

Carolina Watchman

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Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Salisbury, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

The influence of weekly newspapers on public opinion exceeds that of all other publications in the country.—Arthur Brisbane.



POPULATION DATA (1930 Census)

Salisbury	16,951
Spencer	3,128
E. Spencer	2,098
China Grove	1,258
Landis	1,388
Rockwell	696
Granite Quarry	507
Cleveland	435
Faith	431
Gold Hill	156
(Population Rowan Co. 56,665)	

AUTOMOBILES AND SAFETY

We understand that the makers of the 1935 automobiles will put less stress on the speed of which their cars are capable and more on such safety features as unshatterable glass, low center of gravity, reliability of brakes and ease of control, as well as economy in gas and oil consumption. It seems to us that they have gone about as far as necessary in the matter of speed. There are, few, if any, cars now on the market that cannot be pushed to 60 or more miles an hour. And for most drivers on most roads that is faster than considerations of safety warrant.

There is a steadily growing number of fatal automobile accidents, as the speed of cars increases and the mileage of hard-surfaced roads multiplies. Most of these accidents are unnecessary. Leaving out of consideration the fools who try to drive after they have had a few drinks, there is an irresistible temptation, particularly to the young and reckless, to step on the gas when the road ahead seems clear, regardless of what may be approaching from the cross-roads.

Some bright fellow remarked that the weakest point of every car is "the nut that holds the steering wheel." Even the most careful driver has to reckon with the "nut" who may be driving another car on the same road.

As winter sets in the risk of driving is increased. Careful analysis of some thousands of motoring accidents shows that more of them occur between daylight and dark, in the twilight hours, than either in broad daylight or after dark. Headlights do little but confuse in the half-light just after the sun has set, and the driver's instinct is not to rely on them.

We think that the greatest room for improvement in automobiles is in this matter of headlights. The genius who will discover a way to light one's own road without blinding approaching drivers has a fortune waiting for him to pick up.

A NEGLECTED ISSUE

Now that the long-range weather prophets have got into the movies, we may look for all the other kinds of soothsayers and clairvoyants to get their turn on the screen, as some of them are already doing on the radio.

We have no desire to disparage the scientific attainments of the professor whose explanation of why we may look forward to an even more severe winter than last has lately been featured in the news reels. But granting that he knows

this onions, we beg leave to doubt the possibility, as yet, of telling this week what the weather will be next week, beyond the ordinary seasonal variations.

The value of that sort of prediction is that it gives people something interesting to talk about, as the weather has always done from the beginning of time. And, unlike many other interesting things that people are talking about in these days, discussion of the weather seldom stirs up serious controversy. Nobody tries to organize a movement to make the weather different from what it may happen to be. We never heard of a candidate for office who promised that, if he were elected, the weather would be adjusted to suit everybody. We have heard candidates promise almost everything else, but weather is one—perhaps the only—important matter which almost everybody recognizes as beyond human control.

Considering some of the foolish promises and predictions that were made in various parts of the country in the Congressional campaign just ended, however, we wonder why the weather was so generally overlooked. If people are foolish enough to believe in the possibility of carrying out some of the wild projects which some candidates advocated, why shouldn't they be foolish enough to believe that a particular man or party can do something about the weather? At least, somebody might promise that if elected he would arrange to have a glass roof put over his home state, or at least his election district.

We commend that idea to politicians looking for an issue.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

—BY—
FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

DEMOCRACY . . . and us
I hear people saying everywhere that "democracy is on trial." The implication is, of course, that the democratic system of giving every citizen an equal voice in public affairs is still an unfinished experiment, that isn't working out any too well.

Well, we have been running on that system for considerably more than 150 years, here in the United States. We've had plenty of trouble, but as I look back over my own lifetime, and read what happened before that began, it seems to me that democracy as practiced in this country has worked better than any of the systems that have been tried anywhere else in the world.

I don't think it is perfect, by any means. But neither is anything else that involves human nature and human relations. But any system that in a comparatively short period of time can raise the poorest nation in the world into the richest, spread the benefits of civilization and comfort among a much higher proportion of its people than any other system, anywhere, has ever done, can't be altogether bad.

IMPATIENCE . . . trouble
Most of the world's troubles come from trying to do things in too much of a hurry. That is true in the case of individuals; it is particularly true in the case of those groups of individuals which we call nations.

I know that about all the real trouble I have ever had in my life has come about because I was too impatient to wait for results but tried to force events to happen before the time was ripe for them. And I am certain that nine-tenths of the world's troubles today root back to the same sort of impatience.

If it were not for impatience we would not see Russia today under the domination of a ruthless and despotic handful of Bolsheviks, Italy controlled by a dictator, Germany under the iron heel of a tyrant. Grant that the purposes of all of these and other dictators is the noble one of making their countries better places to live in—the future. I prefer a system which gives the living present first consideration.

I have seen too many predictions go wrong to believe that any kind of large-scale planning for the future of a whole people can ever work out according to plan. Even single individuals responsible to nobody but themselves, seldom find that their plans for themselves will work.



WE ARE not going to mention the HOME IN which this little INCIDENT HAPPENED but by DOING A little simple figuring YOU SHOULD be able to do some VERY ACCURATE guessing.

"WHAT DO YOU think of the new BABY AT your house?" the NEIGHBOR ASKED little Mary. "HUH," SHE replied. "It looks LIKE SOMETHING mother had WON AT a bridge party."

I THANK YOU.

REFORMERS . . . through years
I have no quarrel with those who would remake the world. I can think of quite a few improvements that I could wish we had. But I cannot work myself up to enthusiasm for schemes to remodel civilization, or any minor part of the human scene, by any swifter process than the slow ones of the education and evolution.

The reformer is always a fanatic. That is not a term or reproach. It means merely a person possessed of one idea, who is perfectly sure that he alone is right. Practically all of the progress the world has made has been instigated in the first instance by fanatics. Sometimes they have been right. Usually the thing they have urged upon the world comes about a few centuries or so after they have sowed the seed.

Any proposal for reforming the social order is a dream until it has been talked about long enough to make a controlling majority of the people believe in its possibility. And even then there is no guarantee that they will like it, after they have tried it.

FOLKWAYS . . . ingrained
The habits, customs and outlook on life of any given race, group or nation are conveniently referred to as "folkways." They are the ideas handed down from generation to generation, the ways of doing things which have become so natural to the group that they are "in their blood."

Anybody who wants to bring about a radical change in social relations needs to watch his step when it comes to interfering with the folkways of a people. He may succeed, by violence and terrorization, in enforcing outward compliance with the new order, but down underneath the folkways will still assert themselves.

In the back country of Italy, I was told by a wise Roman, the peasants go to church, like the rest of the people, but the folkways ingrained for thousands of years before Christ remain with them. They believe, among themselves, in what they call "la vecchia religione"—the "old religion" of their pagan ancestors.

I notice that Mr. Hitler is having plenty of trouble trying to regulate the religion of the entire German nation. Mussolini was wiser than to try anything of that sort.

CHURCHES . . . salvation

Somehow, I can't escape the feeling that a good many ministers and a good many churches are going outside of their province in taking part in or encouraging efforts at wholesale reforms. I speak as a churchman and a profound believer in the message of the church. But when I hear ministers taking part in economic discussions and encouraging the idea of making the world over overnight, I wonder if they believe that salvation of any kind can be accomplished except one by one.

When I am inclined to get impatient with the slowness of humanity's progress toward perfection I go home and re-read that great old book by John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."

A GREAT COMIC TREAT

Four more pages of the funniest comics in the world. Now a 20-page Comic Weekly with 40 Comics in color. Don't miss this great feature every Sunday with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Your favorite newsdealer or newsboy has your Copy.

PICAYUNES

Q. Give the number of retail drug stores in the United States, the annual sales and the number of druggists.
A. There are 104,727 druggists and pharmacists, approximately 57,700 retail drug stores, and total sales in 1930 amounted to \$1,638,000,000.

AUTO ACCIDENTS
Q. How many persons were killed and injured in automobile accidents in the United States in 1933?
A. In 765,500 accidents, 29,900 persons were killed and 850,700 were injured.

CONDUCTOR
Q. Is aluminum a conductor of electricity?
A. Yes.

FATAL BOUT
Q. Name the prize fighter who died soon after his fight with Carnera.
A. Ernie Schaaf, who collapsed in the ring in the 13th round at New York City, Feb. 10, 1933, and died in a hospital shortly afterwards.

ABE'S SWEETHEART
Q. Was Ann Rutledge, Abraham Lincoln's sweetheart, supposed to be beautiful?
A. She is described as a red-haired girl, good, but not beautiful.

CIVIL SERVICE
Q. Name the president of the United States Civil Service Commission.
A. Harry B. Mitchell.

Q. How many children does Princess Mary of England have?
A. Two sons.
Q. How many children does the Duke of York have?
A. Two daughters.

Q. Do former presidents of the U. S. receive pensions from the Government?
A. No.
Q. When was Joseph G. Cannon the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives?
A. From 1903 to 1910.

POPULATION
Q. By what percentage did the population of the United States increase from 1920 to 1930?
A. Sixteenth and one-tenth.

LAW SCHOOLS
Q. How many law schools and law students are there in the United States?
A. In 1933 there were 185 law schools, of which 81 were full time, and 39,472 students.

SOCIETY
Q. When was the American Geographical Society founded?
A. 1852.

FLORIDA
Q. What is the area of Florida?
A. It contains 58,666 square miles.

NORWAY
Q. Is agriculture a major industry in Norway?
A. Agriculture is limited, less than 4 per cent of the total area being under cultivation. The country imports much of its food supply.

WHITE HOUSE
Q. How much does it cost to run the White House?
A. The 1934 appropriation of \$363,233, included the salaries of secretaries and clerks, as well as the salary of the President, his travel and entertainment allowance, maintenance, upkeep and repairs to the White House and other miscellaneous expenses.

JACQUES
Q. What is the origin of the name Jacques?
A. It is French for John.

"Farmer" Bob Doughton, as he is known, is again the "servant of the people." It has been said and is probably true, that Mr. Doughton has the job of being Congressman until he drops in the traces like the good wheel horse that he is. He has a certain air of finality and determination about him that convinces a person almost against that person's will. Some have said that he will run for governor sometime. Well, all the Rounder has to say is anytime he gets ready to toss his Stetson into the ring, his (The Rounder's) vote is already marked up in his (Mr. Doughton's) favor.—(The Rounder) Statesville Record.

MOST CONVICTS UNMARRIED

The report of the state prison indicates that most of the convicts are unmarried men, and that prohibition law violations constitute the most prevalent offense. It is stated that most of the State's criminals are between 21 and 25 years of age, and the negroes make up most of the population.

MAY BE ALL RIGHT TO HAVE SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, BUT ANYWAY PEOPLE SHOULD EXPECT TO GET DOWN TO THE JOB SOMEWHAT BEFORE IT'S TIME TO WASH UP AND GO HOME.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page one)
Government's promise to pay, represented by its bonds.

So far the above system has not strained the Government's credit very much, if at all; partly because of the huge gold reserve. It has, however, created a new and more intimate relationship between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank system, amounting in practice, though not in name, to a central banking system such as prevails in most European countries.

As a result of this wide extension of the Treasury's sphere of influence, some Washington folk are beginning to call Secretary Morgenthau "Minister of Finance." Mr. Morgenthau seems to be growing more and more the President's chief reliance, certainly in financial matters. Donald Richberg, head of the Federal Emergency Council, also has the President's ear and his advice is listened to. Of the other Federal executives, the most in favor appear to be Harry Hopkins, relief administrator; Secretary Ickes, who runs the PWA and is also Oil Administrator, and Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The Administration's relations with organized labor are beginning to show signs of shifting. The Federation of Labor is not pulling such a strong oar as it seemed to be a few months ago. There is a tendency toward conciliation of labor disputes, which was not apparent last Spring. A noteworthy example is the ease with which the troubles between the unions and the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company were adjusted. Less emphasis is now being placed by the Administration upon the importance of raising wages and prices, and more upon the desirability of selling goods at prices that will move them and putting and keeping people at work at the best wages industry can afford, under depression conditions, to pay.

The new NRA Board has done little that is spectacular. Washington misses the "comic relief" that General Johnson furnished. On the surface, at least, it looks as if serious and practical business men were exercising a good influence. At any rate, in the NRA and in all the rest of the Federal agencies and departments there is much less of the "Hurrah, boys, let's go!" enthusiasm that marked the first year and more of the present Administration, and more thoughtful, sober-minded consideration of ways and means.

The outlook now is that there will be much more wild talking and impractical enthusiasm displayed on Capitol Hill when the new Congress meets than will be heard from the Executive departments.

Babson Says Business Better

Here are the views of Roger Babson, the statistician and business forecaster, on the national situation:

1. Business will be better because we have passed the low point in the business cycle. Any change from now on must be for the better.
2. Business is today improving throughout the entire world.
3. Debts of all kinds, except government debts, have been greatly reduced.
4. Replacement and obsolescence are bringing about increased orders.
5. New buildings has at last begun to pick up, especially the building of small homes.
6. Great new industries—such as air conditioning—are beginning to develop.
7. The population is continually increasing.
8. There is a great surplus of money awaiting investment.
9. People are having a change of heart and are now anxious to lead honest, industrious and righteous lives.
10. Finally, the present huge government expenditures must add to an improved situation, even though the other factors would bring it about without this "priming of the pump."

FARMERS RECEIVE BIG SUMS

According to the recent announcement from Washington, North Carolina farmers have received up to October 1 a total of \$10,606,724.31 in benefit payments. A referendum is soon to be called on the Bankhead cotton control law, and it is supposed that the best economics under the new deal will be shaped for the broadest benefit of the farmer classes.

N. C. Gets Eastern Park Entrance

Washington.—North Carolina gets the eastern entrance to the Great Smoky Mountain National park, according to announcement by Secretary Ickes, and the southern section of the great 16 million dollar scenic highway will in the main traverse North Carolina soil.

Secretary Ickes' decision is in variance with the findings of a board of three appointed to make recommendations for the southern end of the route.

The selected route runs from Blowing Rock, N. C., south of Linville City along the Blue Ridge and the Mt. Mitchell and Craggy ranges near Asheville, N. C., thence into the Mt. Pisgah range, bending sharply northwest on a line along that range west of Waynesville, with an entrance into the park at a point where it will connect with the Newfound Gap highway near Cherokee, N. C.

The secretary said there was little to choose between the North Carolina and Tennessee routes from the scenic standpoint and that, other things being equal it seemed "unfair" that Tennessee should have the sole entrances to the park from both the west and east.

The Ickes committee which recommended the Tennessee route consisted of George L. Radcliffe of Baltimore, former regional public works administrator, now senator-elect of Maryland; Thomas H. MacDonald, federal road chief, and Arno P. Cammerer, national parks director.

When their decision was announced North Carolina appealed to Secretary Ickes who held a hearing on the matter September 18 in Washington.

Ickes, in his letter to the governors said despite the fact the North Carolina location was chosen "Tennessee would still have a gateway into the park equally, if not more, important than that which North Carolina will have at Cherokee."

"Through Gatlinburg will flow the tourist traffic from the great west and northwest," his letter said. "Some 73,000,000 people already dwell in the area west of the Alleghany mountains, which is tributary to the Gatlinburg entrance, while the area east of the Alleghany mountains from which access to the park will be through Cherokee gateway, contains approximately 50,000,000 people."

"Here is a present disproportion in favor of the Gatlinburg entrance of some 23,000,000 people beside which it is reasonable to expect that the powerful growth in population in the country tributary to the Gatlinburg entrance will be much greater than in that section which will naturally seek the Cherokee entrance."

LEGAL NOTICES

MORTGAGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of authority contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust, dated November 3, 1927, and registered in the Register's office of Rowan County in Book of Mortgages, No. 104, page 291, from John J. Klutz and wife, Jennie Z. Klutz, to J. E. Fisher, Trustee, default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby, and request of foreclosure having been made by the holder of said note, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Salisbury, N. C., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1934, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, the following described real property, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1: Situated 1 mile Northwest of Granite Quarry, N. C., and bounded as follows:
Beginning at a stake in the creek, a new corner; thence S. 88 E. 3.25 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence N. 28 E. 8 chains to a stake in the center of the railroad; thence with the railroad N. 44 W. 3.42 chains to the center of the creek; thence up the creek 10.60 chains to the beginning, containing 3 acres, be the same more or less.

The above tract being a part of the tract conveyed from W. S. Brown and wife to R. M. Brown, registered in Book No. 172, page 149, Register's Office of Rowan County.

TRACT NO. 2: Beginning at a stake in center of railroad on line of the Kirk's heirs, and runs thence S. 28 W. 7.75 chains to a stone on old corner; thence E. 8.65 chains to a stake in the center of railroad, corner of Lot No. 3; thence with the railroad to the beginning, containing two and one-half acres more or less.

The above described land being a part of the W. S. Brown home tract and assigned to him in the division of the William Brown, deceased, lands. For back title, see deed from L. L. Walton and wife to Eli Kerns, registered in Book No. 172, page 139, Register's Office of Rowan County.

TRACT NO. 3: In Salisbury Township, between the Yadkin Railroad and Gold Hill Road; Beginning at a stake on the Yadkin Railroad, Eli Kerns' corner; thence W. 5.66 chains to an ash, Kerns' corner; thence S. 3/4 deg. W. 3.00 chains to a stake in the Gold Hill Road; thence with said Road Northeast 10.25 chains to a stake in said Road, corner to 1-66/100 acre tract; thence with the line of said tract N. 24 deg. E. 20.00 chains to a stake, Eli Kerns' corner; E. 5.00 chains to a stake in center of railroad; thence with the railroad 24.75 to the beginning, containing 24 1-2 acres, more or less.

TRACT NO. 4: Also another tract, beginning at a stake in the Gold Hill Road, corner to the above described tract; thence N. 24 deg. E. 5.35 chains to a stake, Eli Kerns' corner; thence N. 84 deg. W. 5.54 chains to a stake in the Gold Hill Road; thence with said Road S. 33 E. 6.64 chains to the beginning, containing 1-66/100 acres, more or less.

For back title to the above two tracts, see deed from J. L. Graham and wife to John J. Klutz, registered in Book of Deeds No. 170, page 149, in the Register's Office of Rowan County.

TRACT NO. 5: Lying about 1-2 mile from Granite Quarry, N. C., and lying on the East side of the Gold Hill road; Beginning at a stake on the Yadkin Railroad, John J. Klutz's corner; thence with Klutz's line West 373 feet to a stake, Klutz's corner; thence South 2-5/8 deg. West 196 feet to a stake in the center of the Gold Hill road; thence N. 80 E. 389 feet to a stake in the center of the Yadkin Railroad; thence with the center of the said railroad North 4 deg. East 112 feet to the beginning, containing 1-32/100 acres.

See deed from Ross Kerns and wife to John J. Klutz, registered in Book of Deeds No. 173, page 32, in the Register's Office of Rowan County.

The above property is being sold subject to all taxes and other liens which might be against the same.

Terms of sale: Cash.
This 14th day of November, 1934.

J. E. Fisher, Trustee.
T. K. Carlton, Attorney.
Nov. 16—Dec. 14.

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY
Pursuant to the provisions contained in a certain deed of trust dated June 6th, 1929, executed by Glenn Choate and wife, Donna Choate, to Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Trustee, which deed of trust was properly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Rowan County, in book of mortgages No. 87, page 222, securing note payable to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, default having been made in the payment of the said deed of trust as therein provided, and by authority and power of sale conferred by said deed of trust, and by law provided, the undersigned Trustee, at the request of the holder of the note, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, or bidders, for cash, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, N. C., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1934, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, the following described real property, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a stake at the West corner of the intersection of Crosby Street and Mitchell Avenue, and runs thence with the West side of Crosby Street, South 31 degrees 45 minutes West 175 feet to a stake in the edge of an alley; thence with the North side of said alley, North 58 degrees 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stake, Peeler's corner; thence with Peeler's line, North 31 degrees 45 minutes East 175 feet to a stake in the South edge of Mitchell Avenue; thence with the South side of Mitchell Avenue, South 58 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet to the BEGINNING, and being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 16, as shown upon the map of the property of the Southern Development Company, known as Fulton Heights, Salisbury, North Carolina, and being the same as conveyed to G. W. Choate by T. J. Maupin and wife, Grace C. Maupin, by deed dated May 15, 1919, and registered in Book of Deeds 155, page 234, in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan County, and being better known as Number 203 Mitchell Avenue, Salisbury, North Carolina.

This 14th day of November, 1934.

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Trustee.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Holder of Note.
Hudson & Hudson, Attorneys.
Nov. 16—Dec. 7.