the interest and equity which I claim in this splendid man Bailey, and I expect to soon see him the State's most popular mascot and idol.

To quote the phrase of Macaulay "He is the Strong unbending hope" of sane liberalism in North Carolina. He has a brain full of the dawn, the imagination of a poet, and the head of a statesman, and he knows his North Carolina.

You seem to have had senator Simmons' number all the while. He was impregnable with his election law in his vest pocket, but has kicked like a steer since he lost it.

Your editorials on him have all been true as gospel and ought to be in the Bible.

Trusting that you all are well and prosperous

I am Yours Truly,  
J. O. Matthews

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**Dr. J. C. Mann**  
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Will be at Dr. Farr's office in Pittsboro from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Tuesday, June 24.