

Editorials

Governor Gardner has shown his magnanimity twice. First, he proved himself great-minded enough to disregard the anticipated charge of family favoritism. He flatly declares that he should have appointed Clyde Hoye senator if he had consented to accept the appointment. A little man would be afraid to appoint a kinsman to such a position, however worthy that kinsman might be, simply because of the anticipated charge of favoritism. A judge when once twitted by a friend as to whether he would be big enough to punish him if convicted in his court, replied that he would be bigger than that—that he would see that he was acquitted if he were being unjustly prosecuted. Thus by the expressed willingness to appoint Hoye, Governor Gardner showed himself big enough to do justice to a friend. Next, by the appointment of Morrison, he showed himself big enough to overlook all former political rivalries and even possible personal grudges of the past. Truly, there is no truer proof of magnanimity than ability to do a friend justice in the face of inevitable criticism and to do a rival justice despite all former bitterness of spirit toward him. By both these tests Governor Gardner has stamped himself as a real man.

Of all the reasons for banks breaking the confessed practice of the late cashier of the Bank of Efland is the silliest. When the rest of the officials would turn down a loan, he was so good-hearted that he would loan to the fellows putting up distressing stories without even a note to show for it. He has gone to the penitentiary, but there has been no crowding of those friends for whom he did such dangerous favors to the front to offer to share his penalties. A banker must be not only honest but somewhat hard-boiled.

If Cashier Riley could cover up for years the loss of \$40,000 in one of the very smallest banks of the state, despite the frequent visits of the bank examiners, it is very evident that that gentry via useless appendage to the government of the state and that an operation for appendicitis is needed.

A letter from the Appalachian State Teachers' college presents a theory of Prof. Downum's upon the matter of gravitation. Very timely, since Einstein is over here, and it will be a fine time to let the world know that a Tarheel is his rival for honors in that field. Prof. Downum explains gravity on the ground that the earth and all other planets when thrown off into space and set a-rolling were converted into magnets through the agency of static electricity, and that every particle of each is magnetized and therefore, a la Newton's law, every particle attracts every other particle. Easy, isn't it? Unfortunately, however, all the planets attract each other, though it is known that similar objects magnetized, or objects similarly magnetized, repel instead of attract, not to consider the matter of poles and their contrary pulls. No; gravity is not so easily explained as that, though we doubt if Mr. Einstein has much more satisfactorily explained it, even to the dozen who profess to have the ability to understand his reasoning.

There seems something a little fishy about the confession of the Russian engineers, who apparently with the greatest freedom confess their betrayal of the trust imposed in them by the soviet government. They implicate high officials of France and England in the alleged attempt to discredit and, thereby, overthrow the soviet regime. However, if the government goes ahead and executes the eight self-confessed traitors, it will be evidence of the genuineness of the charges and confessions, unless one can conceive of such devotion on the part of the engineers to the soviet as thus to make martyrs of themselves for the glorification of the regime. It is very evident that the confessed practice of "building what they ought not where it ought not to be" was calculated to wreck the celebrated five-year plan where by the Russians are seeking to join their country with every modern appliance needed to enable the population to produce all that it needs of agricultural and industrial products possible of production in their vast area. If those men are guilty they deserve the worst coming to them, and if representatives of capitalist governments are guilty of cooperating with them for the discrediting and disruption of the five-year plan, they thereby furnish the greatest proof that they fear the Russian experiment will prove a success, and also that they are unwilling to see people prosper at

the expense of privilege. The trial is one of the most curious the world has ever seen. Even the self-confessed traitors seemed to take pleasure in broadcasting to the nation the confession of their abasement and repentance.

GOVERNMENT IN SOCIAL LIFE

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
The subject of government interference with business has been a live topic for a number of years. There is no unjust interference with business when if government can help business. It is only when the entrance of government in business affairs hurts business or hurts government—that it is bad. But there is growing another kind of business in which the government is taking some interest, and that is the business of the people's social and recreative life.

We do not assert that the government should not assist the people in creating more parks and playgrounds, more health centers, more social group contracts. For so long as government can point the way to a larger and more abundant life, that long will government be beneficial. Government is coming to mean more than the fact of "governing" people. And there are a few examples of this entry of government into social life.

The great world war (if, indeed, any war can be called great) brought the nation to a realization that contentment and happiness created a favorable state of mind among the people behind the men behind the guns. The great war organizations were formed out of existing civic and civil organizations, and we saw them functioning among the boys at the front and among the people at home. The idea never quite lost its force. Out of social and welfare work in the war has come almost a national recognition of the value of play and wholesome entertainment. Only a few days ago, in a statement prepared by the physical education committee, for the coming White House conference on child health, Henry Beckenridge urged a program of play "to enable young people to meet life's problems with clear vision and strong purpose."

You can now get from Washington almost anything you want in the way of information and material designed to assist in making life happier. You can get books that tell you what the forests are good for and how to enjoy them. Advice on how to have a party at the country school house, how to make a turnip grow or how to hit a baseball over the fence for a home run.

The government certainly is trying to do its best to help us along. So long as it is mere direction of effort it will be good for us. If it ever partakes of compulsion it will be bad for us and likewise bad for government. Any kind of government can go so far and no further in patronizing movements. And may it always keep within proper bounds.

UNCLE SAM HAS A HEART

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
How hard-boiled government officials and departments can be softened in spirit is illustrated by the following true story. Recently plans were laid for the erection of a new federal building—a post office. The local postmaster noticed that the blue print covered the space occupied by a large oak tree, and immediately wrote to Washington, D. C., appealing for the sparing of the life of the tree. An answer came back from the treasury department stating that the plans would be revised to save the oak by placing the building a few feet away from the spot originally planned.

A few years ago we would have laughed at such a move, for the reason that we were not "sold" on the idea of saving a tree. But now we applaud the action because we have learned that trees bear a direct relation to the welfare of everybody. Trees are so necessary to civilization, and have so many uses, that it may be said that the saving of a tree is the saving of a life. It is at least the conservation of forces and uses that go to make life more abundant.

PREPAREDNESS AND PEACE

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
Whether adequate preparation for defense of a nation will be received and translated by potentially unfriendly powers as a challenge to conflict, or whether such preparedness is an antidote for war, has never been fully determined. It is certain that aggressive movements toward the building up of great armies and navies is not the most conducive to friendly relations. Judging from the active interest taken during the past few years in disarmament conferences, none of the great nations wants to court disaster by thus placing a chip on its shoulder. Instead, each has spoken officially for peace and lasting peace. To this end the world now enjoys the tranquility of peace among the larger nations. In turn, these larger powers have worked effectively to settle international disputes among the smaller countries. It might be said that comparative peace now exists, notwithstanding the smaller countries. It might be said that comparative peace now exists, notwithstanding the civil war in China and the revolution in Brazil.

One thing is sure, America is at peace. America will remain at peace so long as the militaristic idea does not get the upper hand of the civil and social forces of the nation. We should look upon every proposal for the increase of national armaments with suspicion. Yet there may be sound reasons at times for an increase. We who are not engaged in the study of this question may not be very good judges of just what is needed. However, it is always safe to first investigate the need of a larger army or navy before deciding that such is needed. Nine times out of ten "war scares" are the cause behind such movements, and behind the movements are propagandists who make money out of arms and ammunition.

There is, of course, another side to this question. Until peace on earth and good will toward men becomes a fact and not a theory, there is going to be dispute, and dispute will arise from misunderstanding, and misunderstanding will cause the breach of relations, and war will follow. When we consider that both our standing army and our national guard forces are respectively under 200,000 men, it can be realized how possibly inadequate such armed strength would be in case of unforeseen difficulty. The United States certainly can not be called a militaristic nation. Its citizens do not want war, they do not think war, and they are determined not to have war if it can be avoided. On the whole this is true. But there are a few jingoists that will have to be watched. It is the business of the citizen who wants continued peace to help do the watching.

A DIFFERENCE

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
Three hundred alleged communists were battled by the police in Boston when they paraded in front of the headquarters of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor. This incident strongly suggests the great difference between radicalism of the political type, and organized effort for economic betterment. The labor convention, which represented probably the most conservative gathering in the history of organized labor, was seeking economic and social advancement through existing methods and under an existing form of government. The communist group, on the other hand, was seeking and always is seeking its end by the overturning of the present political system and instituting instead a different form of government.

In comparing various types and classes of organized forces, it is well to make this great distinction; else one is likely to unjustly classify the innocent.

In the 15th Century, Mother Shipton predicted that "carriages without horses will do," but she did not predict that sometimes men without brains would drive them.

As the home gets smaller the garage gets larger.

Interesting News from Over State

The Advisory Budget Commission, composed of Governor Gardner as chairman and chairman of the finance and appropriations committees of the House and Senate and two other citizens, is going over this week the requests of the State's departments, institutions and agencies for maintenance and permanent improvement for the next two years, which, after being pared and out, will be presented to the 1931 General Assembly in January.

The requests total approximately \$73,000,000 for the next two years, which includes highway funds of \$17,563,365 for maintenance and \$5,896,122 for road construction, and \$544,157 for 1931-32 and \$546,582 for 1932-33 for the Department of Agriculture, both of which funds come from special taxes raised by these departments.

The other institutions, agencies and departments are asking for \$43,976,522 for maintenance for the two years, or about \$21,000,000 for the first and about \$22,000,000 for the second year of the biennium, while the requests for bonds for permanent improvements for the two-year period total \$4,201,769, which does not include requests that may be made for State's Prison. Four years ago \$400,000 was appropriated for additional farm acreage for the prison and has not been used. This sum may be utilized in reorganizing the prison on the basis of recommendations to be made by Governor Gardner's special committee, which may suggest abandoning Central prison here.

The State agencies were appropriated \$19,333,825 for 1929-30 and spent \$17,909,315, due to Governor Gardner's cut in appropriations, and the amount appropriated for the present year, \$19,384,617, will be cut still more. The institutions asked for more than \$11,000,000 for permanent improvements two years ago, but were granted only \$1,970,000.

Of the 32 counties which had Republican administrations during the past two years, between 20 and 25 are now manned by Democrats, leaving less than a dozen with all or a predominating part of the county administrations in the hands of Republicans, as a result of the changes made Monday, following the election last month. While only six of the 100 counties have Republican representatives in the General Assembly next time, some of the counties which elected Democratic representatives, elected some or all of their county officers from among the Republicans. Fewer counties are now in charge of Republicans than at any previous time in the history of the State.

Gordon Watkins, Wake county chain gang official, was found guilty of assault and sentenced to jail for a term of six months by Judge H. Hoyle Sink in connection with the death of Willie Bellamy, negro convict, in Wake's much heralded "sweat box" case. Bellamy died while still unconscious after being placed in a "sweat box" on a hot day last summer. Watkins gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. Vance Mangum, truck driver, and Swannie Council, guard, were found not guilty by the jury in the same case.

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1926, and executed to the undersigned trustee by Simon Alston and Angeline Alston, his wife, which appears on record in the Registry of Chatham County in Book GL of Deeds, at Page 347-8 default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness therein secured, and upon the breach of the trust therein created by said Simon Alston and Angeline Alston, and demand having been made upon the undersigned for this foreclosure, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1931,

at two o'clock, noon, in front of the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., all the property conveyed in the said deed of trust and which is described as follows:

The same being lot No. 1, in the division of the lands of the late M. A. Ihrie. Bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a hickory stump and pointers in DeGraffenreid's line, DeGraffenreid's corner; thence north 2° east, DeGraffenreid's line 192 poles to a stake and pointers, Adolphus Taylor's corner; thence south 87° east 67 poles to a stone pile and pointers; thence south 2° west 192 poles to a stone pile and pointers in Griffin's line; thence north 87° west with said line to the beginning, estimated to contain 80 acres, more or less. Reference is made to conveyance of Peter Ihrie, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Chatham County, Book EB, Page 439.

Save and except from the operations of this conveyance forty acres deeded by Simon Alston and wife to Adolphus Taylor, described as follows:

BEGINNING at A. J. Taylor's corner, in Mrs. DeGraffenreid's line; thence south with said line 96 poles to stone, white oak pointers; thence south 87° east 67 poles to a small cedar and pointers in Harry Ihrie's line; thence north 2° east with said line 95 poles to a stone pile and pointers, Susie Taylor's line, Harry Ehrie's corner; thence west with said Taylor and A. J. Taylor's line to the beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Reference deed from Simon Alston and wife to Adolphus Taylor, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Chatham county in Book EB, Page 441.

This property is sold subject to a prior mortgage favor Federal Land Bank of Columbia.

This the 9th day of December, 1930.

W. W. LANGLEY, Administrator of A. C. RAY, Trustee.

Siler & Barber, Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. G. Daniel, late Chatham county, I hereby warn all persons holding claims against the estate to present them duly proven on or before Dec. 18, 1931, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons owing the estate will please make early settlement.

This the 12th day of December, 1930.

VANCE DANIEL, Administrator. Chapel Hill, N. C. Rt. 1 dec 18, 6t. pd

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of the late James L. Griffin, of Chatham County, I hereby warn all persons holding claims against the estate to present them duly proven on or before the 8th day of December 1931 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing the estate will please make early payment.

This the 8th day of December 1930.

Mrs. Hettie Griffin, Executrix.

NOTICE

Re-Sale of Real Estate Under Deed of Trust

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed and delivered by G. M. Brooks and wife, Vallie Brooks to Alamance Insurance & Real Estate Company, as Trustee, dated the 1st day of August 1924, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Chatham County in Books of Deeds of Trust No. G. H., at page 463-4-5, default having been made in the payment at maturity of the bonds and interest thereby secured and the holders of said bonds having demanded sale of the property hereinafter and in said Deed of Trust described; and under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Johnson J. Hayes, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District for North Carolina, in the cause entitled Mrs. Jessie P. Roberts, complainant, against Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company et al, defendants, which order has been duly entered by the Clerk of the said District Court at Greensboro, N. C., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in book of deeds

Increased bids may be placed, as provided by law, only within ten days from date of sale. If, within twenty days from date of sale, the successful bidder shows to the Receiver that there are liens superior to said deed of trust under which this sale is made (exclusive of taxes and special assessments) other than as stated below, he will not be required to complete the purchase, and all moneys paid will be refunded.

The Receiver is informed, but does not represent or guarantee, that said deed of trust is a first lien.

Bonds secured by this deed of trust bear Serial No. 2466.

This is a fourth re-sale. Bidding will begin at \$1785.00.

This the 13th day of December, 1930.

JOHN M. COBLE, Receiver of Alamance Insurance & Real Estate Company.

W. S. Coulter, E. S. W. Dameron, John S. Thomas, Attorneys.

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