

DISCOURAGING NOTE SOUNDED HERE IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY A DIRT FARMER

This Story, Written About Mr. F. Henderson, Might Be Written About Countless Thousands of Farmers—"Something Radically Wrong," Says This Author—Farm Will Not Pay the Taxes, Is the Charge Made Here.

Editor's note: The following article about Mr. F. Henderson was presented to The Brevard News with request for its publication. The request is being granted. Read it. There is much food for thought in it, for hundreds and thousands of citizens are facing the same problems that are brought to light here.

(By a Friend of Mr. F. Henderson)

Our neighbor and enterprising citizen, F. Henderson, attended his first school when eight years old; won a class prize for gaining the most head-marks spelling by heart from the old Blue Back when only 9 years old.

Won another prize for working every example in the Common School Arithmetic without any assistance from his teacher when 13 years old. Sold a book in this county written by the immortal William Jennings Bryan on the monetary issue entitled "The First Battle," when 25 years old with such rousing success he attracted the attention of one G. A. Smith, a member of the nationally known firm of C. H. Robinson Co., publishers, with the result that he was employed by them for one year on a definite salary and gave such satisfaction he was employed by them from year to year for about 15 years with increasing salary.

His second year with this company he won a gold watch over about 35 men, doing the biggest volume of business. The third year he won a \$20 gold piece over about the same number of men for clearing his company the most money.

Unlike most young men he denied himself most of the pleasure young men enjoy, and saved his money to buy a home to take the lady of his choice to when and if he should find her. On Dec. 22, 1903 he made his last payment on his farm. Married on Jan. 14, 1905. Then he went to work and built one of the best homes in the Dunn's Rock section. But at the price of farm products and labor this was a long drawn out process, 15 years, and evidences the bulldog determination and perseverance so necessary to success.

Then children were ready for college. The oldest, Marion, was sent to Cullowhee, and has taught in the county three years. Edna May was in college in New Orleans, La., one year and at Mars Hill, N. C., two years. Eugene has a government job and is now in West Palm Beach, Fla. Junior is in the U. S. Navy at Hampton Roads, Va.

Mr. Henderson was employed as patrolman on a State Highway for seven or eight years without complaint or criticism from either the Highway Commission or the traveling public, so far as he knows, until Al Smith ran for president. Now he is in declining years, and finds, like hun-

dreds of others, his tax burden is greater than he can bear; that he voted for the nine-month school term and county-wide uniform school tax. But that the county debt that has been piled up in the last fifteen years without the consent of the tax payers' consent is nothing less than legalized highway robbery and confiscatory. That up to 20 years ago the farm of which he now owns one-half, had never paid over \$20.00 and that his taxes at the high peak were \$100.00. And he says to cultivate the farm with his own labor and expense that every bit of the corn which is the principal crop, would not sell for more than one-half that amount.

He says there is something radically wrong with a state and county government and officials that would acquiesce in conditions and measures that would result in the forcible seizure of all the income from a life of toil and hardship; and not be content with that, but insist and demand all he can make besides. It looks like penalizing thrift and industry. And in violation of the N. C. constitution and law, which says specifically that in placing the valuation on property for taxation the assessors shall take into consideration the income from the property, and that if any case of such confiscatory tax was carried to a court of equity would not be allowed. I am a great admirer of Governor Gardner, but when he advised our legislature that we had tapped every known source of revenue, I say My God! If such a man has such a limited knowledge and observation, what relief can we expect from our little 2x4 representatives.

Tell me, Pray God tell me, where is the justice in the confiscation of all the income or proceeds from a life of industry just because it happens to be interested in real estate, and then confiscate the real estate if he does not surrender all he can make by industry and frugality besides.

And let a nondescript who has spent his all in riotous living, but who manages to land the best paying offices and positions paying from one to five thousand a year pay no tax just because he owns no real estate, and say the only just and equitable tax law would be to tax all men on the basis of income whether from real estate, stocks, bonds, salary or wages. And the burden will be light and the yoke easy on all. The very idea that you can't get intangible property on the tax list is absurd. If it can't be done under existing laws, pass a law to confiscate one-fourth or one-half or all if necessary, found not on the tax books, and you will bring out the intangible and double the valuation in the state and county, and reduce the rate on all—and you will hear no more of the burden of taxes.

Life of Thomas Paine

In all the history of the American Revolution no other man, perhaps, occupies so singular a position as that held by Thomas Paine, prolific pamphleteer of the War of Independence. During the years of that bitter struggle, no pen in this country was more potent than his and none more definitely crystallized popular feeling behind the American leaders in the conflict. He has been credited with supplying the impetus to the movement toward separation from England which wrought its culmination in the Declaration of Independence, and there can be no doubt that the forceful appeal to the American people, contained in his pamphlets, aroused hope and courage throughout the country.

Recognition of this man's contribution to America's independence is contained in a statement issued by the Division of Information and Publication of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in commemoration of the 144th anniversary of Paine's birth. Despite the approbrium which later was heaped on him—most of it occasioned by the rancor of his enemies—the value of his services remains in no wise diminished, and he deserves the gratitude of the republic he helped to save.

Thomas Paine was born in Thetford, England, on January 29, 1737, the son of a Quaker corseter who taught him the art of stay-making. This trade did not appeal to the youth, however, and he soon left home to enter the excise service. This occupation likewise failed to hold him, and he went to sea. But the life of a sailor was entirely too unattractive, and Paine soon returned to England, and once more became an exciseman. It was while he was in this service that he gained the first-hand knowledge of official corruption which made of him the implacable foe of privileged officialdom.

Paine's skill as a writer early came into evidence, and he was selected by his associates to prepare a criticism of the British excise system and suggestions for its improvement. This paper attracted the attention of Franklin who immediately recognized the ability of its author and suggested that Paine might find America a more desirable field for his writings. Accordingly, Paine came to this country with letters from Franklin and soon became connected with Pennsylvania publications. Shortly after his arrival here in 1774, the "Pennsylvania Journal" printed a strong anti-slavery essay which he had written.

In England, Paine had been so consistently radical in his criticism of

British governmental and political customs that he seemed almost to hate his native land. In America he continued his attacks on King George, and early in 1776 was published his pamphlet, "Common Sense" in which he stated with singular clearness and force all the arguments that had been made in favor of the separation of the colonies from the mother country. The effect this pamphlet had on the Americans was instant and electrifying. It was accorded a stupendous circulation, both here and in Europe where it was translated into different languages and eagerly read by republicans in all nations. Contemporary Colonial newspapers claimed that it influenced thousands of dubious Americans to embrace the cause of independence. Washington himself was impressed with the brochure, and some have gone so far as to say that the great general became converted to separation from England only after reading "Common Sense."

Although Paine was opposed to war his attitude being due in some measure to his early Quaker training—he felt that America had been driven into an armed conflict by the tyranny and oppression of George III, and the name of Thomas Paine was early enrolled on the roster of the Colonial forces as a protest against the policies of Britain's King. In the army, Paine served under General Nathaniel Greene, another Quaker, and he proved to be a courageous soldier and valorous patriot. Here the fiery writer was an eye witness to the sufferings of the "ragged Continentals"—in fact, he suffered privation and hardship with the rest of these heroic troops.

During the national depression which became so acute in the winter of 1776, Paine produced his first "Crisis." This pamphlet, beginning with the famous words, "These are the times that try men's souls," was written by firelight on a drumhead which served as a desk. The demand upon Paine at this time was great, for by day he faced the enemy with his gun and by night brought into play the genius of his pen. He wrote this first pamphlet of the series on his own initiative with the purpose of proving that the Americans were in reality successfully resisting General Howe, and that this country was entirely too large for the British to run over.

The "Crisis," written in Paine's characteristic plain, forceful style, accomplished much of the purpose for which its author prepared it. His arguments were stated clearly and to the point. George Washington and the rest of the Revolutionary leaders

23 NEW BODY TYPES PUT FORTH BY FORD

Twenty-three new body types, designed to meet the specialized needs of various classes of commercial transportation, have been added to the standard line of Ford trucks and light delivery cars, the Ford Motor Company announced.

Several of the new trucks and commercial cars already are in production. The others will be placed on production basis within the next few months.

The addition of the score of new body types, ranging from a small town car delivery for the use of exclusive shops to police patrols, coal and coke trucks, was made in accordance with the Ford Motor Company's policy of offering a complete line of commercial vehicles to meet all sorts of transportation requirements. There are now more than fifty Ford commercial body types available, the Model A and Model AA chassis. Furthermore the truck chassis will be had in either 131.5 inch wheelbase or 157 inch wheelbase, with or without dual rear wheels, and with choice of gear ratios.

Included in the new offerings mounted on the Model AA 131.5 inch truck chassis are four coal and bodies, two garbage bodies, ice standard police patrol, de luxe patrol, panel body, ambulance, general coach, service car for stock rack body, express truck or without canopy top, de luxe cry, and heavy duty express. The 157-inch Model AA wheelbase is a stock rack body, panel body, express body with or without top.

Three of the new Fords are mounted on the Model A passenger chassis. They are the town delivery, drop floor panel and delivery (natural wood).

recognized the value of Paine's powerful pen, and the little writer became the official antagonist of the revolt. At regular intervals other pamphlets appeared it is certain that they went to create the public morale which portended the Revolutionary struggle.

Throughout the entire war Paine proved to be one of the most ardent and devoted of all the patriots. His contribution to American independence cannot be questioned. Even when hope seemed dim, he never gave despair. He continually assailed George and the policies of his government. In one of his pamphlets, directed at the English monarch, Paine used the expression "United States of America" supposedly the first time this appellation was ever employed.

His services were appreciated by the country, and New York gave him a large tract of land and Congress voted him \$3000.00. The Congressional bequest was largely a result of the efforts of Washington who had always admired Paine. Previously, the legislature of Pennsylvania had voted the author 500 pounds.

After the Revolution, Paine turned his attention to science, for his active mind could not allow him to be idle. He invented an iron bridge which he tried to have adopted in this country. Meeting only with discouragement here, he took his model to Europe with the hope of greater success. But he had barely arrived in England when he became engaged in a verbal duel with Burke, to whose "Reflections on the French Revolution" he replied with his "Rights of Man." It created a stir among the government officials who considered the book seditious, and Paine was convicted of treason. But he escaped to France a few minutes before the officers sent to arrest him arrived on the scene.

In France, Paine found a situation which seemed to have been made expressly for him. Here were people struggling for their rights, and the champion of human liberty immediately plunged into the fight wholeheartedly. He was very popular with the Revolutionists in France, and several departments would have elected him to the national convention. He chose to represent Calais, and as a deputy from that place he opposed the execution of Louis XVI. This action aroused the distrust of the extremist in the Revolutionist party when Robespierre came into power he had Paine thrown into the Luxembourg prison where he was held for eleven months.

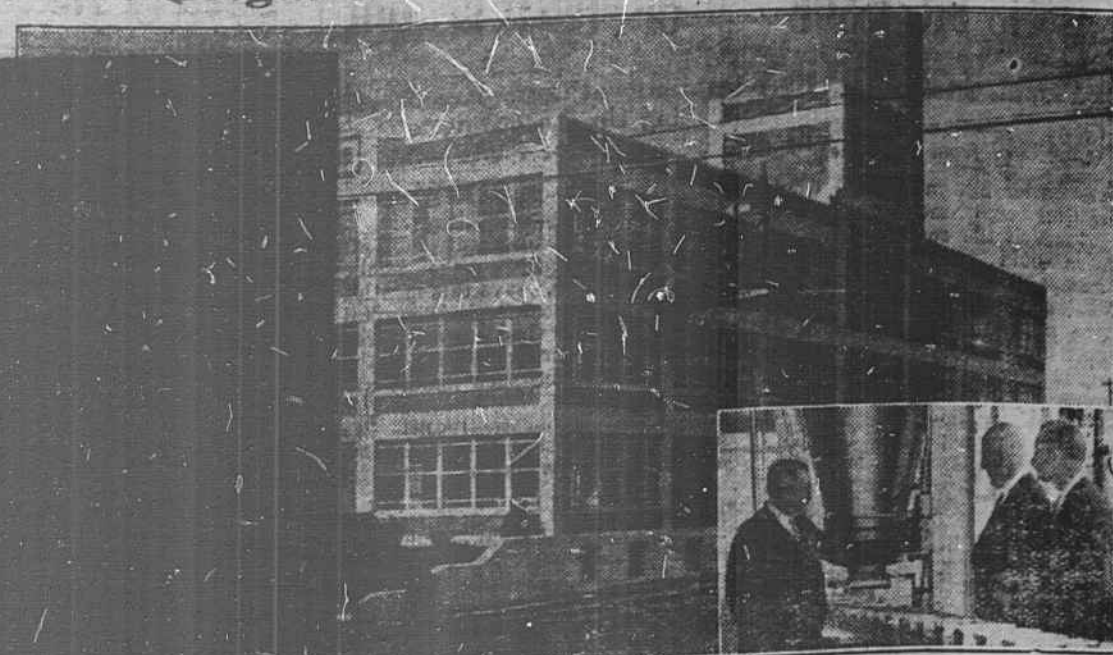
During this time Gouev, Morris, the American minister to France, refused to claim Paine as an American citizen, although the latter had become naturalized soon after coming to the United States. This unfortunate experience so embittered Paine that he was never able to forget it. When Monroe succeeded Morris, one of his first acts was to request his countryman's freedom. Paine was set free, but was forced by the hostility of the British to remain in France, until he was given protected passage to this country on an American gunboat.

Once more in the United States, Paine found himself alienated from many of his old friends because of his "Age of Reason" which he had written in France and which to many people, appeared as an atheistic attack on all belief in God. He retired to his farm near New Rochelle, New York, and there spent the remainder of his days in seclusion. His life came to an end on June 8, 1809.

Thomas Paine has been both praised and anathematized by biographers. Perhaps he never fully deserved the condemnation which was heaped upon him during the later years of his life. Whatever his faults and mistakes, lack of patriotism was not among them. Most certainly the United States still is indebted to him for his great service in moulding public opinion during the Revolutionary War.

A successful business man, as sensitive to the voice of his customers as a politician is to the voters.

See Bright Future For South's Dairying



ern farmers approximately \$1,000,000 annually. It will serve as the headquarters for 15 other Kraft-Phenix plants in the southeast which so far in 1930 have bought 42,985,926 pounds of milk for cheese products which formerly were made in other sections and imported to the south. Inset shows James L. Kraft, chairman of the board of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, officially starting the machinery in the new plant, while Thomas H. McInerney, president of National Dairy Products Corporation, and John H. Kraft, vice president of the Kraft-Phenix Corporation, in charge of sales and advertising, look on. The Atlanta plant is said to be one of the most modern food factories in the United States. Officials of the corporation present at the opening declared the Southern made dairy products equal in quality to those made anywhere in the world, and announced themselves ready to expand their southern operations as fast as southern farmers would provide additional raw materials.

Blantyre Breezes

Mrs. Flora Pickelsimer visited friends at Blantyre on Sunday.

Miss Belle Reed of Candler, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, here the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Scott and little daughter, Clara Jane, visited friends here last Sunday.

Terly Justus called on John Reed last Saturday.

Rev. Lewis Simpson was a caller in this section one day last week.

Mrs. Clannie Justus and little sons Bruce and Jack, visited Mrs. J. T. Justus last week.

Miss Dixie Brewer has returned to her home near Blantyre after spending sometime with her mother, Mrs. H. C. Baynard of Little River.

Homer Ledbetter was the guest of J. T. Justus last week.

Our Sunday School seems to be thriving very much, considering the bad weather we are having. We extend to all a cordial invitation to attend and help in the work.

The captains of industry are elected to their positions by the votes of thousands, and sometimes millions of customers.

NEXT

We contribute to your good looks. You can get a Vitalis treatment here, the vegetable oil tonic, also the Fitch products.

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Act Now! Attend Pushell's Record Breaking SLASHED PRICE SALE

One Lot Ladies Silk

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SLASHED TO

\$2.99 EA.

MEN'S

OVERCOATS

SLASHED TO

HALF-PRICE

One Lot Men's

SUITS

SLASHED TO

\$8.88 EA.

29c. Fast Color

PRINTS

and SUITING

15¢ YD.

Men's Fancy

SILK TIES

SLASHED PRICE

39¢ EA.

Men's Blue Chambray

WORK SHIRTS

SLASHED PRICE

39¢ EA.

One Lot Children's

DRESSES

Values to \$1.50

39¢ EA.

One Table Ladies

SLIPPERS

SLASHED PRICE

\$1.44 PR.

One Lot Boys'

LONG PANTS

SLASHED PRICE

\$1.00 PR.

ENNA JETTICK

SHOES

\$5.00 and \$6.00 val.

\$2.99 PR.

1 Table Ladies Pure

SILK HOSE

Values to 2.00

99¢ PR.

Men's Friendly Five

SHOES

or OXFORDS

\$3.98 PR.