

## NEITHER STATE NOR COUNTIES CAN EVER PAY PUBLIC DEBTS

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adness of the subdivisions of state government, and it is for counties, cities and towns, \$355,292,917. In debt service or interest requirements there will be added during the period that these bonds run \$261,564,962, or a total of \$616,856,979. And the worst of it is the debt service increases with the decreased ability to pay. In 1929 the debt service was \$17,410,000 but in 1932 it was \$20,201,908. "From now until 1947 we must continue to pay \$17,000,000 annually to retire these obligations," Mr. Smith said. "It there any one who is conversant with the facts who believes that we can carry on the purely governmental functions of our local units and pay millions more yearly on our local debts than we were called upon to pay in the year 1929, when things were different?"

He turned furiously upon the "taxeaters" and denounced them for bringing to the advisory budget appropriation requests for larger appropriations than they now receive. He urged the state to send such postulators to the ranks of the unemployed and put better people at the head of these institutions and departments. For, he said, the saving must be from the appropriations made, from the debt service, the people are paying all the taxes they can.

The highway bonds in 1929 stood at \$100,499,600, he said, and the interest which must retire them will be \$76,246,814. That makes a total of \$176,746,414. The debt service in 1929 for highways was \$3,499,811, but in 1932 it had gone up to \$7,769,490. Coming to the huge grand total of government in the state and its subdivisions, he said the total in 1929 was \$505,200,313 and the interest charges will be \$383,986,350, a total to be paid before debts vanish amounting to \$889,187,167. The debt service for all government in 1929 was \$21,823,934. In 1932 it is \$40,794,473.

"Certainly in the year of depression no one will contend that the people of North Carolina are able to pay \$40,000,000," Mr. Smith said. He thinks there is no doubt that the counties and other local units will be unable to pay their debts during the next few years. In 1929 the total tax bill was \$102,000,000, in 1930-31 it was \$96,000,000 and in 1931-32 it had dropped to \$90,000,000 and of this \$90,000,000 there is required \$41,000,000 for debt service, leaving \$49,000,000 from which to deduct any cuts that may be made.

Only two ways are open to meet this condition, he said. One is default, the method chosen by 40 per cent of the counties and other local units, the other "way is for readjustment of these local government obligations." These readjustments must be made either by reducing principal or reducing interest rates or by extending the maturities far beyond the present periods provided for. As much as we may regret the admission nevertheless we know it is true that there is no chance for the local government units of North Carolina to meet their obligations.

"To be sure, none of us wish to see any governmental unit in North Carolina default on its obligations or repudiate its obligations. We realize that the future of these counties and cities is at stake. Likewise, we remember the words of Emerson: 'Wilt thou seal up the avenues of ill Pay every debt as if God wrote the bill!'"

## WHOLE COTTON CROP THIS YEAR WILL NOT PAY SCHOOL CHARGE

The entire income from the state's cotton crops this year will not pay the public school costs.

The entire proceeds from the cotton crop and the tobacco crops this year will not be enough to pay the interest on the state's bonded indebtedness.

The above are some of the startling statements being published in papers throughout the state by J. Z. Green, of Marshville. Mr. Green is one of the best informed newspaper men in the state, and is deeply interested in agriculture. He is a Democrat, therefore, no charge of "playing politics" can be brought against him.

Following are the startling statements being made by Mr. Green, showing the deplorable condition facing North Carolina:

"The statement of Word H. Wood that the credit of North Carolina is in imminent danger of being seriously impaired unless heroic and courageous measures are adopted by the state legislature in the way of economies is true, but we have become so accustomed to references to our perilous economic conditions that nobody seems to get very much concerned over prospectives of disaster.

"This amazing indifference over an impending crisis makes the situation look all the more hopeless. Under our party spoils system, with governmental agencies and functions enlarged, expanded and inflated until we have approximately fifty thousand on the public payrolls of our local, county and state governmental units, and with almost as many indirect beneficiaries of the funds in the state, no sound thinking man can see much hope for 'heroic and courageous measures' to be enacted into law if such enactments provide for drastic cuts in political patronage.

"As long as campaign promises of reductions in costs of government go no further than generalities and skillfully avoid specifying where the axe is to be used, the thirty or more tax consuming bureaucratic departments in North Carolina have nothing to fear from the incoming session of the North Carolina legislature.

"If any additional evidence is needed to confirm the statement that the credit of the state is in peril, here are a few figures that will shed light on our financial condition:

"This year the value of the cotton crop in North Carolina is estimated at \$16,000,000. That is not enough to pay expenses of running the public schools.

"Combine the income this year from cotton and tobacco and we will not get a total large enough to pay one year's interest on the bonded indebtedness in North Carolina.

"It would require six cotton crops, or four cotton and tobacco crops combined to pay one annual hundred million dollar tax bill in North Carolina.

"If we combine the gross cash incomes from cotton, tobacco, poultry, dairy products, peanuts, grain, vegetables, livestock and all other farm products in the state this year it will not come anywhere near being enough to take care of the total 1932 tax bill allowing nothing for costs of production.

"The one small ray of light is in the fact that the state budget commission has been calling into advisory council such level-headed and sound thinking business men as former Governor A. W. McLean, R. M. Hanes and Word H. Wood. If the legislature listens to advice and counsel of

sane and sensible bankers and business men instead of the voices of the jazz-minded, claptrap, politicians who compose a tragically large per cent of the membership of the legislature, there may be just a little hope for the preservation of home ownership in North Carolina. Some of these loud-mouthed politicians are already vigorously proclaiming that the state's credit is sound to the core. This type of home-wrecking, tax-spending politicians have already nearly ruined this state. If they develop dominant control of the legislature they will finish the job in 1933.

The saloons had all been closed in an Eastern village. A leading merchant of town tells of the following: A woman poorly dressed and very timid, came into his store one day. She had not been used to buying many things.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the merchant.

"I want a pair of shoes for a little girl."

"What number?"

"She is twelve years old."

"But what number does she wear?"

"I do not know."

"But what number did you buy when you bought the last pair for her?"

"She never had a pair in her life. You see, sir, her father used to drink when we had saloons, but now they are closed he doesn't drink any more, and this morning he said to me: 'Mother, I want you to go up town today and get Sissy a pair of shoes, for she never had a pair in her life.' I thought, sir, if I told you how old she was you would know just what size to give me."—Alice Ruth Palmer.

"I wish well to all trades, but with a reserve. I hope the baker may bake and sell more bread. I hope the clothier may sell more yards of cloth and make more coats. I hope every farmer may sell more wheat. But I cannot say in my heart and conscience that I hope the brewer may brew more beer, or the distiller distill more spirits, or the publicans sell more of both; the prosperity I wish to this one trade is that it should cease."—Cardinal Manning.

### EDUCATION AND ETHICS

C. E. BURNEY  
Principal, Rosenwald High School

Education is one of the oldest of human attainments. It antedates and outranks sculpture, painting, and architecture. History discloses the fact that schools in which astronomy, language and other sciences were taught existed at least two thousand years prior to the Christian era. There is record that a Pharaoh in Egypt more than three hundred years before Christ established a library of hundreds of thousands of volumes, of course in manuscript form. In that school Moses attended school fifteen hundred years before A. D. One. Here Moses was educated in all the learning of the Chaldeans.

So in the civilization of Rome, Greece and Persia there were schools of different grades, and it was from these seats of learning there came the scholars who gave to the world the ancient classics as taught in our high schools and colleges of today, such as Caesar, Virgil and Homer.

Lord Bacon said: "Education gives ornamentation, pleasure and efficiency to its possessor." Education gives culture, refinement, prestige and power. At one time education was confined almost entirely to the rich, the nobles and the professional classes, and to those of the male sex. A more modern view of education is that it not only promotes culture, intelligence, and mental discipline, but in addition to all this furnishes mental equipment to be utilized in a practical way in doing the world's work in its various vocations and professions, and that it belongs equally to both sexes and to all classes.

Passing from the history and purpose of education, we come to notice that in the ancient schools, outside the Hebrew nation, little attention was given to ethical or moral training. Some nations, it is true, had their moral philosophers, such as Aristotle, Socrates and Plato, but with these moral teaching appears to instance, Plato, it is recorded, that have been crude and imperfect. For to lie is honorable. The immorality practised by most ancient nations indicates very clearly the absence of ethical culture of highest standards.

However, among the Hebrew people, the divinely chosen and honored people, much attention from the beginning of their history was given to the moral development of the people. The Hebrews had a code of morals, the very finest, the Ten Commandments, a code of moral teachings in all lands where civilization is of the highest type. To the Hebrew children and youth in their ancient schools and homes, this code of ethics was carefully taught. It formed a prominent part of the Hebrew child's education. The Hebrew people's therefore, at the very beginning of their national history, gave attention to both the intellectual and moral training of the on-coming generations. This dual training of both the head and heart, that honored and noble branch of the human family has shown great wisdom, and has lifted up a standard worthy of adoption by the peoples of all nations. That standard includes the head and the heart. Such a standard of education bring into action influences the most vital and powerful in the building of the highest type of civilization. The children of today will be the citizenry of tomorrow when this nation will be in their hands and under their control. If these are to build the state as that it will not totter to its fall, they must first learn to build stalwart and stable moral character.

In facing the future, two great problems confront the young liberal education. The first is to be more useful to the citizens. The second is to be more

## GALLOWAY HEADS WOODMEN LODGE

Balsam Camp No. 116, Woodmen of the World, elected their officers at the regular meeting held Monday evening. The officers elected at this meeting will be installed January 2nd, 1933.

A very interesting program has been arranged for this occasion, at which time refreshments will be served. The committee in charge of the program includes Glover Jackson, M. G. Garren and W. H. Grogan, Jr.

The newly elected officers are: Past Consul Commander, Guy Dean. Consul Commander, A. B. Galloway. Advisor Lieutenant, H. E. Kilpatrick. Banker, Glover Jackson. Clerk, W. H. Grogan, Jr. Escort, W. T. Allison. Watchman, Roy E. Smith. Sentry, M. G. Garren. Managers, Coleman Galloway, L. P. Hamlin, F. E. Shuford.

and development of the moral character of the masses. Morality safeguards education, giving to it right direction, poise stability, and anchorage. Education without ethical culture is incomplete, unbalanced, one-sided, lopsided, uncertain of its going. An educated head needs an educated conscience to guide and direct it.

Where, and by whom, is this ethical education to be inculcated? The answer is, first of all, by the parents. In the home by the parents should be early and faithfully taught the principles of truth, honesty, sobriety, kindness and obedience to law.

Those who teach in our public schools are required, not only to be educated up to certain standards, but to be of good moral character.

Parents and teachers alike should aim to give the youth ethical training so as to be able to think right, act right and do right.

### MASONIC LODGE TO ELECT OFFICERS FRIDAY

Election of officers will be the special order of business at the regular communication of Dunn's Rock Masonic Lodge Friday night. All members are urged to attend.

### MASONIC MEETING



FRIDAY NIGHT  
7:30 O'CLOCK

## PATRONS ADVISED AS TO MAIL METHOD

Postmaster R. L. Nicholson Explains How Christmas Mail Handled

In order that the postoffice department may give the best possible service to all patrons during the Christmas holidays, Postmaster Nicholson offers a few suggestions, which, if followed will materially speed up the service.

Regarding the postoffice hours, Mr. Nicholson says that the office will be closed all day Sunday (Christmas day) and Monday. On these two days there will be no service on rural routes, city routes or at the office except in the case of special delivery matter which will be delivered on both days.

Attention is called to postage rates for mailing Christmas cards. Cards not enclosed in envelopes will require a one-cent stamp; unsealed letters will require a one and one-half cent stamp, going as third class matter. All sealed letters will require three cents postage. Be sure to affix the proper amount of postage on all matter. To assure prompt delivery of any letter, card or parcel use special delivery stamps or their equivalent in regular postage. Where the regular stamp is not used mark the words "special delivery" under the stamps (not on them).

In sending parcels wrap and tie them securely and make certain they have sufficient postage. Address plainly. Type or write with ink and give complete address—street and number, box or rural route. Place return address IN UPPER LEFT HAND CORNER on same side with address. For added protection write address on a slip of paper and enclose inside of parcel.

MAIL EARLY. In view of the fact that both Sunday and Monday are holidays it is important that all letters, cards and parcels be mailed early in order to insure their arrival at destination before Christmas day.

### PENROSE NEWS

Rev. Vernon Gosnell will preach at the Enon church next Sunday evening December 11, at 8:30, following the B. Y. P. U. program. Vernon is a member of the Little River Baptist church and is an active church worker, especially as Sunday school teacher and B. Y. P. U. leader. He is lower district leader for B. Y. P. U. and puts life into his work. He has preached in his own church and in several other churches about. It is expected that the Enon church will give him a good audience.

Misses Agnes and Jack Clayton and Harry Clayton and Tommie Wood attended the wedding of Miss Kathleen Hoard in Shelby Wednesday.

PIG FOUND—A pig came to my house a few days ago. Owner may get pig by describing and paying for this ad and his feed. See Bob Merrill at Jones Motor Company.

## TEACHERS ARE NOT AFTER ROAD FUNDS

Nor Any Other Particular Fond —Not Their Job To Raise Money

Rutherfordton, Dec. 7.—"There is no disposition on the part of school people to say that the money for the operation of the schools should come from one particular source or another," declared Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin, President of the North Carolina Education Association today. "Consequently any effort made to line the school people of the State up as advocating that a part of the revenue that have hitherto been used for roads should be diverted to schools is a mistake.

The Association of which I am president has held persistently to the belief that it was not a function of the teachers to say where the legislature should find the money for the operation of the schools. I have no doubt that a great many school people as individual citizens of the state agree with Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt in his recent statement, but as an organization I want to make it clear that the Association has taken no action that could be interpreted one way or another. We have always believed, and still believe that the job of finding money for the operation of the schools is a legislative function, and we do not propose to direct the legislature in its action on this matter.

"What I have said in comparing the roads and the schools cannot be interpreted as suggesting that the money that has been used for the roads should be diverted to the schools. I have merely pointed out that a road program, adequately financed, has provided North Carolina with roads that put us at the head of the list in the sisterhood of states. If we had a school system as well financed, North Carolina's school system that would put us near the top of the list instead of near the bottom. I have been talking about adequacy of finance, rather than a taxation system or a source of revenue. Where the money comes from to provide for the education of our children is one that the wisdom of the legislature, backed by intelligent public opinion and the thinking of our citizenship, will decide in due course of time."

## GREETINGS:-

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