

Why DO Millions MORE People Ride on Goodyear Tires?

Latest Improved GOODYEAR PATHFINDER

super-tread Cord Tires
Let us show you the finer quality that you get because Goodyear builds MILLIONS MORE tires

\$5.69
4.50-21 (29x4.50)
\$11.10 per pair
Other sizes equally low
Lifetime Guaranteed

Size	Each Pair
4.50-21 (29x4.40)	\$4.98 \$ 9.96
4.50-20 (29x4.50)	5.60 10.90
4.75-19 (29x4.75)	6.65 12.90
5.00-21 (31x5.25)	8.57 16.70
39x3 1/2 Reg. Cl.	4.39 8.54

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Size	Each Pair
30x8	\$17.95
32x8	29.75
7.50-20 (34x7.50)	29.95
6.00-20 (32x6.00)	15.55

a new low price

Guaranteed GOODYEARS the new improved SPEEDWAY **\$3.95**

Guaranteed Tire Repairing ESTIMATES FREE

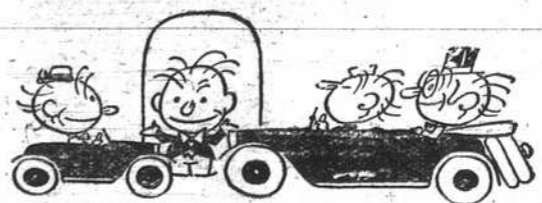
New Improved GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER

Super-tread Cord Tires
The last whisper in Style, Mileage, Value. 11 major improvements—not a cent extra!

\$8.55
4.75-19 (28x4.75)
Other sizes in Proportion
Trade in old Tires

Size	Price
4.40-21 (29x4.40)	\$ 7.05
4.50-20 (29x4.50)	7.45
4.50-21 (30x4.50)	7.85
4.75-20 (29x4.75)	8.90
5.00-19 (29x5.00)	9.15
5.00-20 (30x5.00)	9.40
5.25-21 (31x5.25)	11.40
5.50-18 (28x5.50)	11.50
5.50-19 (29x5.50)	12.00
6.00-20 (32x6.00)	13.50

... isn't it because the people who buy tires, rather than those who sell them, definitely have settled the question as to whose tires are the best values?



Small cars, big cars—they all wear more Goodyear Tires than any other kind. The measure of value in a product may accurately be gauged by its volume of sales. You owe it to yourself to know the reasons why Goodyear Tires lead all others so greatly. We can show you!

Bobby Burns Service Station, THREE POINTS, Phone 44-J Sanford, N. C.

WASHING POLISHING GREASING EXIDE BATTERIES GOOD USED TIRES

SURPRISES JUDGE BY PAYING FINE

Durham Man, When Fined, Takes Our Wallet and Pays Fine to Court.

Charged with damaging railroad property while riding a dead engine on a freight train, three negro youth were each sentenced to 75 days on the roads in Lee Recorder's Court Tuesday. Two of the youths, whose names the court's record did not disclose, were section hands. While riding the trains they are said to have tampered with the dead engine by putting on the air brakes. Booker T. Howard, a coconut-headed negro youth, said to be about seventeen years old, was given 60 days at the county home for the theft of a bicycle from John McCormick, local school boy and son of Austin McCormick. The culprit was seen riding the wheel on the streets of Sanford, and this was reported to Mr. McCormick, who notified Sheriff Rives. Shortly afterwards he was overtaken by the Sheriff near Carroll's Filling Station, as he wheeled toward Raleigh. He will do chores at the County Home.

J. B. Carrington, of Durham, arrested by Patrolmen Merritt and Allen when they caught him speeding through Sanford at forty-five miles per hour appeared for trial. Carrington, the Patrolman testified, in addition to breaking the speed limit, was under the influence of intoxicants. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

The most significant feature about this case, said Judge McPherson, was that Carrington, when fined, drew a wallet from his pocket and counted out the amount of the fine. This, said the Judge, was unusual in that it had not happened during the past six months.

ROTARIANS MAKE ANALYSIS CLUB

Different Departments of Civic Organization Are Graded On Their Work.

An analysis of Rotary activities, an undertaking which was carried out through the suggestion of Ted Johnson, Rotary governor, offered the nucleus of a very interesting program when the local Rotary club met Tuesday at the Hotel Wilrik for the regular weekly meeting.

The program, in a sense, consisted of a searching analysis of the work of the different departments very much along the same lines as if a person were to make a self-analysis of his stock of good points, then his bad ones, eventually grading himself according to the results shown. Each department was graded according to a chart supplied by the Rotary governor. The local Rotary club showed an average of 91.

The departmental work, the departments grade, and by whom it was discussed is shown below: Officers, 95, Fred Strong. Committees, 85, E. M. Underwood. Meetings, 96, A. C. Harris. Programs, 90, W. H. Pitts. Finances, 80, John C. Muse. Membership, 85, W. L. Simmons. Rotary Inter-Relations, 90, G. R. Wheeler.

FOR RENT
Furnished Housekeeping Apartments (with private baths)
Phone 498
BOONE TRAIL LODGE
Block N. W. Triangle Motor Co.

Washington Letter.

DON'T CRUSH YOUR GOVERNMENT!

A statement by Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, carries a warning that 'the fiscal situation of our National Government, embracing problems of taxation, expenditures and borrowings, urgently demands the careful thought of all business men and business organizations.'

Mr. Strawn says that the Federal budget is "seriously unbalanced," and that it may be necessary to increase our public debt by as much as \$1,500,000,000 by next June. "That is more new debt borrowings than the Government has ever undertaken to secure in any five-month period of peace in its history," states Mr. Strawn. He adds: "Unless there are drastic reductions, our government may not be able to borrow or even tax its way into fiscal stability in a reasonable period of time. The unavoidable amount of new borrowing and new taxing that the government must engage in during the next year or more has dodging effects upon reconstruction, even though some of the revenues are devoted to helpful support of our credit structure and other necessary agencies of our economic life."

Governments throughout the World have been strained to keep from going under, and some of them have "cracked" under the loads of their public expenditures and debts. It has recently become so common for governments to default on their bonds, and ask for moratoriums that these tragedies of the nations of the world go almost unnoticed. The revenues of our own government have fallen off in the fiscal year of 1931. \$1,750,000,000 below normal what they were the preceding year.

That the public has been hit below the belt by the depression is shown by the fact that in the collection of income taxes that the amounts received by the Federal treasury were \$1,250,000,000 lower in 1931 than in 1930. But most people pay very little attention to these distressing disclosures of our public records.

The person who will take the pains to turn to the financial pages of the daily newspaper he reads will find that the United States Government bonds are in a poor way; that Liberty bonds are sold at a low \$94, and that treasury issues are quoted as low as \$85.

President Hoover in his annual message to Congress on December 8, stated: "It is estimated that the Federal tax payer is now directly contributing to the livelihood of 10,000,000 of our citizens."

The President also stated at the same time that "as an aid to unemployment the Federal Government is engaged in the greatest program of public-building, harbor, flood-control, highway, aviation, merchant and naval ship construction in all history." He informed Congress that the expenditures on these works during the calendar year of 1931 would reach \$780,000,000 compared with \$260,000,000 in 1928.

The President's program, already accepted in most of its details by Congress, calls for legislation to strengthen the Federal Land Bank System; the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation; the creation of a system of home loan discount banks in order to revive employment, and greater credit for small banks.

Plans to help depositors in closed banks to recover at least part of their money have been carefully devised. Large loans are being made to railroads so that they may help them-

selve while they are protecting our insurance companies, our savings banks and benevolent trusts, who hold their bonds. These and a thousand other worthy plans for betterment, all of which call for money from the government, as well as tremendous up on the public credit, are in the President's program, are included in the efforts of a Congress that is entitled to confidence and respect of the nation, because of its non-partisan labors to act justly and intelligently with all its difficult problems.

No wonder that Congress does not look favorably upon efforts to introduce fresh principles, such as direct loans and direct relief by the Government; with the legitimate demands for Federal aid are so hard to meet.

In the end all this frenzied finance, even though it is necessary to resort to it at this time, will be found on the bills of American taxpayers.

No wonder that Mr. Strawn should tell the "Chamber Members" through out the United States that the Chamber "as an indication of the seriousness" of the situation has "decided that no existing commitment of the Chamber favoring a new or increased Federal expenditure at any time shall be sought to be effectuated by the Chamber's administrative officers." Such action before being taken must secure a majority consent of the directing board.

The above facts are presented because they show that the government is being overworked to meet the present emergency. The administration and Congress is being bombarded with appeals, and demands for billions of dollars, that should be—and will be needed. Uncle Sam is doing his full duty, which doesn't mean that he is going to play the part of Santa Claus.

Don't help rock the boat.
Don't crush your government!

ODDITIES.

THAT HT bm bm bnmh z'zbbmh
Every woman knows that gloves are gaining now importance in fashionable costumes and that this year they may be found all the way from sixteen button evening ones to the shortest possible, little sports "pull-ons" with pigskin palm and dune mesh backs. The new combinations are still a mystery to us men, but one has to hand it to a feminine nation keen enough to like a glove that can give hard service in its palm—where rough usage is needed—and at the same time be cool, ventilated and attractive on the back—where it is most visible to the world at large.

While we're about it, did you know that gloves were first introduced popularly in the sixteenth century, and became elaborate with the addition of cuffs and gauntlets by 1710

STARTING AT THE BOTTOM.
Yene Tunney, who has just received the price of a King's ransom for writing his autobiography, started earning his own living at the age of 15. "I got my first job" with the Ocean Steamship Company," he recounts in Collier's, "by mailing a letter of application which closed with the old fashioned phrase, 'Your most obedient servant.' My salary was \$5 a week. At the end of the first year I was getting \$11.00 a week.

SPECIFICATION WRITERS.
Manufacturers are forced to produce a multiplicity and variety of their products to meet the whims and specifications writers who have no real knowledge of their commodities says a publication by the United States Bureau of Standards.
The Bureau has for many years fought the great waste that is occasioned by an unnecessary variety of products, method and practice.

KELLY BELIEVES LESPEDEZA WILL MAKE FARMS PAY

Improved Varieties of Lespedeza Preferable to Cowpeas, Says State College Student.

SUITABLE TO LEE CO.

When Turned Under Greatly Increases Yield, Especially of Corn, He States.

(Editor's Note—The author of the following article is a Broadway boy, who is a junior at State College, where he is specializing in agriculture.)

(By Ralph B. Kelly.)
Many farmers are confronted with the problem of selecting a suitable crop to follow wheat, oats, rye, or barley that will more than pay them for seeding the crop. In former years, especially in the Sandhill section of North Carolina, the practice followed in planting a crop after harvesting wheat, oats, rye, or barley, has been to plow under the stubble and sow cow peas or let the land lie idle while some of the most important food elements bleached out of the soil or the particular field became almost useless for cultivation due to the erosion caused by the heavy rains we have in summer. You can see that the former practice is much better than the latter because cowpeas, when cut at the right time, make a very palatable feed for farm animals, add some organic matter to the soil, and also add some nitrogen. However, cow peas are not the best crop to plant after harvesting small grain in the late spring because they have to be seeded when most farmers are busy working with other crops and there is not enough of the stalk left to increase the organic matter in the soil as a good crop should.

About ten years ago improved varieties of Lespedeza or Japan clover, was introduced into North Carolina and since that time has proven to be a very valuable leguminous crop. Lespedeza is an annual and makes no growth until warm weather. The stems are very fine and bunched and have a tendency to spread if not planted close together. If Lespedeza is planted close together it will grow erect and often reach the height of 30 inches or more, but averages from 6 to 24 inches. The leaves are small, but with their abundance, there is a heavy yield of foliage. Bright pink flowers are born in the axils of the leaves and when the flowers mature, the pods contain one seed each.

Lespedeza will grow on most all types of soil in North Carolina, but makes its best growth on land that is fairly moist during summer. Low lands can be made to pay if once planted in Lespedeza. Hillsides and abandoned fields are often planted in Lespedeza and have proven very satisfactory for grazing, because it is one of our best summer grazing crops. It is at its best during the hot summer and fall months when most pasture plants are dormant. The usual rate of seeding in pasture mixtures is 10 pounds per acre. Lespedeza also makes first class hay that is high in feed value, easily cured and with little waste. The yield ranges from one to three tons per acre, depending upon the fertility of the soil and the seasons. Lespedeza should be sown in February. The most common practice is to mix twelve and one half pounds (one-half bushel) of seed with 100 to 200 pounds of fertilizer and drill in very lightly over the young grain crop with an ordinary grain drill.

Another method is to broadcast the seed over the grain and harrow in lightly. In this method use 25 lbs. (one bushel) to the acre. The seed are sown in the hull and do not germinate for some weeks after sowing; this allows you to harvest the small grain before the Lespedeza is over one or two inches high, but growth is rapid after that time. Lespedeza hay or two inches high, but growth is cut rather high at this time, the plants will grow enough before frost to reseed the land.

Lespedeza ranks among the best of our leguminous plants as a soil improver. A thick growth four inches high when turned under has been known to increase the yield of corn 12 bushels to the acre. This is proof enough that it pays to sow Lespedeza because the increased yield in the crop following it will over pay for the seeding besides the palatable hay that may be cut from an acre. As mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph, Lespedeza is a legume, and due to this fact, it acts as a host to the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil that takes "free nitrogen" from the air and along with organic carbon compounds (plant residue) synthesize it as food to maintain their own bodies. When these nitrogen-fixing bacteria die, their bodies are still in the soil and because they contain nitrogen, the soil is improved. The following table shows the average increase of bushels of corn per acre the following year after Lespedeza had been plowed under. These averages are based on experiments with six different types of soil:

Yield of Corn	Bushels per Acre After turning under Lespedeza.
Without Lespedeza	21.9
Difference	22.3

There are four varieties grown in North Carolina; namely, Common, Kobe, Tennessee 76, and Korean. The Common variety is harder and more persistent than others, but the Kobe and Tennessee 76 are taller, more erect, and are better for hay making than the Common variety. The Korean Lespedeza has coarser stems than the Common variety and matures at least a month earlier than the Common. For this reason, it is well adapted to the mountain section.

The selection of Lespedeza seed is very important, and care should be taken to select seed free from dodder and harmful weed seeds. The seed should always be new seed, because germination is poor after the first year.

Inexpensive Prescription Guaranteed To End Rheumatism

Thousands Joyfully Astonished at Swift 48 Relief.

Progressive pharmacists will tell you that the popular big selling prescription for rheumatism right now is Allenru—for 85 cents you can get a generous bottle from Lee Drug Company, or any up to date druggist.

You can get it with an absolute guarantee that if it does not stop the pain—the agony—and reduce the swelling in 48 hours—your money back.

URIC ACID POISON STARTS TO LEAVE BODY IN 24 HOURS.
Out of your joints and muscles go the uric acid deposits that cause all your suffering—it's a safe, sensible, scientific formula—free from harmful or pain deadening drugs.

The same absolute guarantee holds good for sciatica, neuritis and lumbago—quick, joyful relief—no more idle days—it removes the cause.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FOREST FIRES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Forest fires have averaged an annual loss amounting to \$1,000,000 in North Carolina during the last 22 years or a total of \$22,022,499 for the period. This is one of the most severe drains on the economic life of the State.

The combined forest fire damages over the last 22 years surpasses the State's total investment in the buildings and improvements at all of the State-owned institutions of higher learning. The total would be almost sufficient to operate all public schools in North Carolina for a year.

Flames are the primary cause of rendering some 4,000,000 acres of land idle or unproductive in North Carolina. Foresters estimate the average land should produce annually timber valued at about \$2 per acre. Landowners and the State, at this rate, are losing revenue approximately \$8,000,000 each year. This does not take into account the degree to which development of the State may have been set back because of a reduction of the amount of timber as a raw material for manufacturing.

North Carolina's total area is approximately 31,000,000 acres. Approximately two-thirds of this area or some 20,586,000 acres are classed as forest land. This includes both productive and unproductive areas. The importance of putting two-thirds of the State to its most efficient use is a primary concern. Nature intended that land not needed for other purposes should be used for growing of forests. The fact that virtually all land in the State was forested when the white man first came to the country is proof of the purpose for which that not needed otherwise was intended. In the building of cities, cultivation of land, and in other ways, man has upset the balance of nature, making it more important that he restore as much as possible to its original use.

Forests constitute a vital part of the capital stock of North Carolina. They are reservoirs of wealth that may be tapped at appropriate periods when prices of timber make it attractive. These resources will be steadily reduced unless a wise forest policy is pursued.

Fire is the worst enemy of the forests. It not only destroys matured timber, but it kills young growth which would replace timber as it is cut. This foe of the forest is more responsible than any other factor for the unproductive condition of millions of acres.

IN MEMORIAM.
In memory of one who passed away, Whose heart was always true; Whose thoughts were never of herself But others, her whole life through.

Loved in life in death remembered, My wife kind and true, Loved by all who knew her; And kind to all she knew.

Called in the bloom of womanhood, Just in the prime of life; Away from the world of sorrow, To the land where all is bright.

We can never forget the day, The one we loved was called away; We loved her then we love her still; We miss her now and always will. —HER HUSBAND. (Mr. Raymond McBryde.)

State News Briefs

The Never-Ending Drama Of Tar Heel Life Briefly Told In The News Dispatches.

SLAYER GIVEN REPRIEVE.
Slated to die Friday, Dudley Moore, Davidson county negro, was given a 60-day reprieve that the Supreme Court may hear a second appeal from the sentence given for murdering Mrs. Jacob G. Berrier, near Lexington.

WOUNDED FOR RESISTING ROBBERY.
Faced on his store porch by two negroes with a leveled shotgun, C. J. Dellinger did not submit to robbery at his store near Carthage. He first gripped the gun barrel and when it was wrested from him, jumped back in his store and closed the door. A load fired though the door wounded him in the hand. The assailants made off.

COMPLETE DAVIS APPEAL.
Claiming Wallace B. Davis, sentenced five to seven years for transactions leading to the closing of the Central Bank, Asheville, is a victim of a judicial lynching and did not have fair trial, counsel for Davis last week completed argument in his appeal to the Supreme Court.

HOLD BOY FOR FATALITY.
Robert Nowell, 16 years old, Raleigh, was held by a coroner's jury last week as responsible for the auto crash in which C. B. Rideout, Morehead City, and William Dement, Kingston, were killed, December 20, five miles from Raleigh.

RYLAND LEAVES BANK POST.
W. S. Ryland, president of the N. C. Bank and Trust Company, since 1928, has resigned as of March 18th, to become finance officer of the Hunter Company, leading New York textile house.

BLOW SAFE FOR 85 CENTS.
Forcing a window with a crowbar, tapping a light wire for power to bore a hole with a drill, and blowing the safe door off with nitroglycerine, yeggs netted but 88 cents from the Seaboard Railroad safe at Rockingham, last week.

TO DIE FOR MURDER.
Jake "Sunshine" Jones, 18, was sentenced to die April 15 for the murder of J. H. Pool, Raleigh filling station operator, by Judge W. A. Devin, in Wake Superior Court, February eleventh.

ROOSEVELT FIGHTS BACK.
Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York Governor, leading in the pre-convention fight for Democratic Presidential nomination, on Saturday fought back against Joutet Shouras, national party secretary, who had asked for uninvited delegates to the national convention. Roosevelt said the rank and file of the party should express preference for a candidate.

LIFE INSURANCE HOLDS UP
That life insurance is weathering the depression is pointed out by leaders in reports that \$147,000,000,000 of insurance were in force at the close of 1929 and substantial increases have been made since then.

ADMITS CHILD MURDER.
Willie Brown, 16, has admitted, Philadelphia police say, that he attacked Dorothy Lutz, 6, then strangled her and hid the body.

CANNON INDICTMENT INVALID
Indictments of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Miss Ada Burroughs, his former secretary, for withholding reports on 1928 election funds, were held invalid by the District of Columbia supreme court on Friday, for technical failure to say Miss Burroughs knew of contributions to Cannon's anti-Smith funds by E. C. Jameson, New Yorker. The government will appeal.

APPROVE CREDIT BILL.
House and Senate Banking Committee on Friday approved the measure permitting reserve banks to discount certain paper hitherto not eligible and to free \$750,000,000 in gold for currency issue. The bill is expected to release \$10,000,000,000 in new credit.

CRIPPLE HUGE RUM RING.
A huge rum ring formed by Capone gangsters to run Canadian liquor in through gulf ports, was crippled Friday with 194 arrests at New Orleans.

KENTUCKY REIGN OF TERROR.
A reign of terror in Kentucky coal fields was described to U. S. Senators on Friday by Waldo Frank, New York writer, and Allen Taub, lawyer, who claim they were beaten and run out of Pineville, Ky., when they went there to distribute food to striking miners.

WARBURG LEAVES \$150,000,000.
A fortune which may run as high as \$150,000,000,000 was left to his widow for life by Paul M. Warburg, New York financier who died January 24. A son and daughter inherit the estate after the wife's death.

Want to sell you the very best paint at prices to please.—Harris-Makepeace Hardware Co.