

GOVERNOR McLEAN'S MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reviews Progress Of First Two Years Of His Administration and Makes Recommendations For Remaining Two In Biennial Message.

Review of progress of the first two years under his administration and recommendations for the remaining two, featured the biennial message of Governor McLean to the general assembly in joint session in Raleigh on the night of Jan. 5. The message follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly:

The Constitution of North Carolina provides that the Governor shall, upon the convening of each session of the General Assembly, communicate to it, in the form of a message, information concerning the affairs of State, together with such recommendations as, in his judgment, are necessary and expedient. This mandate of our Constitution has been strictly adhered to by my predecessors in office and it now affords me a sense of pleasure entirely without affectation to appear before this honorable body of able and patriotic representatives fresh from the people of North Carolina. Also, I feel a deep sense of obligation.

With the convening of this General Assembly, one-half of my term as Governor has expired. I come to give an account of my stewardship to give and, through you, to the real and only sovereigns in a free state—the people themselves. To them I, as the chief executive officer of North Carolina, am directly responsible, even as you, constituting another coordinate branch of our government, are also responsible. Together, we owe them a double responsibility, I as their chosen spokesman, elected to recommend for your consideration what I conceive to be best for them, and you as the body that enacts these recommendations into laws and statutes for their governance or that rejects them, as the case may be. My powers are only recommendatory. Coercion is not one of the prerogatives of the Governor of North Carolina, nor would I have it such.

So, in the midst of my term of office, having faithfully endeavored to put into impartial and unselfish practice the policies enacted into law by your predecessors, two years ago, I come to give an account of what has been done and to make recommendations for the future. I ask you to pass judgment on behalf of the people that elected us and be governed in your deliberations by the verdict you shall reach when you shall have weighed the results I shall endeavor to place before you on this occasion.

In the performance of the tasks faith has at no time been dimmed. There have been handicaps, of course, that have been imposed upon me, my but these have only served to strengthen my determination to do the best I could for our people who, when they elected me, elected your predecessors to receive whatever recommendations I should make. Practically all of the measures I asked for during the session of the General Assembly of 1925 had been discussed by me in my campaign. Of course, emergencies that arose during the session prompted some recommendations that did not directly constitute a part of my platform when seeking office. Yet, these fitted in, as I saw it, with the general policies I had advocated.

I have striven to hold fast to the vision—of a still greater State, peopled by happy and prosperous citizens. Spiritual values must never be minimized. They must always be brought into coordination with progress and never divorced from it. Idealism without practicability is a vain thing. But in our practices we must always hold an ideal in view. It is my earnest prayer that the kind Providence that has permitted us to become a great State will deliver us from selfishness and keep us far from the path of mercenary materialism.

Gentlemen—and I take this occasion to recognize the member of the opposite sex who sits in your midst—you are at the threshold of a most important session. The results of your deliberations when finally translated into action should contribute in large measure to the advancement, general welfare and happiness of the people of our beloved Commonwealth. I have faith in you, that you will interpret into legislation the present needs of the State, as they shall come to your attention; that you will thoughtfully and tactfully shape such policies for the next biennium as will make for the general well-being of North Carolina.

I shall not at this time attempt to discuss fully the fiscal affairs of the State. These will be presented to you later in the session, also some special matters not discussed in this message.

The General Assembly of 1925 made a great record of constructive achievement, and I shall always feel profoundly grateful for the favorable consideration it gave to the many measures I urged upon it. Its confidence in my sincere determination to serve the people of North Carolina heartened me at the outset of my administration and gave me renewed courage to face the many responsibilities that loomed in my official pathway. My ambition to prove faithful to the trust was stimulated.

Conditions confronting the session

of 1925 were the natural results of a change in the economic life and thought of our people. The previous decade had been marked by unprecedented progress in all directions. So, an inventory was necessary. The State had gone forward so courageously and so well that we found it necessary to survey and recast our administrative machinery, in order to properly conduct the affairs of the State under the new conditions in the midst of which we found ourselves. It became the duty of the General Assembly to conserve, promote, strengthen and lengthen the roots of our security and to consolidate our gains and install new governmental machinery. Drastic retrenchment was at no time considered. Changed methods of doing things, however, were necessary, due to changed and fast changing conditions, in order that we might continue to move steadily forward with safety and conservatism and with a strong determination that progress should in no wise be abated.

As many of you will readily recall, in my campaign for Governor, as well as in my messages to the General Assembly of 1925, I endeavored to stress the fact that expansion had brought about a corresponding need for radical changes in our methods of administration, urging that the time had come to apply to the State's affairs those same business principles and methods necessary to the success of any well-ordered enterprise.

At my request, more than thirty measures looking toward the improvement of government administration were enacted by that General Assembly. As many of you were also members of the last General Assembly and took an active part in the passage of these measures and also because I feel you are interested in their operation, I have concluded to summarize them on this occasion. I feel it is due you and, through you, the people of the State that I should officially give an account of the results that have been brought about. Considering the fact that I definitely asked for the measures, I feel an added responsibility. Had I not been sincerely convinced of their merit, I should never have requested their passage.

The Executive Budget System Perhaps, the most important measure enacted into law by the General Assembly of 1925 was the act establishing the Executive Budget System. Under the terms of this act, the Budget Bureau in the Executive Department became a supervising department of finance and business administration, and the Governor was made the executive director. The Governor now supervises the business and financial affairs of North Carolina in much the same way that the executive head of a large business enterprise supervises the various branches of that business. No reform instituted by the last General Assembly had a more far-reaching and at the same time simplifying effect. Many intricacies were eliminated and coordination of expenses was brought about. In these days when expenditures by government for both current expenses and permanent improvements have risen to such a high figure and so rapidly as to challenge the best thought of financial students, the experience of governments which have adopted the budget system stands out convincingly in favor of this method of handling public affairs. Business enterprises long ago adopted the system the principles of which are so absolutely essential that they admit of no argument. For two centuries the budget system has prevailed with success in England and in recent years it has been adopted by our own Federal Government and many of the States in the Union. The principle involved is as old as civilization itself. Simply stated, it means that no individual or group can be permanently prosperous and successful and, consequently, happy unless they live up to the sound principle of keeping expenditures within their incomes. No head of a family can avoid confusion and financial embarrassment whose household expenses amount to more than he earns. The same rule applies to a government. Granting that a government is, in a measure, an abstract proposition, yet the money it spends is not, for, after all, it comes from the pockets of the people. It is their right to have their funds protected and insured against expenditures that, even though they are legitimate, are not well-ordered. We who administer government are public servants, and we should be as careful with the public's funds as we are with our own when we invest them

in industrial enterprises.

The Executive Budget Act became generally effective on July 1, 1925, and I shall have the opportunity to present to your honorable body the first complete budget ever presented to the General Assembly of North Carolina. It shows the operation of the Executive Budget System for one completed year of the current biennium, and also a complete budget covering all appropriations and revenues recommended for consideration by this Legislature to be made effective for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1927.

The budget to be presented to you represents the best work of the Governor and all members of the Advisory Budget Commission, appointed by him and acting in an ex officio capacity, who attended the meetings. As most of you, at least, are aware, the Commission is composed of the chairman of the finance and appropriations committees of both houses of the General Assembly, together with two citizens appointed by the Governor to represent the tax payers. Thus, the people themselves are taken into counsel by the Governor, who is the executive head of the Commission, and by the General Assembly.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report to you at this time that the Executive Budget System is working with a remarkable degree of success. It has had much to do with the marked improvements that have been brought about in handling the State's financial affairs, with the result that large sums of money have been saved the tax payers. Prof. of this statement will be contained in my budget message. It is my firm conviction that this system represents the most constructive piece of legislation enacted by the last General Assembly.

As a part of the Executive Budget System the General Assembly declared it to be a fixed policy that current expenses at no time exceed the total revenues available within the same period and that the State maintain at all times a balanced budget. In furtherance of this policy, all statutes allowing appropriations general and unlimited in character were repealed; and every department, institution and other spending agent of the State was placed upon a definite appropriation basis. This brought about a coordination of expenditures which hitherto was unknown in North Carolina. In brief, we have safeguarded the fundamental principle of the balanced budget by providing there must be no appropriation without a corresponding provision for the revenue to meet

it.

Let us now consider briefly other acts supplementing and making more effective the Executive Budget Act. I mention first the act which requires that all collecting agencies shall deposit their funds daily with the State Treasurer. This has resulted in saving considerable money to the State by increasing the amount of interest received by the Treasurer on daily deposits and decreasing the necessity of short time borrowing in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Another act that has greatly aided in making the Executive Budget Act effective is that which consolidated the principal revenue collecting agencies, including the motor vehicle bureau, under the Department of Revenue. This was a wise piece of legislation, in that it resulted in bringing about coordination and a more effective supervision of all money-collecting agencies. I refer also to the act lapsing all appropriations for maintenance to the various departments, institutions and spending agencies which remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal period. This is not only a wise reform but has resulted in saving the tax payers much money, in that it has discouraged unnecessary expenditures.

One of the soundest policies now in effect is that which bans the issuance of State bonds except for useful and permanent improvements and which provides for the payment of interest and amortizing the principal within the life of the improvement for which the bonds are issued. The Constitution now provides for a limited bonded indebtedness and for sinking funds for the payment of bonds at maturity. These sinking funds must be safely and wisely invested, thus insuring protection against their violation. To make these Constitutional provisions effective, the General Assembly established a Sinking Fund Commission, which is composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, who are required under the severest penalties to invest all sinking funds. This directly protects the State's credit which might be seriously injured if the sinking funds were not wisely and safely invested.

Salary and Wage Commission One of the most valuable achievements of the last General Assembly was the creation of what is known as the Salary and Wage Commission. While this Commission affects directly only the persons in the employ of the State, yet it affords these men and women protection and, at the same time, prevents waste in the payment of extravagant and irregular salaries. This legislation resulted in a system of personnel classification of State employees subordinate to the heads of departments and fixed for them regular hours of work, holidays, vacation, periods and sick leave. While there was aroused considerable opposition to this legislation in the city of Raleigh, which made the Commission's task a tedious and delicate one, yet this antagonism has largely subsided now that the State employees and their friends have come to realize the wisdom and justice of the measure. The act creating the Commission was not intended as a blow at the State employees. On the contrary, it was evident that the time was at hand to protect those who were not receiving compensation commensurate with the services in other departments by making a general survey of salaries and establishing an equitable basis. Instances were found where abnormal salaries were being paid to some while others doing work of a like character were receiving much smaller sums. Unreasonably high salaries have been reduced and those unduly low have been raised to a higher level. The Commission, composed of men of character, business integrity and wide experience, has, I believe, performed a real service for the State employees and for the State as a whole. The scale adopted is, I think, a dignified scale that compares well with that adopted by business firms that strive to pay just wages. It has been said that it is higher than the scale in many of the other States and compares very favorably with that allowed by the Federal Government. Certainly the hours of work are pleasant, allowing employees ample time to carry on their personal pursuits outside of business hours.

Desiring to obtain the services of the best men possible, I appointed as members of the Salary and Wage Commission men who are typical representatives of the principal groups that pay the major portion of the State's taxes. I take this occasion to publicly commend them as well as the Executive Secretary of the Commission—Each has performed a distinct service. This reform involves matters of growth and development which will extend over a period of several years. Hence, I recommend to your honorable body a continuation of the work of the Commission.

Pardons and Paroles. One of the most constructive and beneficial measures adopted by the last General Assembly was the act creating the office of Commissioner of Pardons in the Executive Department. Work imposed upon the Governor as the result of the Constitutional provision giving him power to exercise clemency had become well-nigh unbearable. In the early days of our Statehood this did not entail so much labor; but with the increase in population and the consequent increase in prison sentences, the Governor's duties incident to the consideration of applications for clemency were multiplied many times. The chief executive was often prevented from

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmamma's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wych's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wych's Sage and Sulphur compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustrous and appearance of abundance which is so attractive.

The Executive Budget Act became generally effective on July 1, 1925, and I shall have the opportunity to present to your honorable body the first complete budget ever presented to the General Assembly of North Carolina. It shows the operation of the Executive Budget System for one completed year of the current biennium, and also a complete budget covering all appropriations and revenues recommended for consideration by this Legislature to be made effective for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1927.

The budget to be presented to you represents the best work of the Governor and all members of the Advisory Budget Commission, appointed by him and acting in an ex officio capacity, who attended the meetings. As most of you, at least, are aware, the Commission is composed of the chairman of the finance and appropriations committees of both houses of the General Assembly, together with two citizens appointed by the Governor to represent the tax payers. Thus, the people themselves are taken into counsel by the Governor, who is the executive head of the Commission, and by the General Assembly.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report to you at this time that the Executive Budget System is working with a remarkable degree of success. It has had much to do with the marked improvements that have been brought about in handling the State's financial affairs, with the result that large sums of money have been saved the tax payers. Prof. of this statement will be contained in my budget message. It is my firm conviction that this system represents the most constructive piece of legislation enacted by the last General Assembly.

As a part of the Executive Budget System the General Assembly declared it to be a fixed policy that current expenses at no time exceed the total revenues available within the same period and that the State maintain at all times a balanced budget. In furtherance of this policy, all statutes allowing appropriations general and unlimited in character were repealed; and every department, institution and other spending agent of the State was placed upon a definite appropriation basis. This brought about a coordination of expenditures which hitherto was unknown in North Carolina. In brief, we have safeguarded the fundamental principle of the balanced budget by providing there must be no appropriation without a corresponding provision for the revenue to meet

Drink Water to Help Wash Out Kidney Poison

If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You, Begin Taking Salts

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salt which helps to remove the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of good water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system; they are no longer a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; can not injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this; also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

Let us now consider briefly other acts supplementing and making more effective the Executive Budget Act. I mention first the act which requires that all collecting agencies shall deposit their funds daily with the State Treasurer. This has resulted in saving considerable money to the State by increasing the amount of interest received by the Treasurer on daily deposits and decreasing the necessity of short time borrowing in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Another act that has greatly aided in making the Executive Budget Act effective is that which consolidated the principal revenue collecting agencies, including the motor vehicle bureau, under the Department of Revenue. This was a wise piece of legislation, in that it resulted in bringing about coordination and a more effective supervision of all money-collecting agencies. I refer also to the act lapsing all appropriations for maintenance to the various departments, institutions and spending agencies which remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal period. This is not only a wise reform but has resulted in saving the tax payers much money, in that it has discouraged unnecessary expenditures.

One of the soundest policies now in effect is that which bans the issuance of State bonds except for useful and permanent improvements and which provides for the payment of interest and amortizing the principal within the life of the improvement for which the bonds are issued. The Constitution now provides for a limited bonded indebtedness and for sinking funds for the payment of bonds at maturity. These sinking funds must be safely and wisely invested, thus insuring protection against their violation. To make these Constitutional provisions effective, the General Assembly established a Sinking Fund Commission, which is composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, who are required under the severest penalties to invest all sinking funds. This directly protects the State's credit which might be seriously injured if the sinking funds were not wisely and safely invested.

Salary and Wage Commission One of the most valuable achievements of the last General Assembly was the creation of what is known as the Salary and Wage Commission. While this Commission affects directly only the persons in the employ of the State, yet it affords these men and women protection and, at the same time, prevents waste in the payment of extravagant and irregular salaries. This legislation resulted in a system of personnel classification of State employees subordinate to the heads of departments and fixed for them regular hours of work, holidays, vacation, periods and sick leave. While there was aroused considerable opposition to this legislation in the city of Raleigh, which made the Commission's task a tedious and delicate one, yet this antagonism has largely subsided now that the State employees and their friends have come to realize the wisdom and justice of the measure. The act creating the Commission was not intended as a blow at the State employees. On the contrary, it was evident that the time was at hand to protect those who were not receiving compensation commensurate with the services in other departments by making a general survey of salaries and establishing an equitable basis. Instances were found where abnormal salaries were being paid to some while others doing work of a like character were receiving much smaller sums. Unreasonably high salaries have been reduced and those unduly low have been raised to a higher level. The Commission, composed of men of character, business integrity and wide experience, has, I believe, performed a real service for the State employees and for the State as a whole. The scale adopted is, I think, a dignified scale that compares well with that adopted by business firms that strive to pay just wages. It has been said that it is higher than the scale in many of the other States and compares very favorably with that allowed by the Federal Government. Certainly the hours of work are pleasant, allowing employees ample time to carry on their personal pursuits outside of business hours.

Desiring to obtain the services of the best men possible, I appointed as members of the Salary and Wage Commission men who are typical representatives of the principal groups that pay the major portion of the State's taxes. I take this occasion to publicly commend them as well as the Executive Secretary of the Commission—Each has performed a distinct service. This reform involves matters of growth and development which will extend over a period of several years. Hence, I recommend to your honorable body a continuation of the work of the Commission.

Pardons and Paroles. One of the most constructive and beneficial measures adopted by the last General Assembly was the act creating the office of Commissioner of Pardons in the Executive Department. Work imposed upon the Governor as the result of the Constitutional provision giving him power to exercise clemency had become well-nigh unbearable. In the early days of our Statehood this did not entail so much labor; but with the increase in population and the consequent increase in prison sentences, the Governor's duties incident to the consideration of applications for clemency were multiplied many times. The chief executive was often prevented from

consideration he could otherwise have given. A remedy was necessary. At my request, when I foresaw even more duties devolving upon the Governor with the adoption of the program of governmental reforms in prospect, the General Assembly two years ago made statutory provision for a Commissioner of Pardons to assist the Governor in the investigation of clemency petitions. The act took from the Governor none of his obligations in this matter imposed by the Constitution, but followed the Constitution which provides that the method of hearing clemency cases and granting clemency when such appears right and proper shall be prescribed by legislative enactment. The appointment was made on April 1, 1925, shortly after the adjournment of the last session, and the new measure has functioned in a satisfactory manner, due largely to the fact that I was able to secure a Commissioner a man eminently fitted for this work, in character, training and temperament. The most beneficial phase of this reform has been that in connection with the supervision of paroled prisoners. In most crimes of lesser grade than capital offenses, the judges impose indeterminate sentences, that is, sentences of maximum and minimum duration, the expiration of which depends upon the conduct of the prisoner himself. The presiding judge says, in effect: "You will stay in prison at least the minimum of your term and whether you remain longer depends entirely upon you; whether you change your attitude toward society and determine, when liberated, to pick up the broken threads of your life and weave them into good citizenship."

Use of the parole is the only practical expedient in those cases where prisoners have been sufficiently punished and where longer service would not benefit them but prove burdensome to the State, or county. In such cases it is far better to parole the prisoner and keep him under strict supervision.

Putting these principles into effect, I have been able, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Pardons, to observe and report to your honorable body most beneficial results from the paroles granted by me.

Most cases have been confined to offenses not of a serious nature. Under the strict system of supervising paroled prisoners, I have had to revoke only about twenty-five. It would be difficult here to enumerate all the benefits that have resulted from this reform.

Capital Issues (Blue Sky) Law Among the measures sponsored by me and enacted into law in 1925 was the new Capital Issues Law, popularly known as the "Blue Sky Law". This has served to check many wild financing schemes. It has put out of the running those unscrupulous men who promote "fly by night" enterprises and whose only hope is "to get away with it." Our law is one of the most stringent in America. Some amendments, however, are necessary, including one reducing the tax upon the legitimate sales of securities, subject to registration under the Act. There should also be an amendment providing for the registration of certain securities of foreign corporations whose standing is as good as that of domestic corporations eligible for registration. This provision will make it possible for dealers in this State to participate in national issues, provide the investing public in North Carolina a wider range of securities and, at the same time, remove the present handicap under which dealers in this State are working. The purpose of this law was to prevent frauds in connection with the sale of securities only. A law designed to prevent frauds in real estate transactions will probably have to be enacted. Under the terms of the Capital Issues Law, I appointed Mr. Allen J. Maxwell, who called to his assistance Mr. I. M. Bailey, as Assistant Commissioner. The law provides that the Commissioner shall be one of the members of the State Corporation Commission. This provision was for purpose of coordination and to enable the utilization of a department already existing rather than the creation of new departments.

Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Bailey have rendered the State and its people valuable service, through the able manner in which they have executed their duties in this connection, saving to investors hundreds of thousands of dollars during the past two years. There is urgent need for a Federal capital issues law and I understand a bill providing for its establishment is now pending in Congress.

Public Health. North Carolina's progress in public health work is one of the State's outstanding achievements, due largely to the efficient manner in which our health officials have performed the tasks committed to them. The work of the State Board of Health has increased to a remarkable degree. In my opinion there is no more profitable investment than that which looks toward the prevention and cure of diseases. Protection of health is not only a humane thing but a wise policy from a practical standpoint. A healthy people is a valuable asset. Therefore, North Carolina cannot afford to take

(Continued on page 3.)

Station to Station Calls may now be Reversed

You can now call your home or office at the low station-to-station rate—and have the charges reversed. Think what a convenience this is!

A station-to-station call is one where you ask for a given telephone—either by number or by name and address of the telephone wanted, and not for a particular party.

And you will be glad to know that reduced station-to-station rates now take effect after 7 P. M. There is a still further reduction in force after 8:30 P. M.—instead of midnight.

"Long Distance" will gladly give you rates and other helpful information.

MORGAN B. SPEIR, Carolinas Manager

"EELL SYSTEM"

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

One Policy, One System, Universal Service



To get the fastest long distance connections... place your call by number. You will find it worth-while to keep a list of the out-of-town telephones you call.

MORGAN B. SPEIR, Carolinas Manager

"EELL SYSTEM"

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

FARM LOANS

The Virginia Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, will loan money on improved farm lands in Robeson County in amounts from \$1000.00 to \$35,000. Amortization plan maturing in 33 years. Loans can be retired at end of 5 years. This Land Bank during the past several years has placed many thousands of dollars in Robeson County to the mutual satisfaction of itself and the borrowers. For information address Virginia Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, or call on T. A. McNeill, attorney, McLeod Building, Lumberton, N. C.

Virginia Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE

I have moved my Insurance Offices to No. 404, Chestnut Street. Just across the street from the Lorraine Hotel.

Q. T. WILLIAMS, Agent
Lumberton, N. C.

GRANTHAM'S

Insurance & Real Estate Agency

"Dependable Service."

Phone 26 FAIRMONT, N. C. Jones Bldg.

For Sale

Tobacco Canvas

Thin Homespun

Plant Bed Guano

Trucking Guano

K. M. BIGGS

Lumberton, N. C.

666 is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It kills the germs.