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E. E. St. Clair, D. L. St. Clair, D. M. St. Clair, Managing Editor



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ALL RIGHT, BROTHER, WHY NOT WORK A LITTLE?

The Express is informed that some of the people in this county who are being helped by the Federal Government and are working only two or three days in the week, have refused to take regular work offered them by people who operate shops, mills and factories, and other enterprises in the town and county. They are not willing to support their families by working five or six days in the week. They should not be helped by the burdened tax payers if by their own labor they are able to support their own families.

A citizen of the county informs The Express that he recently offered some of these people regular work at living wages, but they refused to work because they were "taking life easy" by working, in many instances, less than half time. A stop should be put to this kind of business. It is not the business of the government to support people who by their own labor can support themselves. The tax payers are the ones who have to bear the burden. Labor is now in demand in many enterprises and people who are offered work and refuse to take it, have no claim on the government unless they were in some way incapacitated while bearing arms. Some people have been helped by the government until they think that it is its duty to keep it up indefinitely.

Thousands of people all over the country have been without employment to support their families for months. The government has had to support them till conditions improved. Now that the cotton mills and other manufacturing enterprises in the various states of the Union are prepared to increase their working force at higher wages it is up to these people to get employment and stop calling on the government for support.

WHAT THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT HAS DONE.

Mr. Thomas H. Steele, of Statesville, has issued a publication entitled "What Has the 18th Amendment Done?" By quoting statistics he makes out a strong case against the repeal of the 18th amendment. He shows by facts and figures that a lot of this argument in favor of the repeal of the Amendment is nothing but bosh and will not hold water. After making a thorough investigation of the matter the figures that he quotes show that the 18th Amendment has not been a failure and has done much good to reduce the liquor traffic. The following figures quoted by him come from the United States census reports and court records:

"Deaths from alcoholism decreased 42 per cent; alcoholic insanity decreased 66 per cent; general crimes from drink decreased 54 per cent; drunkenness decreased 70 per cent; auto wrecks (deaths) decreased 50 per cent.

On the other side, under legalized liquor sales in Canada, quotations from the Canadian bureau of statistics, Mr. Steele finds the following:

"Deaths from alcoholism increased 100 per cent; general crimes increased 89 per cent; drunkenness increased 830 per cent; auto wrecks (deaths) increased 55 per cent; drunken drivers increased 830 per cent; auto wrecks (deaths) per 10,

000 cars, increased 42 per cent."

It is stated that under legalized liquor traffic there was in this country 275 institutions of various kinds for the treatment of alcoholic diseases. Figures show that the number has decreased to 68, the decrease being credited to lack of material. We all know that one of the chief counts against the prohibition amendment is that it is ineffective and the cost of its enforcement is a heavy burden to the tax payers of the country. On this point Mr. Steele gives the following facts and figures:

"Of the total prisoners in all State and federal prisons in the United States only 5 1-2 per cent are for the violation of prohibition laws. Of all prisoners received in five years from all State and federal courts only 9 per cent were for violation of prohibition laws, 27 per cent were for larceny and 25 per cent for burglary and robbery. According to authorities on crime the average criminal law is enforced 55 per cent. The prohibition law is enforced 70 per cent.

In the administration of the prohibition laws for ten years there was received in fines, seizures and revenues, \$264,432,260 more than was paid out to enforce the law. It cost 26 cents per person to enforce the law and 49 cents per person was received. New York city spends three times as much on its police force as is spent in the United States to enforce the 18th Amendment by the federal government."

According to the statements made by opponents of the 18th Amendment, the bootleggers, speakeasies and similar forms of illegal liquor traffic originated with the 18th Amendment. People who were familiar with conditions before the 18th Amendment became a part of the Constitution, know that this is not in keeping with the facts. We quote again from Mr. Steele:

"In Chicago under legalized liquor and before the 18th amendment, the barkeepers' association reported that there were 10,000 speakeasies in that city which the police did not or could not handle.

"Before the 18th amendment in Pennsylvania the president of the Pennsylvania liquor league said there were 15,000 speakeasies operating in Pennsylvania."

It is not worth while for any one to attempt to deny the fact that the 18th amendment has accomplished great good in this country in suppressing the liquor traffic. In 12 months after the 18th amendment is repealed thousands of people in this country are going to realize, when it is too late, that they made a sad mistake in taking a stand against the 18th Amendment.

NEW COAL COMPANY CHARTERED IN MOORE.

A few months ago the Cumnock and Coal Glen coal property was put up and sold at public auction to satisfy the creditors and to adjust the business so that the mines could be put in operation. So far nothing of a tangible nature towards reopening the mines has been done and it is not known when new developments will take place that will insure their permanent operation. The machinery at these mining plants is rusting out and the longer the delay the more difficult and costly it will be to reorganize and resume operation.

We started out to discuss another coal project that seems to have great possibilities if the plans that are in the making are carried out. We refer to the North Carolina Coal Mining Corporation which was recently organized and chartered to develop a coal mine at Haw Branch, above Caribonton, near the line of the Norfolk and Southern Railway. A story was published in The Express last week giving the facts about the organization and plans of this company. Three experienced miners are connected with this company and by interviewing them we were impressed with the fact that they mean business and have great faith in the project that they have undertaken to put over.

These gentlemen who hail from coal mining states and are among the incorporators of this new company, are W. A. Keys, of Long Beach, Cal.; T. J. Williams, of Pennsylvania; and B. H. Heartman, both reared in this state, but who went West years ago where he has been engaged in the mining business. They tell The Express that the coal taken from this mine is equal to the best grades of free burning coal taken from the mines of the famous mining districts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. They feel sure that this mining venture will be a success if they can only get the coal introduced to the public. They realize that they are facing a difficult job to overcome the prejudice that obtains against the coal that has been taken from the Cumnock and Coal Glen mines. This prejudice should not exist as very good coal has been mined at Cumnock and Coal Glen. This coal has given satisfaction to many in Sanford who have made a test of it in their furnaces and stoves. However, the coal mined at Haw Branch is of a different grade and those who may use it will find no trouble in burning it in furnaces, stoves and grates. They will probably be able to put in on the local market cheaper than the coal shipped in from other sections of the country.

Should this mining project be a success it will mean much to Sanford. For this reason the business people of the town should encourage the movement in every way possible. A good payroll would bring business to the merchants and all business concerns in the town. One way to encourage this company in pushing its business is to buy a truck load of this coal and give it a test.

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A MORAL CLEAN-UP NEEDED.

The Smithfield Herald of recent date comments on the report made by the grand jury of Johnson county at the last term of court and emphasizes that part of the report that has to do with the immoral conduct of some of the people in that county. We quote: "The grand jury states that reports have come to that body of serious conditions prevailing in the county which are a menace to public morals and good government in the county. We refer to certain wayside places of entertainment which are becoming numerous in the county. Some of these places provide dance pavilions and drinks and other refreshments. These are not under restrictions and oftentimes flagrant violations of the law are had."

So it seems that Lee county is not the worst place in the world after all. We were led to believe that little Lee, named for the great leader of the Confederacy, was almost as bad as Sodom and Gomorrah, but we find by comparison that there are other counties just as bad if we are to accept the reports that come to us from various sections of the State through the newspapers. We make the suggestion that the grand jury at the term of Superior Court that will be held the latter part of this month make a thorough investigation and see if something can be done to improve things morally.

JUNIPER SPRINGS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Dock Wicker are the proud parents of a fine new son. Fourteen neighbors gathered at the Judson C. Thomas place Saturday, scene of a recent destructive fire, and very nearly finished a barn under the direction of Mr. B. C. Kelly. Mr. Bill Nowell, of Wendell, spent the week end with relatives here. Misses Rosalie Thomas and Genevieve Patton have returned from a two weeks visit in Wendell.

Dr. F. W. McCracken has one of the most attractive and restful places for picnics anywhere near Sanford. On his property on Highway No. 1 he has a beautiful little lake and a spring which never runs dry. Dr. McCracken has tables built for picnics, also nice restful rustic seats and bridges. It is an attractive place. The Presbyterians are having the lawn back of the church leveled and arranged for games. A number of lights have been installed over the lawn and they expect to spend many hours there this summer in recreation.

THIS LAND HAT BY O. T.

No father and mother who have lived in Sanford reared a better or more lovable family of children than the late John D. Gunter and wife, Jennie Gunter. There were seven children, four boys and three girls. The names of the boys were Eugene, June, Herbert and Charles, and the names of the girls, Ruth, May and Jennie. After these children grew up and finished their education all of them except June left Sanford and located elsewhere and they have given an excellent account of themselves. Of the sisters May and Jennie are married and live outside of North Carolina. Ruth makes her home in Greensboro and teaches school. Before going to that city to live she was supervisor of the public schools of Lee County and as such she was efficient and popular. The oldest of the brothers, Eugene, located in Richmond where he is a successful and popular business man. Herbert, after graduating from the University located in Greensboro, and became a key man in the great insurance business which has been built up in that city in recent years. When he died there about three years ago at the age of 44 he was one of the most useful and beloved men of that city. June, who died at his home in Sanford a few months before Herbert, was for several years Chairman of the board of County Commissioners. He was also a member of the hospital board and helped to secure the hospital for the county. His rare sense of humor made him a favorite wherever he went. Charlie, the youngest of the brothers, located in Gastonia and is today a leading citizen of that city, as a news item sent to the News and Observer a few days ago, shows.

This story is reproduced in Charlie Gunter's home town paper because it throws light on the character of a fine, unselfish and useful man.

Charles W. Gunter, chairman of the Gastonia city school board, chairman of the board of stewards of the Main Street Methodist church, treasurer of the Piedmont Council Boy Scouts, member of the Salvation Army advisory board, assistant director of the children's tuberculosis camp, director of the Chamber of Commerce, all-around good citizen, who serves whenever and wherever he is called upon, was awarded the Civitan cup Wednesday which is presented to that citizen of Greater Gastonia who performs the greatest service to his community beyond his regular line of duty, without pay.

The presentation was made by Dr. T. H. McDill, president of the Gastonia Civitan Club, to Mr. Gunter. Dr. McDill, in presenting the award to Mr. Gunter, spoke in highest terms of his faithfulness on all committees, of his prompt and smiling service in all kinds of work, and of his genuine interest in the good of the community.

Mr. Gunter is a native of Jonesboro but spent most of his early life in Sanford. He came to Gastonia 14 years ago from Hartsville, S. C., and was for many years with the cotton firm of McGehee, Dean and Company. He is now treasurer of the Gastonia Bonded Warehouse Company. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in the class of 1911. In addition to his activities listed above Mr. Gunter is a trustee of the Methodist Children's Home at Winston-Salem. He is a past president of the Gastonia Kiwanis club and has been very active in the various Masonic bodies. He married Miss Maude Clyburn, of Hartsville, and they have two children, Miss Martha Gunter and Wallace Gunter. His family is spending the summer at Hartsville.

The Express has reason to feel proud of the record that Mr. Gunter has made since he went to Gastonia where he has made his home a number of years and has become one of the town's leading and most influential citizens. This paper feels like it has had some little part in the success which has crowned the efforts of Charles Gunter. When a small boy he was given employment in the office of this paper and by sticking to his job he learned the art of printing. He had an ambition to make a man of himself and accomplish something in the world. He entered the University and by working in a printing office during all spare time he succeeded in paying his way through college.

As stated above he went to Hartsville where he engaged in the cotton business. He continued in this business after going to Gastonia and from time to time added these other activities that kept him busy all through the years. He has succeeded because he had an ambition to succeed.

Today the world is a vast whispering gallery as every one knows who listens to a radio. One morning last week I heard Floyd Gibbons, famous newspaper correspondent and globe trotter, describe in his wonderful way the great fair now under way in Chicago, and in the afternoon I heard a ball game played between American and National League teams in Chicago. The feature of the game was a home run hit by Babe Ruth, who smacked one of Wild Bill Hallahan's balls and put it over the left field fence, bring-

ing in two runners and winning the game for the American League team. This game was played by teams of the best ball players in the world and was witnessed by fifty thousand fans. It must have been an excellent game of ball for it was interesting even at this distance. In the evening of the same day I heard William Hard in a speech in London analyze the world Monetary and Economic Conference and later on at night I heard a program of music sent out from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. Day and night the air is charged with speech and song, good and otherwise. There is jazz on the air and much would-be wit and humor and there is the stench of vulgarity and the gross appeal to the sex urge, but why listen to these things when you can hear great speakers and musicians on the air? Have you a radio? If not you can purchase one for a few dollars. There ought to be a radio in every home in Lee County.

A day or two ago I read an article in a newspaper about a man who taught school in this section of the state some years ago. This man's name was John E. Kelly. Kelly taught his first school in the Cool Springs community near Sanford and he also taught a high school in Sanford for two or three years. He afterwards taught school in Raleigh, Wilson and Charlotte, but his real work as a teacher was done at the Union Home School near Carthage. This school was on par with the far-famed Bingham School in Orange County and the Hugh Morson School in Raleigh. Kelly's school was in fact one of the finest schools of its kind in existence.

The writer of the article referred to above evidently knew nothing about Kelly but he said one thing that is true, namely: that Kelly knew how to drill and teach boys and make leaders out of them. Kelly appeared as a teacher in this section about ten years after the Civil War at a time when good teachers were scarce and in great demand. That war had left the South prostrate and it remained in that condition for fifteen or twenty years. The masses who were uneducated suffered with what the psychologists would call an inferiority complex, and even the men who had led the Southern armies through the war had lost to a great extent their old time self confidence and self assertion and initiative. It mattered not that a Southern man was the father of the Constitution of the United States and it mattered not that Southern men had played the leading role in establishing the government of the United States, it mattered not that a Southern scientist had chartered the seas, it mattered not that Southern men had invented the reaper and the cotton gin and had revolutionized the growing of the world's two major crops, cotton and wheat, and it mattered not that a Southern doctor had discovered a remedy to abolish pain while patients were undergoing operations in hospitals for the treatment of disease. These leaders had been whipped to a frazzle in war and defeated in politics. Their feudal system of slavery had been put to the edge of the sword and destroyed and their feudal system of farming swept away. Many of these men were helpless and spent their last days indulging in that imperious mental exercise, self pity. As for this section of the state where there were no schools worth mentioning and where the people had little means of support except what they found in the cultivation of the soil the outlook was any thing but encouraging. As fast as the boys grew up the more ambitious of them went to Florida, Texas, the west and other sections of the country to live and make their way in life. This man Kelly was the exception to the rule. He had graduated with honors at Davidson College and a friend, observing his ability and energy, advised him to study law and locate in Charlotte for the practice of the profession, but Kelly had something else in his mind and in his heart. Returning to his native county, Moore, he established in the late seventies about four miles from Carthage and a short distance from the home where he was born, a school, Union Home School, for the education of boys and girls. People soon found that a real teacher was at work among them and in two or three years this school was drawing patronage from a half a dozen counties or more. As boys entered the school one of the first things Kelly did was to make them stand up, draw in their chins, and throw out their shoulders back. He then told them that they had as much sense and were capable of doing as good work as any group of boys to be found anywhere, and what was more, he made many of them believe in themselves. It was a military school, and Kelly was the drill master. English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, history and Science were taught and there were music and art departments for the girls. The boys and girls who attended this school were required to study and obey the rules. If they loafed and disobeyed the rules they were punished, and if they persisted in loafing and disobeying the rules they were sent away from the schools. Kelly's boys attended the University and other colleges where they studied law, medicine, theology, teaching and business and nearly all of them gave a good account of themselves when they took up their life's work. The people of this section regarded this school as perhaps their greatest asset and they

had the highest regard for its founder and principal. John E. Kelly, notwithstanding his limitations was a great teacher and a very useful man. One day the main building of his school caught fire and the fine old teacher with tears in his eyes, saw it burn into ashes. He tried to rebuild the school on a larger basis but failed for lack of money. It is perhaps as well that this school was not rebuilt for it would not have succeeded as the State, inspired by the example of such men as Kelly, Bingham, Morson, Arnold, Quackenbush and others, was now fast taking up the work of educating the children. After retiring from his work as a teacher with his son, Frank, who is, I think a professor in Johns Hopkins University. The father is buried in the cemetery at Union church a short distance from the ground where his famous school was located. His former pupils, now scattered far and wide, have forgotten to erect at his grave the monument which their teacher so richly deserves. His work is his monument.

Through Sanford runs a road which is called the Jefferson Davis Highway. This highway runs through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and on down to Beaufort, the old Davis home, on the Gulf coast Mississippi. Along this highway are markers containing the initials of the President of the Confederacy. These markers were placed there by the Daughters of the Confederacy who's secretary is Mrs. Lucy London Anderson, of Chapel Hill.

Two gentlemen who have no special admiration for each other—Josiah William Bailey and Robert Rice Reynolds.

Have you met the young minister who is making his home in the manse on Hawkins Avenue and who is supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian church during the summer months?

He has a winning personality and his sermons are messages well worth hearing. His name is M. A. Frew. Born in Scotland twenty-seven years ago, he came to this country at the age of five with his father and mother a sister and brother, and the family settled in Indiana where they lived for a number of years. His father is dead and his mother lives in Greensboro. Mr. Frew is a graduate of Davidson College. He spent last year at Princeton University and will return there this fall for another year's work. He expects to complete his education in Scotland and then return to America to take up his work as a minister. Since coming to Sanford Mr. Frew has been quite active in church work and the Presbyterians are highly pleased with the service in rendering the church.

Repealing the 18th Amendment will not make your liquor any cheaper.

HOSTESS TO CLASS.

Victoria Hanner, at her home on Jonesboro highway, was delightful hostess to her Sunday School class of Steel Street Sunday School, with Mrs. M. D. Folster, teacher, Wednesday afternoon.

The program was inspiring and was as follows: "Little Mozart's Prayer," by Ruby Bellet; song, "I Would Be True," the class song; story, "The New Boy at the Boarding School," by Margaret Covert; solo, "Take Up Thy Cross," by Victoria Hanner; closing with sentence prayers, and song, "Beautiful Garden of Prayer."

During the social hour a contest and a number of games were much enjoyed, after which the hostess, assisted by her mother, served delightful refreshments consisting of lemonade, sandwiches and wafers.

We were glad to have the hostess' grandmother, Mrs. Kennedy, as a visitor, and also Miss Ruby Bellet.

Advertisement for Scott Insurance Agency, Sanford, N. C. Text: IF YOUR TOBACCO ESCAPES DAMAGE BY HAILSTORM you will perhaps have a profitable harvest. BUT . . . why gamble on the IF? Better get your hail insurance—NOW . . . if you wait, your regrets may be in vain. Scott Insurance Agency, Sanford, N. C.

Advertisement for The Bank of Broadway. Text: FOR 24 YEARS THE BANK OF BROADWAY HAS SERVED THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF LEE COUNTY. ESTABLISHED IN 1909 IT HAS WEATHERED EVERY FINANCIAL CRISIS WHICH THE NATION HAS EXPERIENCED SINCE THEN AND HAS EMERGED UNSHAKEN. WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS. The Bank of Broadway. DIRECTORS: J. A. Buchanan, A. P. Thomas, D. E. Shaw, Dr. Leon Watson, G. T. Chandler. BROADWAY, NORTH CAROLINA.