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"If the choice were left to me whether to have a free press or a free government, I would choose a free press."—Thomas Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1932

POPULATION DATA

CITIES AND TOWNS

Salisbury	16,951	Gold Hill	156
Spencer	3,129	Granite Quarry	507
E. Spencer	2,098	Rockwell	696
China Grove	1,258	Faith	431
Landis	1,388	Kannapolis	13,912

TOWNSHIPS

Atwell	2,619	Morgan	1,327
China Grove	8,990	Mt. Ulla	1,389
Cleveland	1,445	Providence	2,589
Franklin	2,246	Salisbury	25,153
Gold Hill	2,642	S. Irish	1,251
Litaker	2,562	Steele	1,142
Locke	1,904	Unity	1,406

ROWAN COUNTY 56,665

VALUES THAT MONEY CANNOT BUY

Sometimes we wonder what would be the effect if things should go on about as they are now indefinitely. How much worse off would we be as a people if the present standards of income should prove permanent?

It all depends, it seems to us, on where you stand when you look at the world. If you're standing on a dollar-mark things are pretty bad right now. But there are other points of view. Why do we want prosperity to return? So we can all have more money. But if we had more money, what would we do with it?

It seems to us that during those boom years when money, for a lot of people, was easy to get, it proved to be pretty hard to hold. And from what we saw and heard and read about what people did with their money, especially people who had never had any experience with money before, it didn't do many of them much good. On the contrary, it seems to us, it was a genuinely bad influence. And is there any reason to believe that people, speaking generally, would get any more lasting value out of easy money if boom times came back? We think not.

Of course, we want everybody to have a job. We not only hope that but we expect that conditions will change so that there will be no unemployment to the extent of widespread distress and privation. And we realize that there will always be some people who will have more money than they know what to do with, and who will continue to spend it foolishly. But it does seem to us that in the effort to make everybody rich our system has not succeeded in making anybody very happy; and we wonder whether we have not somehow, as a people, lost our grip on the more enduring things of life in the struggle for the mighty dollar.

There are spiritual values which are immensely more important than riches, which are not at all dependent upon wealth, which, in fact, are likely to be destroyed by the possession of more money than is needed to keep the body warm and fed. Perhaps these lean years may prove to have had a disciplinary value in turning people's thoughts away from mere pleasure to the soberer but more important things of life.

THE RECORD

President Hoover apparently has found a new personal devil responsible for all the ills that beset us in the bear traders on the stock market. Bears are those gamblers who bet that prices will go down, and in the last few days they have been winning consistently. But before we accept Mr. Hoover's word that it is their betting that has caused prices to sink we should carefully assess what Mr. Hoover has done to sustain price.

It took Mr. Hoover a long time to realize that the depression actually exists. His first attitude, after the crash of 1929, was to assume that it was a mere flurry, and he clung to that theory for many months. But since

he has admitted the fact he has advocated a number of fairly radical measures to remedy the situation, and he has rejected a number of proposals made by others. Let us consider in detail the more important projects, both among those he has accepted and those he has rejected, to see what they possess in common that may indicate the direction in which Mr. Hoover's mind moves.

First among the projects Mr. Hoover favored was the moratorium, which relieved the international situation somewhat, but left a hole of some 230,000,000 in our own budget.

Next was the farm loan project, which put the credit of the Government and a considerable amount of the taxpayers' money at the disposal of the agriculturists.

Then came the Finance Reconstruction Corporation, which similarly disposed of \$500,000,000 cash and \$1,500,000,000 credit for the benefit of bankers and industrialists.

Finally came the Glass-Steagall bill, which puts the credit of the Government behind certain classes of bank loans, but which is so dubious a measure that one of its authors, Senator Glass, has stated frankly that he expects it to do little or no good.

All these measures have two things in common: first, they all involve spending the taxpayers' money, multiplying jobholders, and spreading the Government's credit out thinner and thinner; second, not one of them sets a wheel turning in industry, or increases by one dollar the buying power of the masses of the people.

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover has flatly refused to advocate a cut in Federal jobholders' pay.

He has flatly refused to consider a general revision of the tariff, which every economist knows has something to do with our troubles, while many believe that it is one of the principal causes of distress.

He has flatly refused to consider the one practical scheme advanced to provide at the same time a large number of jobs for the unemployed, and a large stream of new revenue for the Federal Treasury, namely, the legalization of beer.

If Mr. Hoover, then, has consistently favored spending more money, hiring more tax-eaters and depleting the credit of the country, and has as consistently opposed every effort to get at the seat of the trouble regardless of politics, does it lie in his mouth to criticize the bears in the stock market?

GRUDGES

Grudges usually originate from some serious incident such as, for instance, that one person says something unpleasant about another person to a third person. Then the person about whom the unpleasant thing has been said happens to say to the third person that in his or her opinion the first person is a very nice person.

So very naturally the third person replies "You wouldn't say that if you knew what he or she said about you." That, of course, produces the grudge. Once a grudge is produced it is likely to lead to many embarrassing situations, as people who bear grudges against each other are invited to the same party and find themselves sitting next to each other very probably, or else they are walking along the street and come suddenly face to face.

Then it is up to the person who bears the grudge to decide very quickly whether to speak at all or whether to nod stiffly and formally. The person against whom the grudge is borne naturally wonders what is wrong with the other person and whether the coldness is accidental or intended and asks another person. And the other person replies that it was probably not intended, but due to the fact that he or she has had financial reverses or a good deal of sickness in the family and was not paying attention.

But after several encounters the person against whom the grudge is borne realizes that the coldness is intentional, and after thinking it over decides that he or she will just walk right up to him or her and say "Now look here. What's the matter? Then the person bearing the grudge explains that it is because of what the other has said and on being pressed confesses that it was the third person who told.

So then the person who bears the grudge and the person against whom it is borne make up and become good friends and agree that the third person is a trouble maker and they will have nothing more to do with him or her. The grudge is transferred to the third person and remains so until he or she makes amends and passes the grudge on to somebody else.

The Safest Place for Money

By Albert T. Reid



THE WATCHMAN TOWER

To the Property Owners in Salisbury:

As the spring season approaches, it is time to consider clean up, paint up programs.

There is enough work that needs to be done, such as remodeling, repairing, repainting and cleaning up residence property and vacant lots, to give employment to many idle men, if only the owners could be induced to have it done now. All such jobs can be done at exceptionally low cost, saving money for the employer, while giving work to those in dire need of it, and also benefiting the community by making the city more attractive. Every one who can, certainly should contribute a share to the benefit of the community and its unfortunate citizens.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

To the People of North Carolina:

While North Carolina thus far has escaped the alarming wave of kidnappings which recently has been sweeping the country, the rapid increase in this type of crime inspires the fear that this state may not long remain free from the activities of those who steal children for gain. Overshadowed by the Lindbergh case and receiving comparatively little attention, other serious instances of kidnapping occurred the past week in other states than New Jersey.

The time has come when every state should have strong anti-kidnaping laws carrying severe penalties, even the death sentence, for the more aggravated cases. Kidnaping, in many instances, is just as grave an offense against society as murder, and in some cases worse. My suggestion is that the people of North Carolina let the candidates for membership in the legislature know between now and the primary, June 4, that they desire such a law passed, so that the next General Assembly will recognize the demand and act accordingly.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

Hon. O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina.

My dear Governor:

With your approval, as I understand, the legislature of 1931 made provision whereby state income taxpayers could have the option of paying in two semi-annual installments instead of paying the entire annual tax at one time—on or before March 15. The act provides, however, that this accommodation shall be extended only to those whose income tax is \$100 or more.

It would be a popular move on your part, I am sure, if you would recommend to the next General Assembly, the members of which will be nominated within three months, that provision be made to extend the same

accommodation to those whose annual income tax is less than \$100, with the same conditions applying to those whose tax is above \$100, six per cent interest on the deferred payment.

In view of the higher income tax rates in effect this year, together with the annual burdens many small income tax payers have had to shoulder because of the existing conditions, doubtless it is going to be a hardship on many whose tax is even less than \$100 to pay the full amount at one time, proportionately as much so as it would be to many larger taxpayers. This belief should be extended to all, since the state does not need and does not use all of its income tax revenue at one time, and the interest on deferred payments doubtless would cover the extra expense to the revenue department.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

COMMENTS

Legion Wages Fight Against Unemployment And Depression.

Salisbury North Carolina, March 5, 1932.

To the Editor:

During the war many seemingly unsurmountable obstacles were overcome through the mobilization of not only the man power of our country, but through the mobilization of industries, organizations and the united efforts of our individual citizens.

Today National Commander Stevens of the American Legion and the National Unemployment Committee has declared that a state of war now exists and have declared war against unemployment and depression. To combat this common enemy today, our National Organization is mobilizing the man power of our country, along with Industry and various organizations, and asks that each individual do his "bit" to bring about the return of a sound economic condition by giving employment to as many as each individual or organization possibly can.

The Samuel C. Hart Post of the American Legion has organized to carry through locally the campaign against unemployment and depression as has ten thousand other Posts throughout the Nation. Individuals are being asked to help by having necessary work and repairs done at home. Industries and Manufacturers are asked to keep their plants running as near



TO ONE WHO WOULD MAKE A CONFESSION

By Wilfrid Scaven Blunt

Oh! leave the past to bury its own dead.

The past is naught to us, the present all.

What need of last year's leaves to strew Love's bed?

What need of ghosts to grace a festival?

I would not, if I could, those days recall,

Those days not ours. For us the feast is spread,

The lamps are lit, and music plays withal.

Then let us love and leave the rest unsaid.

This island is our home. Around it roar

Great gulfs and oceans, channels, straits and seas.

What matter in what wreck we reached the shore.

So we both reached it? We can mock at these.

Oh! leave the past, if past indeed there be;

I would not know it; I would know but thee.

capacity as is possible, and I am therefore writing to ask that you co-operate with our local committee in this drive and to urge that you keep as many employed during the co-operative drive as is reasonably consistent with your requirements.

Mr. C. V. Roberts has been appointed Legion Chairman to work with Mr. Marvin Snider, Chairman of the Local Unemployed Organization. Mr. R. E. L. Niel is Chairman of the Industries and Manufacturers Committee and can be reached over telephone 358 and will be glad to render any assistance possible when called on.

Assuring you that your co-operation will be greatly appreciated, and, I believe, will be to the mutual benefit of our local community and to the entire Nation.

Very truly yours,

J. H. McKENZIE,
Commander Samuel C. Hart Post,
American Legion.

Star Gazers Plan To View Eclipse

San Francisco—Headed by Dr. William Wallace Campbell, famed astronomer and former president of the University of California, scientists from the Lick Observatory near San Jose will leave here early this summer for Montreal to observe an eclipse of the sun.

Accompanying Dr. Campbell and his party will be Dr. Robert G. Aitken, director of Lick. The eclipse will occur August 31 and will be in full visibility only in the Canadian region of Montreal.

