WHAT CAROLINA IS DOING ALONG LINE OF BUILDING ROADS

Secretary of State of North Carolina Reviews the Wonderful Progress and Prosperity of North Carolina — Touches on Educational Work and Highway Building.

(By Hon. W. N. Everett, Secretary of State of North Carolina, in Manufacturers Record.)

The people of North Carolina are bent upon building a great state on the basis of public education, public highways and public health. There is no other safe basis for a high-grade civilization in any state or nation. The will of the people of North Carolina is definitely fixed upon these agencies of commonwealth building. They are willing to pay the bill and they cannot be stampeded by timid talk about taxes.

The people want better public schools. The proof lies in the fact that they have been willing to vote county and city school bonds amounting to $20,000,000 during the last five years and to borrow from the state treasury another $10,000,000 with which to hurry the erection of fit school buildings for their children. The public school bonds for buildings at present in process of erection in North Carolina reaches the enormous total of $25,000,000. Within another year the total of our public school property will be right around $65,000,000. It is 65 times the amount invested in public school property in North Carolina 24 years ago. It is ample evidence that the people of the state are willing to be taxed to pay for better school facilities for their children. Public school buidings are not built by the state, but by the local units of government. The state aids with a $10,000,000 loan fund, but the sinking fund and annual interest charges fall as a tax on the general property of these local taxing units. And the people only vote these school taxes or support the county commissioners who order school tax levied for building bonds.

The people of the state want better public highways, they demand nothing less than the bery best types of highway, and they are willing to pay the bill. At present we are building five miles of improved highway every working day of the week at an average cost of $20,000,000 a year, in round numbers. When the building program of 1924 is completed we shall have some 4,000 miles of the best public roads in the world. No state or county will have better public highways than North Carolina. There is nowhere any objection to the issue of state highway bonds. The automobile owners alone are creating the highway sinking funds and paying the annual interest charges in license fees and gasoline taxes. Considerably more than one-half of our total bonded debt is represented by state, county and municipal highway bonds. The people do not object to paying for roads with license fees and gasoline taxes. But they have gone still further: They are paying for better roads, streets and bridges in direct taxes levied on their properties. They have voted town and county bonds, for streets, roads, bridges and other public utilities amounting to $92,000,000. The principal and the interest payments on these local highway bonds must come out of direct taxes on their listed properties. They know it, but they order these bond issues, they pay the taxes they entail, and they do it with an enthusiasm not matched in any other state of the union.

The people of the state are definitely determined upon the most liberal policies of health promotion and disease prevention. The state is spending $650,000 a year in public health work, and 28 counties are spending $217,000 more. They want not less, but more, public health work. They want the ratios of physical vigor definitely increased; the days of weakness, illness, and loss of income definitely decreased. At last, our people have come to realize that health is wealth as well as happiness. The death rate of North Carolina has been lowered from 18.2 to 11.5 per thousand of population during the last 12 years. Our death rate from tuberculosis alone has been cut more than half in two since 1911.

We are digging fewer graves year by year—fewer by 17,420 than we dug in 1911.

We spend more and more on cradles and baby carriages and we spend less on funerals and coffins.

Our high birth rate and low death rate have given North Carolina a fame that reaches around the world.

Our state health department is reaching 57,000 school children a year with teeth, tonsils, adenoids and eye examinations and giving some 28,000 correctional treatments free of all charge to rich and poor alike. The public prints of Czecho-Slovakia are at this very minute telling the people of that far away country the story of North Carolina's public health work in behalf of her children.

The vitality and virility of our unmixed native stock is the wonder of the world. There is no sign of degeneracy in North Carolina. Her people are the sort that build enduring civilizations. They have only just begun to erect such a commonwealth but all the future is theirs.

Aside from the $4,000,000 a year that the state is spending to support common schools, public high schools, technical training, liberal earning and agricultural promotion, it is spending $3,000,000 more to care for her old Confederate soldiers, the insane, the deaf, the blind, the crippled, the feeble-minded, the orphans, the wayward boys and girls of both races, and the public welfare agencies of direction and supervision. It is money spent for purposes that are tenderly humane and finely Christian, and North Carolina would not spend less money on her afflicted and distressed, but more—more to the last limit of possibility.

No man and no political party in North Carolina would dare to go before the people of the state with any policy that put in jeopardy the fundamental public necessities of education, highways, health and social well-being.

The pathway of history is sown thick with the wrecks of politicians and political parties, but it is not yet recorded that any man or any party in any country ever went down in the struggle for better health.

Is North Carolina able as well as willing?

These visions and policies of commonwealth building have received the hearty approval of the people during the last eight years. The taxpayers of North Carolina stoutly maintain that the best business a government can engage in is that of serving humanity.

The tax-paying masses are willing, but are they able to pay the bill for enlightened progressive state policies?.

The state has undertaken great things, but is it rich enough to go to the full limit of possibility in realizing its dreams of common prosperity and common well-being? It is a new policy.

The old idea of government was that the state was merely a big policeman whose job was almost entirely that of preserving law and order and protecting the life, limbs and property of the people.

The new view of government is that the state is not only a sovereignty preserving the law and order, but also a service agency, busy with the problems of public enlightment, transportation, health and social welfare. This marked advance inevitably calls for larger service. and larger services call for greater revenues.

North Carolina has set the pace and is far in the lead in the South. It ranks alongside the most progressive of the richer states of the union. Can it maintain its supremacy in the south in civic services to its constituencies; or, has it reached the limit of its ability; or, has it overstepped the limit? As a matter of fact, does it stand face to face with a bankruptcy. These questions are fundamentally important. North Carolina's willingness is beyond question. But what about its ability to pay for what the tax-payers demand?

Measured by its taxpaying power, North Carolina is the richest state in the south. In 1922-23, it paid $140,000,000 of tax money into the federal treasury. This was nearly exactly twice as much as the total sum paid by Virginia and Texas, its two nearest competitors. It was nearly $10,000,000 more than the rest of the 12 southern states paid, all put together. The enormous total of federal taxes paid by North Carolina is a heavy burden laid upon the incomes of its well-to-do and wealthy citizens and business corporations. Nevertheless, its domestic corporations and the foreign corporations doing business in North Carolina paid another $5,000,000 into the state treasury, while at the same time paying property taxes to the counties and municipalities.

FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

After reading of ex-Sheriff, W. R. Ashworth's old school days a few weeks ago, my mind ran back to the time when I was in school at Shiloh Academy, and Rev. John R. Holt was our teacher. There were a jolly good number of us boys, from different sections of the State. I am glad that I can remember the following:

J. E., W. M., B. H., S. L., and Solomon Hayworth, Alexander and James Coffin, Street Brewer, John McNeill, Emaley Myrick, J. A. Harrington, James Hollingsworth, Green and Taylor Macon, O. R. Cox, J. P. Boroughs, W. J. Page, Malcolm Hurley, Tebe Saunders, Emaley Newsom, Joseph Steed, Calvin Boroughs, T. C. Russell, John M. Foust, Bendago Maness, C. C. Moffitt, Larkin Edwards, J. Cochran, Elsie Shamburger, Peter Shamburger, W. B. Owen, Bill Fry, Calvin Cassady, Duncan Murchinson, W. D. Moffitt, J. F. Phillips, John McCoy, Henry Spinks, John Stewart, Haywood Nall, James and Benjamin Craven, and Lewis Tomlinson.

At the close of each session, we had an old-time exhibition with music by a string band. At night we carried our gals on horseback to someone's house in the neighborhood, where we had a party. There were very few buggies in those days and it was the custom for young ladies to ride horseback, sometimes riding behind young men on the same horse. When all arrived at the place for the party, music by the string band started and the fun began. Of the large number who played in these old-time bands, I do not know of more than three or four that are living today. They have passed over the river where I hope to meet them in the sweet by and by.

H. T. BRAY,
Ramseur, N. C.

Secretary of State W. N. Everett has announced that the time limit for procuring automobile license plates has been extended until July 15th.

CONGRESS WINDS UP WITH SIGNAL EXHIBITIONS OF WRETCHED MANAGEMENT

(By Wallace Bassford)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—It was fitting that the Republican leadership—if such it could be called—of a congress which was completely muddled from the very beginning by the leadership, should wind up the work of the session with several signal exhibitions of wretched management. The wretched climax of the blunders of the session was not discovered until most of the Members had departed for their homes. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall a case parallel to this, in which one of the largest appropriation bills was so completely lost sight of that it was signed in neither Senate nor House by the presiding officers. At least a dozen of the Highest officials of each House has an intimate duty to perform in connection with each great appropriation bill, yet every one of them seems to have been wool gathering at the most important stage of the session. In addition, the Public Printer and his assistants were equally off the job. The Public Printer, by the way, is alleged to be holding his place contrary to the letter of the law, which declares that he must be a practical printer, skilled in bookbinding. Mr. Carter is neither. The printed copy of the bill did not come back from the printing office until after the session had ended, hence it could not be signed in the presence of the Houses, as the law provides. The bill carried nearly 200 millions for deficiencies and affects the salaries of thousands of employees. The President is now hurriedly consulting Treasury Officials to see of there is any possible way to get by—to pay these salaries and provide for the soldiers' bonus without calling the Congress in extra session. After the exhibition of Republican conduct of the last session, the country will fervently pray that some means may be found to prevent another hideous legislative nightmare, such as has endured here for more than six long months. It is all remindful of the words of Uncle Joe Cannon to William A. Oldfield of Arkansas. "Bill", said Uncle Joe, "In 1920 we didn't need to tell a single darned lie or spend a single darned dollar to win the election, but we told a million lies and spent millions of dollars, and now that we've got the thing, we are not able to handle it."

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The Fair Tariff League of Madison, Wisconsin, an organization composed mainly of Republican business men and manufacturers who are believers in the tariff, have organized a powerful protest against the ridiculous and oppressive excesses of the Fordney Tariff Law. They are publishing and distributing pamphlets showing the tremendous effect of these tariff rates on the cost of living, particularly increasing the cost of all manufactured articles, while doing nothing at all toward increasing the price of the things the farmers produce. The League shows that the farmer is purchasing in a highly taxed market, but selling his surplus products in a world, or free trade, market. One of the many tricky iniquities contained in the Fordney law is the provision as to farming implements; these are placed on the free list, but everything that enters into their manufacture is highly taxed! The result is that the farmer gets stung just the same, but has to suffer the indignity of feeling that the tariff makers thought they were hoodwinking him.

* * * *

In investigationg the question as to whether the higher tariff brought any greater benefit to wage earners, the League found many instances like the following: which, in fact, is typical of how the tariff works; In the manufacture of cheap cotton socks a capable young woman has charge of the operation of a battery of thirty knitting machines—and she has to step lively, too. These machines knit 1,800 pairs of socks in a day, for which the young woman received, before the great increase in the tariff on socks provided in the Fordney law, three dollars per day, or at the rate of one-sixth of a cent a pair! Under the Underwood law the socks sold for ten cents per pair; under the Fordney law, with its tariff rate so high as to cut off the importation of cotton socks, the socks retail for twenty cents per pair, but the girl gets the same wage and still turns out 1,800 pairs per day. No one gets any benefit except the manufacturer, while the consumer's cost of living, as regards socks, is doubled. What is true of socks, is true in greater or less degree, of everything else. When the Fordney law was in the making the large suites of rooms of the Ways and Means Committee of the House (most of the Republican Members of which are millionaires and some of them manufacturers) were filled with the representatives of greed, each with his schedule of tariff rates already made out for insertion in the bill, and skillfully arranged to increase the profits of each industry and factory represented. They even put a high tariff on cotton blankets, though America can manufacture them so cheaply that none are coming from abroad, just to allow the three American concerns which make them to further fatten their enormous profits off the winter misery of the poor. In 1920 the Beacon Company charged off from inventories an amount equal to their entire capital stock, and even after that showed a profit of 100 per cent on their entire preferred stock. They charged off a million from their liquid assets, they showed net quick assets 50 per cent larger than their entire capital stock. In 1905 the company was organized with $800,000 of stock. After heavy annual dividends the insurable value of the plant in 1921 was fully $2,000,000 and the net quick assets equal to about $990 for each $100 share of stock. They made all of that money a 10 per cent duty, but the Fordney law raised it to 46 per cent, equal to 20 percent increase. These and many other iniquities worked against the people are shown in a lengthy publication in the Congressional Record this week.

GO RIGHT AT IT

Friends and Neighbors in Asheboro Will Show You a Way.

Get at the root of the trouble.

Rubbing an aching back may relieve it,

But won't cure it if the kidneys are weak.

You must reach the root of it—the kidneys.

Doan's Pills go right at it;

Reach the cause; attack the pain.

Are recommended by many Asheboro people. Ask your neighbor.

G. T. Macon, Cox St., Asheboro, says: "My kidneys were all out of fix. They acted too often at times and then again, not often enough. I suffered a great deal from backache and couldn't sleep at night on this account. When I first got up in the morning, my back was so lame, I could scarcely bend. I had frequent dizzy spells also. I used Doan's Pills, getting them from the Standard Drug Co., and they were just what I needed. I was soon feeling better. The backaches left and my kidneys were regulated."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Macon had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF RESALE OF LAND

Pursuant to an order of sale heretofore made by the Clerk of the Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, in that special proceeding entitled W. J. Scott et al vs. J. M. Scott et al, the same being No. 424, on the special proceeding docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner will on the 12th day of July, 1924, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M., at the courthouse door in Asheboro, North Carolina, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Grant Township, Randolph County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of W. J. Scott, G. S. Scott and others and being more fully described as follows, to-wit:

First Tract: That certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Grant Township, Randolph County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of E. Whatley on the North, the lands of Frank Cole and Neal Cagle on the East and the lands of H. D. Smith, Ashley Smith, William Luck and Terrell Smith on the West and the lands of William Kind and Rufus King, Frank Cole and Neal Cagle on the South, containing two hundred and thirty (230) acres, more or less, less the tract of land described as second tract.

The above described lanl is being resold by reason of an advanced bid which has been placed on the price at which it was bid off at a former sale thereof.

This the 25th day of June, 1924.

I. C. MOSER,
Commissioner.

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NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that M. F. Williams on the 5th day of November, 1923, at a tax sale made by J. A. Brady, Sheriff, at Asheboro, N. C., purchased eight and one-half acres of land in Richland township, listed by J. J. Welch, taxed in the name of said J. J. Welch, and assessed or taxed for the year 1922, and that the time of redemption will expire on the 5th day of November, 1924, after which time the purchaser will demand a deed for said property.

This June 27, 1924.

M. F. WILLIAMS, Purchaser.

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HOW SOLDIER DISPERSED ATTACKS

"For two years my stomach trouble was very bad, my doctor had to inject morphine on several occasions when I was stricken with these attacks. Since taking 4 bottles of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy I have been entirely well and am serving in the artillery, having been pronounced in perfect health by government physicians." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. For sale by Standard Drug Co., and druggists everywhere.

E. L. HEDRICK, Dealer
Asheboro, N. C.

"That knock's way back here!"

"YOU can't always tell where the knock is from the seat," says the old-time Fleet Boss. "We traced this one back to the rear axle. There's a tooth chipped off and every time it passes the pinion you hear a knock up front. A differential or transmission gear that isn't hardened right will often shed a tooth, especially if you don't keep it well lubricated. Your motor isn't the only place where oil or grease kills noise. And remember, noise usually means trouble."

There are hundreds of gear models and almost every one has a spot or two at which experience says to watch lubrication with particular care. You'll have less to watch if you standardize on "Standard" Polarine Motor oils and greases. Fifty-four years of lubricating experience have made the "Standard" Polarine first the last word in quality. You can be sure of the finest lubrication all around—at a very reasonable price—by insisting on "Standard" products.

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Oils you can Trust!