

THE CHATHAM RECORD

O. J. PETERSON
Editor and Publisher

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The crowd at Siler City Monday is said to have been one of the largest ever assembled in Chatham county; yet there is reported no evidence of drinking. A fine record that.

The Life Exchange Institute is trying to interest people of middle age and beyond in keeping well and living long. Here is one suggestion they make to elderly people: Try to avoid stepping directly out of bed, barefooted on a cold floor. Use warm slippers whenever possible.

It is coming to a pretty pass when the school officials of Wilkes county have to handle so great funds that a matter of two notes for \$25,000.00 each can appear in the New York banks due immediately and no one has any recollection of why they were made and for what the money was used. And no record can be found of their issue.

We suggest that the next airman attempting to fly to Paris start from N.Y. in the night so as to land in Paris before dark. It is one of the most wonderful things of all the flights made that Commander Byrd and his three companions escaped with their lives after flying for hours through a dense rain, unable to see any landing field and with their gasoline supply lowering every hour.

A READY WATER SUPPLY.

The Record has been in a quandary on the question of waterworks for Pittsboro. The need of water is readily seen; but the possibility of installing a plant without overburdening the taxpayers of the town is not so nearly evident as the desirability of having the water. The town is like many of its citizens—it needs much that it isn't able to afford.

But if some way could be found by which an effective supply of water for fire-fighting purposes can be secured without an overburdensome tax, the Record would favor the installation of such a system. And to this end, we should like to call the attention of the town commissioners to what is apparently an artesian area just above the depot. The Nooe well by the side of the railroad is only twelve feet deep. It has been chugfull of water all these two dry years, and that means up with the level of the railroad irons hardby. A pit dug just above the Nooe office supplied the saw mill with water. The whole area seems to be supplied with an artesian flow from afar, practically reaching the earth level of the depot.

Accordingly, if one well would not afford a sufficient supply, a battery of wells can be bored at a trifling cost. Then with a tank forty or fifty feet high, and electricity power at hand for pumping, the supply is apparently secured. The amount of pumping required to carry the water to the tank would be no greater than required to bring water to the surface from a deep well, and the location is right in town. The next problem would be to pipe the water at a minimum cost along the principal streets.

The recurrent fires of the past two years emphasizes the necessity of water protection, but still it must be remembered that destructive fires occur despite the best of water systems. Only the other day a bridge across the Dan River at Danville burned, with a whole river of water to be used in fighting it.

Aprpos this water supply, the town can have a swimming pool by merely digging a 6-foot pit as big as it needs.

COMMENTS ON BYRD'S FLIGHT

The French people have certainly redeemed themselves for any former apparent lukewarmness toward Americans by their series of unprecedented receptions of American fliers. A finer spirit could not have been manifested. Thousands greeted Byrd and his companions and if Americans do not fully ap-

preciate the achievement of those four intrepid fliers, the French do. As the arrowlike flight of Lindbergh appealed to the imagination of the Frenchmen and brought them out by the tens of thousand to pay tribute to the "lone eagle," so did the lonely wanderings of Byrd and his companions in a dense rain over an unlighted France, seeking a place to alight till in desperation they sought the sea and plunged into the surf rather than risk a landing by land, where it was impossible to distinguish town from country, or field from forest.

It was nigh tragic for the lights to be turned off on the airplane fields of Paris and other French cities when Byrd and his doughty comrades were winging their way through dense fog or denser rain with their compass gone wild. The one responsible for the report that a safe landing had been made, which was accountable for the turning off of the lights, if discoverable, should be punished. Only a glimpse of a light from a lighthouse enabled the lost fliers to locate the sea and plunge downward into it when their gasoline was getting uncomfortably low. Their escape, under the circumstances, is not only fortunate, but marvelous.

While Commander Byrd's flight across the Atlantic did not have acclaim of the world as did Lindbergh's, there is no question that his flight is worth more to aviation than Lindbergh's. With the exception of gales, the weather conditions under which Commander Byrd flew could hardly have been worse. For nineteen hours he flew over the waters when he could see nothing but the plane. The ocean itself was invisible and he didn't get a peep at the sun or a star. And when he had reached France in the night, his compass failed and for hours he wangled through a rain that prevented his seeing any more than he had seen in flight across the sea. That he could safely cross under such conditions, and alight upon an unseen surf without loss of life and with comparatively slight injury to the great plane, is exceedingly encouraging. It is the ability to cope with the worst conditions that will make air traffic to European points feasible, and Byrd has demonstrated that men can navigate the air through a fog so dense that he could hardly see the end of his airplane wings, and can land in the sea under such conditions, get out their rubber life boat, inflate it, and row away from the wreck. If the plane had alighted in the deep sea, there seems little reason why the fliers might not have floated in their life boat till rescued.

A PLEA FOR THE CAPABLE

There is evidence that the school authorities are beginning to consider the matter of prime importance in the educational work, and that is actual achievement in education by the pupils. Hitherto attention seems to have been largely engrossed in securing plants and lengthening terms. But the time has come when public sentiment is demanding value for the money invested in the schools. The public is not satisfied with children's learning less in an effectual way than the children of the days of less expenditure and shorter terms learned.

Last week the Record carried an editorial on the desirability of raising the standard of the Pittsboro school, which has been deplorably low in some respects. And we are not guessing, for when our own daughter was studying geometry here and bringing home a good report each month on the subject, upon inquiry as to how it could be done with no more evidence of study than was manifest, we were startled to learn that three or four months after the term had begun not a single original problem in the book had been assigned or solved, and that only ONE of the demonstrated propositions was given for a lesson and several pupils were sent to the board at one time to re-demonstrate it, when one, if she did not know the next step, might glance at all the other work being done on the boards and supply the deficiency. Thus, the whole class work amounted to the demonstration of the one proposition by a half-dozen's combined knowledge.

Such work as that, if it may be dignified by the term "work", is enough to disgust anybody that knows what it means to study and learn geometry, one of the few subjects that is cumulative and with its material so interlinked that

when one can solve the last few sets of problems no other evidence is needed that he knows the whole book.

But the maximum achievement by those who can really master the high school subjects of Latin, algebra, geometry, and English composition, and the subjects requiring a high order of intellect, cannot be attained so long as the intellectual are grouped with the common herd, and their progress measured by the progress of the whole group. It is not so done in athletics. For, verily, the athletic directors are wiser in their day and generation than the directors of the school room work.

The writer, when in college had no more chance of playing on the football or baseball team than he has of being president of the United States. The brawny and the physically active were chosen for the teams that were to make or lose the athletic reputation of the school. The second best were assigned to the scrub teams, and the great common herd from the standpoint of brawn and physical lighthness could get their exercise in the gymnasium, or do without it.

Yet a few of us were as intellectually superior to the great mass of the students as Bob Burns or E. W. Sikes were superior to the scrawniest of us in brawn. But nobody sorted out the intellectual possibilities and set exercises for them that would develop their maximum powers, for themselves or for the credit of the school or the good of the state. As no one of the athletes would, or could, have achieved his possibilities in a group of physical weaklings, but would have become inert and listless, as indifferent to the game as a master chess player to a game with a beginner, so it was with the youth of superior intellect when his progress was bound up with that of a group of intellectual weaklings or plodders. The writer, who, frankly, could learn as much in one hour as the average youth in three, would have been jeered out of the athletic group, but had, nevertheless, to squirm, hour after hour on a hard recitation bench when he was learning nothing, the progress of the class conditioned by the capabilities of the average intellect. Nothing was done to pep up the youth of intellectual capacity as he became a loafer, which suggests the basis of the old saying that the honor man of the class seldom won distinction in real life, for the the youth who is not spurred to his best naturally becomes inert and slothful, habits that more than counterbalance what should have been the blessing of a superior intellect.

Practically ruined by the development of the habit of loafing, the

writer when he came to be a teacher resolved that no youth of unusual capacity should find his endowment a curse instead of a blessing, and made it a point to see that the ten-talent boy or girl was given a load commensurate with his abilities, if he had to go it alone.

But, as one teacher told us some time ago, it is the rule now to pass the weaklings on from grade to grade, as it is deemed unjust to have them go over the same course two years in succession. Such a policy as that in athletics would mean that if two thirds of the team one year proved to be incompetents that they must play right on with the strong men the next year. And it would not be surprising if under such conditions it should prove that there are no strong men, for the good reason that a strong man must be made by doing his best, and no athlete would do his best when the slightest exertion on his part would make him a match for the others of the team. Yea, more, it is possible that a man of wonderful possibilities as an athlete might not discover his potentialities in a group in which he did not have to put forth any effort to excel, or did not have a goal set for him as a soloist.

As a matter of fact it was nearly two years before the writer, from the back woods and supposing that college youths were a picked set, realized that he was as much stronger in intellect than the mass of students as the physically vigorous and brawny were superior in physical strength to that of his own poor body dwarfed by hook worms and adenoids. But by that time the deadly habit of loafing had become fixed upon him, and similar things are happenings these years, to the destruction of the possibilities of those who might become intellectual giants and prove of incalculable value to the state.

It is impossible for the average youth to achieve mightily in the intellectual field. It is a pity that it is true. But that class of folk have no more right to pull down the strong than the physically weak would have to spoil the school teams by insisting upon playing with the capable. Scrub teams and the gymnasiums take care of the mass of physical weaklings. Let the same principle apply in the school room work. The youth of average physical powers will achieve more in the scrub team than on the 'arsity team, and at the same time would be no hindrance to the development of the prowess of the really capable athletes.

Let the schools, then, form their intellectual teams as they do their football or baseball teams, and pep

them up and load them down and give them a chance to develop their God-given talents, rather than to lose their time and opportunities mugging along with the masses. This is a plea for the capable, the hope of the intellectual spheres, and for the grouping of the masses in such manner that they may neither be eclipsed in their classes and discouraged from doing their little best nor themselves become a clog to the youths of exceptional talent.

Well, Chatham seems to be rich compared with the status of forty or fifty other counties. While the average wealth of Chathamites is only two-fifths of that of Forsyth, a larger proportion of the wealth of the county actually belongs to citizens of the county than in Forsyth. On the other hand, the average per capita tax valuation in Chatham is twice that in Dare; but what there is in Dare probably belongs almost entirely to Dare folk. The average in Chatham is \$71 more than in Robeson, which is supposed to be one of the rich counties, and there is much wealth in Robeson, but there are three times as many folk in it as in Chatham, and when the wealth is averaged the average Robesonian's share is smaller than the average Chathamite's. Of course, there is no assurance that the basis of valuation is the same. A cow in one county is valued at twice as much as in others; mules the same way, and it may be that the same unfair difference in land valuations exists. You cannot tell. Probably the average mule in Chatham and in Bladen is worth about the same, but you cannot guess that way about land values. And when you find an acre in one county listed at the same value as an acre in another county, you do not know but that one is actually worth twice as much as the other. If you could get a real equalized valuation in the state, it would be easy to work such schemes as the distribution of the equalization fund.

If federal censorship over the press ever comes to pass in this country it will be as the result of New York newspapers covering its current cheap murder in "a bigger and grander way" than ever before.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver says America's modern young folks are the best ever. Which is a subject for extensive discussion at the dinner table this evening—if you should be looking for a topic.

Most of the folks who drive 70 miles an hour to get some place don't seem to have anything important to do after they get there.

666

is a Prescription for
**Malaria, Chills and Fever,
Dengue or Bilious Fever.
It Kills The Germs.**

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

North Carolina, Chatham county. In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

W. F. Bland, J. T. Bland, Clyde Bland, Alice Guinn, Laura Guinn, Neomia Cox and husband, W. H. Cox, Stella Gilmore and husband, Wrenn Gilmore, Mary Bland, E. C. Williamson, Mrs. D. M. Meredith and husband, D. M. Meredith, Mrs. J. M. Trogden and husband, J. M. Trogden, C. J. Williamson, J. W. Williamson, R. Y. Williamson, Mrs. E. B. Wise and husband, E. B. Wise, Mrs. W. A. Poe and husband, W. A. Poe, Mrs. L. J. Andrews and husband, L. J. Andrews, Mrs. C. W. Neal and husband, C. W. Neal, Mrs. H. B. Durham and husband, H. B. Durham, Mrs. E. Riggsbee and husband, Roy Riggsbee, Mrs. W. C. Williams and husband, W. C. Williams, J. T. Bland and W. F. Bland, executors of the estate of T. M. Bland, deceased, Vs.

Lacy Cook, Minnie Cook, Tilton Cook, Martin Cook, and J. T. Bland, Guardian of Emily Bland and Auburn Bland, minors.

The defendants, Lacy Cook and Minnie Cook, will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued against said defendants on the 3rd days of June, 1927, by E. B. Hatch, clerk of the Superior court of Chatham county, North Carolina, for the purpose of selling certain real estate, belonging to the estate of T. M. Bland, deceased, to make real estate assets with which to pay indebtedness now existing against said estate, which summons is returnable by reason of the date fixed therein and the continued date of the return of said summons, on the 23rd day of July, 1927, in the office of the clerk of the Superior court of Chatham County North Carolina, when and where the defendants, Lacy Cook and Minnie Cook are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs, or the relief demanded will be granted.

Witnesses my hand this the 20th day of June, 1927.

E. B. HATCH,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county.
June 23—4tc

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Deed of Trust executed by J. C. Elkins and wife, Janie Elkins, to the undersigned Trustees, which said Deed of Trust is duly recorded in the Registry of Chatham county in Book GL, page 616 et seq, default having been made in payment of the bonds thereby secured, and the holders thereof having requested the foreclosure of the same, the undersigned Trustees will offer for sale at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Pittsboro, Chatham county, North Carolina, at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, July the 16th, 1927, the following described tract or parcel of land in or near the corporate limits of the Town of Goldston, Chatham county, North Carolina, and described and defined as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the west side of the A. and T. right-of-way, at the H. P. Goldston corner, and running thence north 42 degrees west with said right of way 75 1-2 poles to O. Z. Barber's corner; thence south 49 degrees west with O. Z. Barber's line 14 poles to a stake; thence north 30 degrees west 5 1-2 poles to J. Rod Hilliard's corner; thence south 62 degrees west 14 poles to an iron stake; thence north 30 degrees west 10 poles to a stake, pointer in Kirkman's line; thence south 85 degrees west with Kirkman's line 10 1-2 poles to Kirkman's corner; thence south 78 degrees east with Kirkman's line 22 poles to a stake, Reives corner; thence north 75 1-2 degrees east 28 poles to a stake and street; thence south 25 degrees with street, 17 1-2 poles; thence south 75 degrees east 28 poles to the old road; thence nearly southwest with old road, Kirkman's and Hester's line 42 poles to J. J. Goldston's corner; thence north 75 degrees east Goldston's and Womble's line 52 poles to the beginning, containing 20 4 acres, more or less. This the 16th day of June, 1927. WALTER D. SILER & WADE BARBER, Trustees.

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Dr. J. C. Mann, the well-known eyesight Specialist and Oculician, will be at Dr. Farrell's office in Pittsboro, N. C., every fourth Tuesday and at Dr. Thomas' office, Siler City, N. C., every fourth Thursday in each month. Headache relieved when caused by eye strain. When he fits you with glasses you have the satisfaction of knowing that they are correct. Make a note of the date and see him if your eyes are weak.

His next visit to Pittsboro will be on Tuesday, July 26.

His next visit to Siler City will be on Thursday, July 28.

DR. LUTHER C. ROLLINS
Dentist
Siler City, ---

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Having duly qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Lizzie Eubanks, late of Chatham county, we hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them to us proven on or before the fourth day of June 1928, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.
MR. & MRS. W. R. STURDIVANT, Executors.
June 9, 6tp.

S. BERMAN'S Lease Expiring Sale

The lease of our old store has expired. I am Forced to vacate. In order to do this I am selling the stock at very Low Prices. Below are a few of our specials:

- Ginghams in all colors 5c a yard
- Good quality yard wide Sheeting 5c yard
- Men's and Women's Hose 8c a pair
- Men's Neckband Dress Shirts, \$2.00 value, 49c each
- Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes only \$1.00 a pair
- Men's Suits that sold for \$20 only \$5.00
- Thirty dollar Suits, all sizes, only \$8.75

These are only a few of our many specials. Come to the sales. All goods must go regardless of price.

S. BERMAN

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.