

## CHATHAM RECORD

O. J. PETERSON  
Editor and PublisherSUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

## Bible Thought and Prayer

SURE GUIDANCE—In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.—Prov. 3:6.

PRAYER—Lord, we know not what a day may bring forth, but we believe in Thee and commit our way to Thee, assured that Thou knowest all the way, and will guide us.

## Editorials

Dr. Cooper's deafness is a personal misfortune, but that it will not hinder his administering the affairs of the state board of health efficiently has been demonstrated. The return of a surplus of \$45,000 to the state treasury the year he served as secretary of the board of health and the fact that the work of the board was done thoroughly and effectively speak loud enough for men deaf than Dr. Cooper to understand that he is capable, honest, and thoroughgoing. The Record is confident that Dr. Cooper has done more for the health of the younger generations of North Carolinians than any other man, dead or alive, and it is hoped that the merits of this true and tried health official will be rewarded by election to the secretaryship.

Let's make it a little plainer. In another article we have shown that it will take a lone man forty years, making 7½ bales of cotton a year at ten cents a pound to secure, by his own labor, the net income of a \$7,500 state employee for one year, making the amount he could pick in three months the limit of his production. At a half-bale an acre, which would be a fine average for forty years running, it would require all the work necessary to prepare land, seed, cultivate, and harvest fifteen acres. Now, let us look a little further. Suppose the state employee should put his \$7,500 out at interest at 5% for forty years. He would have \$22,500. Now suppose the cotton grower could put his out as it came in for the forty years at the same rate. He would have \$11,250, or exactly half what the state employee would have for one year's service, and would have to grow fifteen acres of cotton every year for eighty years to make as much as the state employee made in one year. In the case of Governor Doughton, it would require the cultivation of 15 acres 106 years. If the two funds were put out at compound interest, the contrast would be all the more astounding.

Again the Chatham Record completes a year. It was 52 years old the 19th. Few papers in the state have lived so long without a change of name or lapse in anywise. Also, the editor has completed his sixth year with the old paper, which by calculation, proves to be an extra sixth of his life next Saturday, the extra days of leap years not taken into accounting.

All school truck drivers should learn a lesson from the accident of last week, when Miss Agnes Campbell was seriously injured. The Record is told that there were two school trucks, the one following the other on highway 75. The rear one stopped to let Agnes Campbell off, while the front one kept moving. The latter is said to have cut off the view of Mr. Perry, driver of the milk truck which injured the girl, so that he either did not see the truck which had stopped till it was too late for him to stop, or could not, because of the view's being cut off, tell whether the rear truck had stopped or was moving. The lesson is that a driver of a school truck should not closely follow another, especially if any stop is to be made. As to that word "passing", in case of a school truck's standing still, it does not make any difference which way the school truck is headed. A car can pass a standing truck going either way, or even crosswise, if there happened to be a crossroad near. This is said because of the fact that some people seem to have an idea that it is not against the law to pass a standing truck if it is headed the way the offending car is coming from.

Saw mill hands in this community and cotton pickers are having wages of former and price per hundred of latter changed seriously, but we do not notice any job-quitting. Let it be tried on the salaries of all state and county employees, including teachers, and see if the same observation cannot be made.

Last winter we showed how long it would take one of the high-priced state employees to make his salary having all the cotton he could pick steadily. And what a man can pick during the fall represents a whole year's work for a farmer, unless his wife and children help him which is not necessary in any of the state jobs. At ten cents a pound for cotton, to secure the \$7,500 of a Burke or a Bailey, it would take 75,000 pounds of lint, which would require 225,000 pounds of seed cotton, which would require a man picking 150 pounds a day 1500 days, or 5 years of 300 working days, to pick. But as a cotton farmer, after counting out land rent, fertilizer, horse feed and deterioration of stock, also ginning fee, when he does all the labor himself, would have no more than half left, and as he could give only three months a year to picking a crop, it results that the salary of a Burke or a Bailey is equal to the total earnings of a cotton grower, with cotton at 10 cents a pound, for forty years, or more than the average of the active years of farmers. The salary of Mr. Doughton, as chairman of the State Highway Commission, would, by the same process, equal the income of a lone cotton farmer for 53 years. But you say cotton is too low. True; but we say salaries are also too high. A similar estimate would give a 20-year old school teacher, at \$750 a year, the net income of a cotton farmer for four years. And that is too high, even if cotton were 20 cents a pound.

If there were no over-swollen fortunes in the world, or even in this community, and it were impossible to accumulate such, the prices of commodities, both raw and finished, would be of comparatively little moment, since the goods would eventually be distributed in proportion to the actual earning ability of the individual. But when those who have it within their power to appropriate the lion's share of the wealth of the world to themselves and leave only the scraps for the "little men", there is absolutely no way by which those scraps can be converted into enough to make the life of the "little man" more than a mere existence. If, apart from that in the manger guarded by the dog, there were plenty of hay attainable by the ox, the dog's behavior would not be so blamable, but the trouble of it in real life is that the dogs of the economic world virtually have the whole product within the range of their teeth. What power is there to prevent the tobacco companies' buying and selling at their own prices? None; but there is a power that can take excessive profits from those who gulp them up, and that ultimately, it appears, will be the remedy resorted to by the "little men", who make up four-fifths of the country's population. When a man gives an adequate quid-pro-quo for what he gets, except in cases demanding charity, the "little man" will have a chance to live. A few men, like Edison, Howe, Morse, and even Ford and Rockefeller, render the world such service as to justify the best that the world can give in return; but nine-tenths of the millionaires have never made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but have merely had the gall or, at best, the luck, to reap where others have sowed.

Governor Gardner has won applause by his demand that the "little man have a chance to live", but the Governor, to be consistent, must heed, in some practical way, the essence of the command of the Master to the rich man, to sell what he had and give it to the poor. It is as clear as the nose on even this writer's face that the wealth of the world cannot be gobbled up by the millions and billions by the few and be left for the hordes of "little men to live" upon. A thing cannot be possessed by two men at once, and so long as million-grabbing thrives, the "little man" must merely exist. This comment is based upon a printed report that the writer has never seen denied to the effect that Governor Gardner is worth practically a million dollars, and that much of it came without the giving of an adequate quid-pro-quo. When the affairs of the world are so managed that each gets a reward in proportion to his personal accomplishment, then, and not till then, will the little man be able to live and not merely exist.

## BIRTHS

Dr. Chapin reports the following births in recent days:  
To Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Goodman, Hadley township, a boy, on Sept. 7, named Albert Hstetter;  
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brooks, Center township, a girl, Sept. 10—a ten-pounder;  
To Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McCormick, Oakland township, a girl, Elise May, Sept. 10;  
To Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Lemons, Pittsboro, a boy, William Shirley, Sept. 18;  
To Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Baker, Pittsboro, a girl, Hazel Margaret, Sept. 20;  
To Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morris, Moncure, a girl, Sept. 21.

Miss Pearl Johnson, returned Baptist missionary from China, spoke to the Episcopal congregation here Sunday, her talk being appreciated.

## STALLINGS-TUNNELL

A double wedding, coming as a surprise to friends of the young couples, was performed Saturday at high noon in the Hayes-Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh, when Miss Betty Chamblee Stallings became the bride of Henry Franklin Tunnell, Jr., and his sister, Miss Lois Freeman Tunnell, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Cade Bunn.

Dr. James B. Turner, pastor of the church, officiated, using the ring ceremony. A number of friends from Wendell, Zebulon and Raleigh, attended the simple, dignified ceremony.

Miss Stallings, who is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Summer Stallings, of Wendell, was attractively attired in a brown crepe dress with harmonizing accessories, and wore a shoulder corsage of Colonial roses with valley lilies. She received her education at A. C. College, and is a member of an old family, being a descendant of Mayflower ancestry.

The two brides were preceded down the aisle by the ushers, Jack Tunnell, and Philip Whitley, meeting the two grooms at the altar. Mrs. Davidson rendered the bridal march from Lohengrim as the brides entered, and Mrs. A. B. Breece rendered several vocal solos preceding the ceremony.

Following the ceremony, both couples left on a wedding trip through the Valley of Virginia, Washington, D. C., and Maryland. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Tun-

## CAROLINIANS—Know Your State!

COPYRIGHT 1930 BY BOYCE &amp; RANKIN



TOBACCO FARM, PITT COUNTY

ONE FOURTH of the tobacco crop of America is raised in North Carolina and the State ranks first among the states of the union in tobacco production. In 1929 508,060,000 pounds were produced, almost as much as the next three states in rank of production combined. The 1929 crop was valued at \$93,991,000.

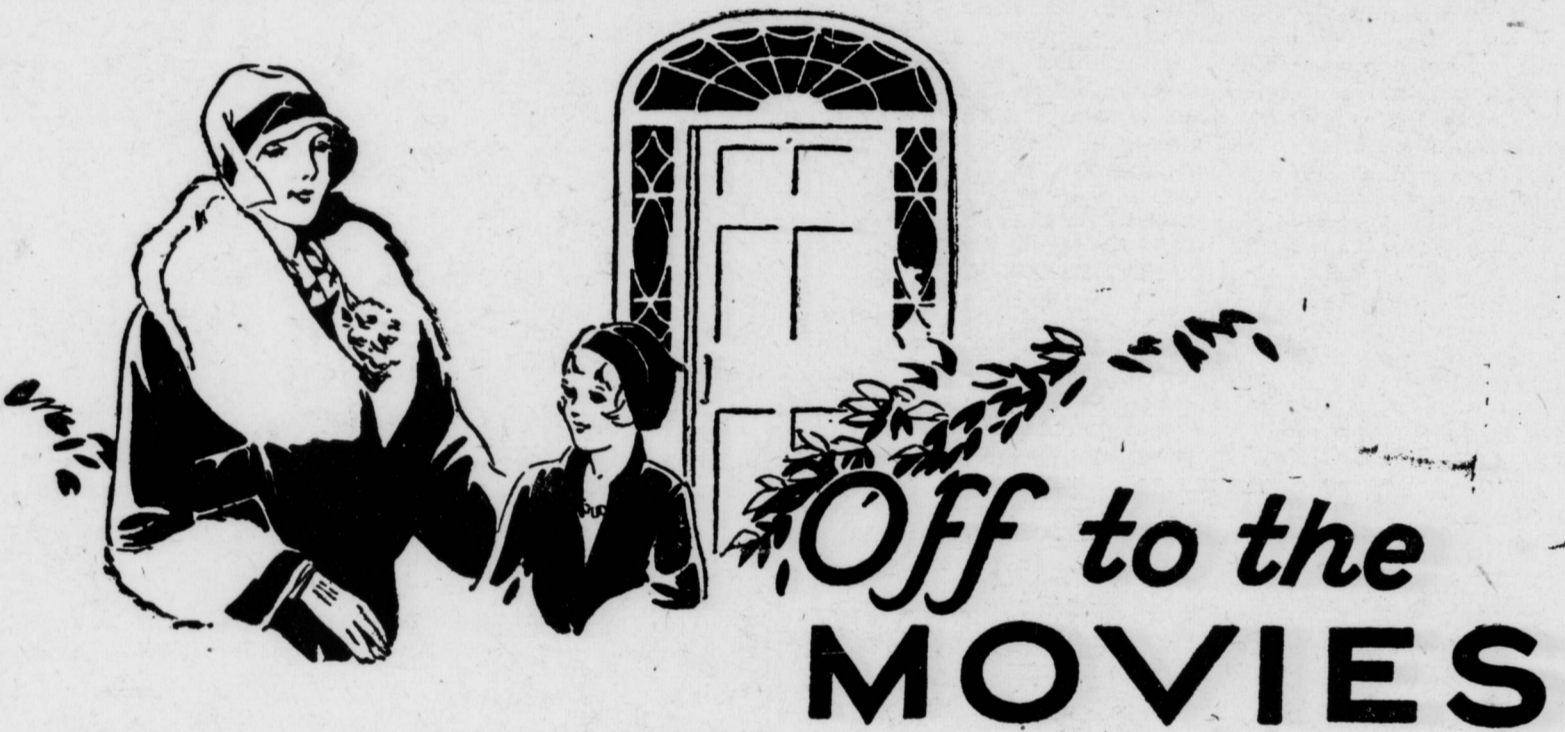
North Carolina tobacco factories manufacture more tobacco products than any other section in the world. The major products are cigarettes, but smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff and cigars are also manufactured here. The principal manufacturing centers are Winston-Salem, Durham and Reidsville. Tobacco products are valued at about \$415,000,000 annually. The first explorers of North Carolina, Amadas and Barlowe, found tobacco growing here and took some of it back to England. In the early days, it was used as money for payment of taxes and commodities and it has maintained its importance to the State.

nel will be at home at Hamlet where Mr. Tunnell is cashier for the Carolina Power and Light Company. Mr. Tunnell received his education at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Franklin Tunnell of Wendell.

Following the wedding rehearsal on Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Griffin entertained members of the wedding party and their friends at a buffet supper at their apartment in the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

Mrs. John C. Drewry, and Mrs.

Blanche Manor assisted in receiving the guests. The wedding motif was carried out in the refreshments, salads and deserts being fashioned in tiny wedding bells and other appropriate figures. Blanket toasts to the two brides and grooms were given in rhyme by Mr. Whitley.

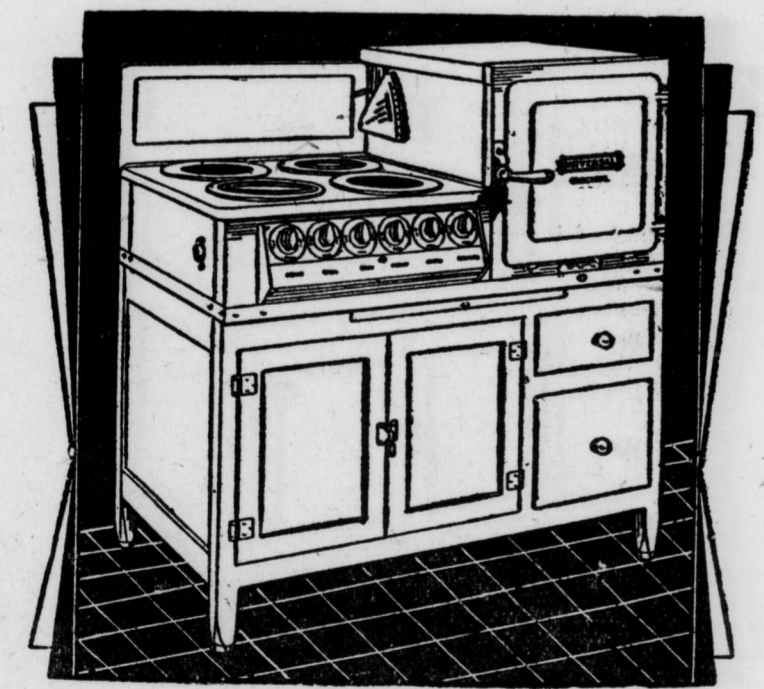


Leisure time is the lot of this young wife. Oh yes, dinner will be served on time—piping hot—brown roasted and done to a turn.

You see our young wife has placed all the vegetables and a roast in the electric oven. She has set the automatic time controls to turn on the heat at 3:30 and to shut off at 5:45. So at the usual time dinner will be served perfectly cooked. And with it all our young wife has enjoyed herself all the afternoon.

Now this is being done everywhere, right now, today.

You too may have this comfort, convenience, and leisure time with a Universal Electric Range.



THE TRADE MARK KNOWN IN EVERY HOME  
**UNIVERSAL**  
LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Liberal Trade-in Allowance On Your Old Stove  
\$10 Down—2 Years To Pay Balance

**C A R O L I N A**  
Power & Light Company