

CHATHAM RECORD

O. J. PETERSON
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Editorials

Economizing on Coal at Newcastle.

The futility of "carrying coals to Newcastle" is traditional. But it would seem almost futile, or needless, to economize unduly in that fuel at Newcastle. Similarly, largely futile are the attempts of modern educators to save the time of children by certain "reforms" in education.

You recall the backwoods farmer who, when told that he could save time and money in fattening his razorbacks by feeding them more every day, asked: "What in the h-- is time to a hawg?" And when one hears of boys sitting in trees for weeks at a time, and then are comparatively well employed, as their time is ordinarily spent, one may well ask what is time to a boy.

We recall Doctor J. Y. Joyner, as a young man holding one of his first teachers' institutes, telling how the "word method" avoided the waste of time in teaching the "abs" of the old blueback. A real word, advised the young man, could be learned as quickly as "ab" or "ac", or any of the string of blueback syllables. The word method came into vogue. Children undertook to pronounce a word at a gulp instead of in syllables. An era of poor spelling and helplessness in the pronunciation of new words appeared. Finally, the "phonetic method" succeeded the "word method", and now you can hear tots thus learning to pronounce "bad", for instance—"bu-a-du".

The truth is there has never been a more scientific method of teaching the sounds of letters than the Webster method, and this writer has found it necessary at times to revert to it, to the lists of abs, fats, etc., to teach a pupil the value of the letters of the alphabet and thus enable them to pronounce words for themselves or to be able to spell phonetically. Accordingly, we have long been convinced that Mr. Joyner's economy of time was really a waste of time, and that the saving of time on the abs, even if a child's time were so very valuable, has resulted in a much greater waste of time on the part of the maturer youths in learning how to spell merely by the looks of the words.

That matter of "wasting time", or rather "saving time", has been largely the determining factor in the various reforms in the school room based upon the "practical". Latin is "impractical"; its study a waste of time. Mr. Highsmith has almost banished it in North Carolina,

with the result that the knowledge of the basic meaning of tens of thousands of words derived from a comparatively small number of Latin words, together with the definite aid in the spelling of most inherent in a knowledge of their Latin ancestors, is utterly wanting to thousands of the high school and college graduates of the present day. Yet the time necessary to learn Latin is not wanting to the boy. Time is so abundant that he may play bird and sit in a tree for weeks. But even if time were more precious in his case, we are convinced that there is actually a waste of time, rather than a saving, in suffering any bright youth and we would emphasize the (bright) to go through high school without a knowledge of Latin, and we would emphasize the word Knowledge also.

Time, as Milton has shown in his essay on the study of the classics, is all sufficient for a boy to learn Latin and Greek and to read a large number of the classics in the original by the time he is nineteen. The writer has more than once called attention to the fact that high school pupils of this period, instead of devoting their time to the learning of the things that made it possible for Bryant at the age of 18 or 19 to write the "Thanatopsis", are actually devoting a considerable slice of it to study that boy's poem, while they would probably never know the meaning of the word "thanatopsis", if that boy of a century ago had not written his poem. Thus is time "saved" and the "practical" method studied. It is "practical", you see to give time to the boy Bryant's poem, but not to apply one's mind to the things that were instrumental in making Bryant what he was!

But while time is being "saved" today in avoiding the abs and the ocs, the economizers are spending the time of high priced teachers in regular periods for first and second grade tots in arithmetic, and enough time is actually wasted on that subject before the child is nine to have given him the advantage of all the benefits of the abs, etc., and to have laid the foundation for knowledge of Latin. Not one child in a thousand is so dense as not to pick up the simpler additions. There is not a negro boy in Chatham county with half sense, who at nine years of age does not know that 2 and 2 make four, and that 2 times 5 is ten. Yet the time of North Carolina children and their teachers are devoted to learning those very things in school. And at the end of eight years the average one does not know as much about arithmetic as a bright child can readily learn from nine to twelve years of age. On the other hand, the knowledge of Latin and Greek has no foundation built, as it was built in older days.

That little devil, the Prince of Brunswick, who was converted to a little saint under the masterful tutelage of Feneion, at the age of eight shed

tears as he heard his tutor read a pathetic stanza in Latin. Our high school graduates, even those who study Latin, would scarcely recognize and interpret "Arma virumque cano."

Those were the days of scholars, Leibnitz, inventing the calculus, Newton discovering gravity and its laws, Kepler, and a host of others developing the laws of astronomy and other sciences, a Fox and a Pitt the Younger thrilling and dominating the English House of Commons when mere boys—behold these products of the days when a child's time was not so precious that he could not be trained in the fundamentals of knowledge, which is largely the fundamentals of language, the key to all knowledge. And right here in North Carolina is a Bailey, capable of success in almost any sphere he might choose, who was brought up under Hugh Morson and at Wake Forest under a similar regime, though much less rigid and extensive.

Verily, we fear that in the modern effort to save the child's time by teaching him only the "practical", we shall save no time but actually lose the long-established means of developing real thinkers statesmen, and even poets.

A youth's time is only profitable in being used in making a man of him. And while it is true that Jack needs his play; both Jack and Jill can play a plenty and achieve intellectual wonders, unless they happen to be nitwits, in which case the study of Bryant's Thanatopsis is as futile as the study of Latin, Greek, philosophy, etc., that made it possible for him to write the poem at an age when our youths are chiefly concerned with sports, parties, petting, etc. Then, let's not be so economical of coals at Newcastle as actually to suffer ill consequences.

If the management of the Cone factories has really forbidden the employes of the Cone mills to read the News and Observer, it is not only a downright shame (one would almost be inclined to change that downright to another word beginning with d) but highly significant. If employes in North Carolina think they can get away with such a proceeding, they are likely to learn better. Suffice it to say that such an action will not hurt the News and Observer, and will doubtless speed up union organization in the State. That is a sure way to secure the union the sympathy of all right-thinking people.

The Greensboro News has discovered a coin representing a new English sovereign, but the News seems to know about him, as it says that the coin bears the "name of a Crolius III (Charles III), with whom the colonists had considerable difficulty in the matter of achieving independence." The coin is said to bear the date of 1782. That seems to be about the time American Patriots were having a little trouble with one George III. Charles I we know, who was beheaded, and his son Charles II, who had no head worth cutting off, but Charles III is a new one on us, despite the evidence of the newly discovered coin.

North Carolina is again disgraced with a lynching, down in Wilson county, a negro Moore, charged with assault on two little girls. Two-hundred men, all masked, did the hanging. If it turns out that he was innocent, those men will have a terrible burden upon their consciences, if they have any. To trample upon the laws of the state is bad enough at best, but to kill a man whose guilt has not been legally established is hellish.

Bernard Cone denies that workers in the Cone mills are forbidden to read the News and Observer. That is good, but the story in Tuesday's News and Observer bore every ear-mark of truth and went into details with many evidences pointing to the authenticity of the ban upon the "Old Reliable." If that correspondent lied, he did a good job of it.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR FARMERS
TIMELY HINTS ON GROWING CROPS.

Farm News

Edited by N. C. SHIVER, County Agt.

DOINGS OF CHATHAM FARMERS

STOCK FARMING, POULTRY, ETC.

News of the Week on Chatham County Farms

We were sorry to announce last week the necessity of calling off the farm tour. The Travel Bureau that was conducting this tour found it necessary to postpone the date ten days later, and as this would not give our farmers time to harvest forage, it was necessary to call the trip off. Farmers who intended going on this tour were greatly disappointed but there seemed nothing else to do but abandon the plans as the County Agent was not notified in time to make other plans.

This also made it necessary to abandon plans for taking Chatham county 4-H club members on a camp this year, as plans for the tour conflicted with plans for the camp.

We feel that Chatham county will harvest an average corn crop this year. Although greatly hurt by the dry weather, considerable of the corn crop was planted early and thus enabled to make most of its growth when moisture was available. Late corn is benefitting from the present rains.

The cotton crop, up to last week in the county was in excellent condition. Cotton was heavily fruited, and a number of fields had grown bolls half way up the stalk. The crop is damaged by boll weevil in spite of the dry weather, but with favorable weather conditions prevailing, we may expect a good cotton crop.

CULL EARLY MOULTERS WHEN EGG PRICES ARE LOW

In a period of low prices for eggs, the poultryman has particular need to cull low producing hens because in such a period, fewer

hens will pay their way and also earn more of a profit than in a more prosperous time. Cull hens are frequent visitors at the feed hopper, and the poultryman who markets these loafers as they begin to moult, or who culls his flock closely and systematically, stands a better chance of making a profit from his flock.

The time of molt is an indication of the ability to lay eggs. Hens that molt before September are usually low producers. These that do not molt until late September or early October are usually high producers. Hens that molt as late as October or November produce nearly 100 per cent more winter eggs and 50 per cent more eggs for the entire season.

The poultryman who observes the molt as a guide to culling may turn a liability into an asset by marketing or eating the early moulters as they show signs of going off production. These surplus hens may be marketed over a longer period and will usually bring more money than if all the cull hens are sold late in the fall.

DROUGHT WILL CAUSE SHORT HAY CROP IN THE COUNTY THIS YEAR.

Farmers Should Plan for Winter Hay Crops

Throughout the county, there is a shortage in the prospects for hay this year due to the extreme dry weather. The drought has affected all late seeded hays, soybeans, peas, etc., but early seeded hays are doing very well. In view of this fact and in view also of a possible short corn crop, the following suggestions should be timely:

1. Harvest all forage possible and store for winter use.
2. Cut corn as soon as the blades begin to fire above the ear. Cure in open shock and put in cover when well cured.
3. Keep livestock on pastures as long as possible before feeding

We are glad to note that Editor Josephus Daniels in his speech before the meeting of the county commissioners of the state last week joined the Record in its condemnation of the state administrations in picking upon the county commissioners for extravagance and bad management. Our opinion is that if the average board of commissioners are allowed a little leeway they will manage county affairs more economically than with the state laws hedging them in. The commissioners must provide for certain salaries for teachers, even if there are plenty of teachers who would work for lower prices. Yet when it comes to the management of county affairs they are limited to 13 cents, we believe, on the hundred dollars, and it has been a marvel to us for years how they meet the many expenses, some altogether unforeseen, that arise. For our part, we have faith in the Chatham county board.

HOW NOT TO DO IT

When a man comes to Chatham county and invests his all, it certainly behooves the people of the county to cooperate with him in any way possible. A man who had thus invested left the county incensed and ready to advise all and sundry not to invest a dollar in Chatham county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, teachers of Virginia, came down here and bought a farm, hoping to establish a stock farm in time. Mr. Wolf had been principal of an agricultural high school in his own state, and presumably knew what he was about. Mrs. Wolf had been a teacher and had very fine endorsements. They gave up their school work in Virginia in the spring of 1928 and came down to the farm, expecting to remain. But with every cent he had invested in the place, and with no possibility of making a cent with the flooded seasons of 1928, it necessarily became difficult to finance the farm till it could be put upon a productive basis. If Mrs. Wolf could have secured the thousand dollars that no better teachers get in county, the situation could doubtless have been tided over. But her application for a position in the county schools seems to have been utterly ignored.

The consequence was both Mr. and Mrs. Wolf secured school work in Virginia and have returned to that state,

leaving the farm to get along the best it can. They will probably return next summer, but the incentive to make farming their occupation and to reside as a citizen of this county has been utterly removed. And thus a good family is lost and property that would have been developed will fail to render the tax returns that otherwise would, sooner or later, accrued to the county. Moreover, one dissatisfied man gone abroad can do more to retard others from coming here than three satisfied ones can do to bring others here. A little cooperation at a critical time means much.

Miss Mary Yates of the State Library is quoted by the News and Observer as saying that she "didn't see but one beggar in Italy". Well, Miss Yates, that is the way practically all of us would have said it. The writer has been trying to get clear of the double negative for forty years.

Mexico runs out those who would preach the gospel; here we simply starve them until they have to quit.

6 6 6
Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.
666 also in Tablets.

Restless CHILDREN



CHILDREN will fret, and often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! As harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. Yet its gentle action will soothe a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

begins. Feeding value of short dry grass is very high. Pastures are expected to make rapid recovery with fall rains.

4. Save corn for work stock and maintain other stock as much as possible on pasture.

5. Conditions are usually favorable for the growth of fall sown grains and clovers. Every farmer should plan to seed additional acreage this fall.

6. Fall grain seed or clover seed should be bought now in cooperative shipments before prices advance.

7. If feed must be bought, remember that there is no reason to pay exorbitant prices. Buy cooperatively.

8. Sow Abruzzi rye or a mixture of rye and barley at intervals, starting now and continuing to November for pasture which will be badly needed this winter.

9. A combination of vetch, oats, barley and wheat makes an excellent hay high in feeding value and of good quality. Seed an abundance of this in September.

10. Beardless barley is truly called a winter corn crop. It yields as much as corn. Buy seed now, and seed as much beardless barley as possible.

FARM PHILOSOPHY

The lazy poultryman is a bad egg.

There is a virtue in the cow. She is full of goodness.—John Burroughs.

Fairs furnish farmers good but inexpensive advertising of special products.

The finest farm product says Dr. Frank Bohn, is "the character, sinew and brain of America".

Vegetables, being useful, are therefore beautiful; and flowers, being beautiful, are therefore useful.

Nature Thought of Everything

Nature thought of everything when the human body was made. When the body is about to become ill, nature planned danger signals to warn us. Thus, if our children grind their teeth when they sleep, or lack appetite, or suffer from abdominal pains, or itch about the nose and fingers, we should know that they may have contracted worms. Then, if we are wise, we buy a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge and safely and surely expel the worms. Thus we avoid the danger of very serious trouble. White's Cream Vermifuge costs only 35c a bottle, and can be bought from

Pittsboro Drug Co. Adv.

SHE USED TO TAKE SODA BY HANDFUL

"I used to have the most terrible headaches imaginable, and my liver must have been badly out of



MRS. ELLA BYRD order for I was habitually constipated. At times rheumatic pains through my sides, back and lower limbs were so intense I could hardly walk. I used to take soda by the handful trying to get relief from indigestion. Since taking Sargon I eat anything in the world I want without a sign of indigestion, every rheumatic pain is gone, I've gained back 8 pounds I lost and worlds of new strength and energy.

"Sargon Pills got my liver to acting right, freed my system of poisons and overcame my constipation."—Mrs. Ella Byrd, 36 Catbata St., Asheville.

C. R. Pilkington, Pittsboro; Wiggins Drug Stores, Inc., Siler City, Agents.

Would You Know One If You Saw It?

If you ever came face to face with a germ, would you recognize it? Of course it is not likely that you ever will see a germ, unless you own a tremendously powerful microscope, for you would have to magnify one over a thousand times to make it as big as a pin head. But you should recognize the fact that these tiny germs can get into your blood streams through the smallest cut, and give you typhoid fever, tuberculosis, lockjaw, blood poisoning, and many more dangerous and perhaps fatal diseases. There is one sure safeguard against these dangers—washing every cut, no matter how small, thoroughly with Liquid Borozone, the safe antiseptic. You can get Liquid Borozone at

Pittsboro Drug Co. Adv.

Silas Knows

"A college education may be a big help," said old Si Chesnutt, "but no man's education is really complete until he endorses a few notes for his friends."

That's one kind of education you get by EXPERIENCE. And if you ask for favors of that kind you'll be expected to return them sometime. Why not commence now to build up a little balance at our Bank for emergencies? Thus you will be independent and may avoid many painful experiences.

THE BANK OF GOLDSTON
HUGH WOMBLE, Pres. T. W. GOLDSTON, Cashier
GOLDSTON, N. C.