

The Courier

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THE FIRE BOYS

Asheboro's fire department is a volunteer affair, made up of business men who are members of this organization because they are needed and because they want to serve their town. These men are willing, ready and quick to leave their business, beds or dinner tables anytime to fight fire and when they get to the scene they know what to do. They are doing their part and then some, but the lack lies in the people of Asheboro. This is not true as a whole, but a few unthinking folks will hop on the fire truck where there is scarcely room for the members of the company and be an awful nuisance. So much of a nuisance that the fire chief, Clarence Rush, and his men have written a public statement for the press asking consideration in this matter. This condition was, of course, brought about thoughtlessly and the suggestion will doubtless be remedied with this one article appearing in The Courier this week.

Another matter that is not discussed at much length is the aimless speeding to fires by the citizens. Of course when the siren sounds everybody wants to know if it's their own home or business on fire, but this is easily ascertained for Central gives the information gladly, and efficiently. A suggestion that it would help a lot to stay away unless it really is necessary to go is a good one. When the fire is going in a small area, it is an awful nuisance to have a crowd of gaping spectators congregated around a small doorway. Let's consider these firemen all possible for they are certainly a present help in time of trouble.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

This event on the Calendar comes only twice during the year of 1933, the first time in January—when Friday the 13th is celebrated, avoided, or passed over. Anyway, the day is coming and we stand with bated breath to see what, if anything, happens. School children in Asheboro are not taught to regard this day—for exams are slated for that date. Perhaps after all, superstition is largely a matter of teaching and there is a great deal of superstition in the south where the good old superstitious negro mummies raised the white children and raised the hair of the colored children.

The Salisbury Post comments editorially thusly:

Eternal Superstition

Those 13 Chicagoans who have formed the Anti-Superstition Society seem at least to have the courage of their convictions.

During the first 13 days of the year, these men are out to flout as many ancient superstitions as they can think of. They will walk under ladders, let black cats cross their paths, light three cigarettes off of one match, and so on; and at last, on Friday, January 13, they will have a banquet.

The funny part of it all is that no matter how successfully they go through with this program, the people who actually do respect the old superstitions won't be impressed at all. The superstitious person isn't amenable to reason, argument or the power of example. Thirteen times 13 men could break all the taboos of superstitions with impunity, and it wouldn't affect him. He's superstitious—well, because he's superstitious, that's all.

A RESOLUTION

As 1933 begins Randolph county people should include in their thoughts and plans for the coming months, a plan to trade in the county. The country stores of Randolph are as good as can be found in any county and the stores in Asheboro are as good, if not better, than in any small town. It certainly pays to look in Asheboro before going elsewhere to trade, for these merchants are folks who pay taxes in our county that go toward the upkeep of the roads, churches, schools and other industries of a community.

1932 has been a hard year, but we have been taught, and led by the Governor himself, that a "live-at-home" campaign is beneficial. It has taught us how many, many fine things can be grown and produced in our state, and we have learned to use our own products in a great many cases. There is still room for improvement along this line, however, and perhaps as we go on with this program of utilizing home products we will learn further and better lessons.

In 1933, before you send a dollar out of Randolph county, be sure that you cannot get the real worth of that dollar if spent at home. Then we will reap the reward of the money put in circulation at home.

Washing Blankets

When the blankets are to be washed for the first time they should be soaked overnight in cold water and then rinsed. This is to remove the surplus used in bleaching. After this they should be soaked until clean in warm water and then rinsed in cold water.

With Other Editors

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION FOR THE PEDESTRIAN

(Reidsville Review) While this is a good season for the motorist to determine that he will drive more carefully during 1933, it is also a proper time for the pedestrian to resolve that he will avoid those errors which in 1932 killed 14,500 walkers and injured nearly 300,000.

Maxwell Halsey, traffic engineer of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, has drawn up a set of resolutions for the man-a-foot. They are:

I will not cross a street when traffic lights are against me, nor will I cross diagonally or between intersections.

I will not cross at intersections where there are no signals without looking for traffic.

I will not come from behind parked cars without observing what is before me.

I will not get on or off a street car without satisfying myself that my way is clear and I will not take it for granted that all motorists always obey all rules.

I will not take a chance any place against a dangerous driver.

I will not forget to walk on left side of road so that I can face oncoming cars.

I will not cross at a sharp curve or just at the brow of a steep hill where I cannot see what is coming.

I will not forget to allow for a swerve of a car on rough roads, giving all vehicles plenty of room.

I will not forget when I drive how I feel when I am walking.

Try these instructions and be a "safe walker."

TWINS

A clever writer might make an interesting story about the twin girls born in Hampton, Va., in different years.

One sister was born ten minutes before 1932 ended. The second was born five minutes after 1933 began. The difference of 15 minutes will probably color their entire lives.

For the first five or six years, the difference won't matter. Then the first little girl will come into her own. She will boast about her priority. A "year" older, she will lord it over the second.

This will last through school, through the first gay parties, and until probably 1958. When that time comes, the first girl will not be quite so anxious to claim an extra year. She wanted to be while the other was 7—but she will not want to be 26 when the other is 25. She will compose learned arguments, proving that she is not, really, a year older. And the younger sister will have her revenge. "Sue," she will say—if Sue is the name—"is older than I am."

If a novelist could make a story of this, a psychologist could build an essay about it, demonstrating the profound effect of the calendar on our daily lives.

The Open Forum

CUT EXPENSES AND BALANCE STATE BUDGET

Editor Courier: Six years ago the State of North Carolina was paying its legislative members \$4.00 per day for their services rendered. An amendment to the constitution was offered to the people to give the legislature members power to raise their salaries. They voted on it and it carried by a very small majority, so close it could have been contested. Well, what happened was that their salaries were raised from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per day and nearly every amendment offered since that time has been overwhelmingly defeated. The people awoke. They voted on constitutional amendments now. I don't think any one would say that \$10.00 was too much when times were good, but since boom days rolled away and the bottom dropped out of everything, even a 10 or 15 per cent slash now would hardly be a drop in the bucket compared with the \$4.00 they were getting when times were good. Suppose we compare 1929-30-31-32 with 1910, which would we take to make a dollar? Of course, we would take 1910. To my way of thinking, the best way now to balance the budget is to cut expenses to suit the times and forget about war times.

A. C. LOWDERMILK, Seagrove, Jan. 9, 1933.

GIVE MERCHANTS FAIR DEAL

Editor Courier: I notice that the taxpayers under Mr. George P. Geoghegan are endorsing a national sales tax. Please let me suggest that they amend their sales tax resolution (to apply to all persons making sales with no respect of person or what he sells, with special rates to none) else we will be getting into the rut instead of out. It places but little value on property to be suitable for a factory site. The cheapest lot in High Point is well suited for a factory or maybe the cheapest acre in the county or other counties likely a ten dollar acre would do as well as not.

Our valuable property is property used or desirable for trade. In fact the value of all property is based upon its situation or desirability as a mart for trade or its nearness to possible trade channels or trade centers.

Let's give the merchant a fair deal and not drive him out as the State is doing at present which is bringing us empty buildings with more to follow. Many will be torn down to evade taxes as soon as the owners are convinced that they cannot rent them, which is decreasing the value of all property daily.

The state has done this by placing

a sales tax and privilege tax on merchants, wholesalers and dealers, and not placing them on any one else. Now any one can sell goods cheaper than the merchant by selling the goods around the merchants' four taxes and around his rents.

The chain stores are operating on the theory of a cheaper rate on volume of sales and buying direct around the wholesaler and his sales tax.

Manufacturers are now buying many kinds of goods direct dodging all tax to sell to their help. School teachers are selling to their scholars, peddlers are selling most of the produce to house, factories are selling retail to private families, people can sell you hosiery out of their pockets and most every article is being sold by people who are paying none of the taxes and this condition is growing worse daily, all because the State has not placed the tax on all alike but place the taxes on the merchant to sell the goods and let men of any other trade sell them tax free.

The merchants, as has long been their rule, agree if the other fellow can sell it cheaper, let him sell it, are now fast dropping out, as other trades sell tax free.

The State is losing sales tax on all goods sold around the merchant also sales tax on all goods sold around the wholesaler, is finally losing the merchant with his taxable property, and is also losing in the valuation of property and real estate, all by their partiality in the matter of taxes.

For when we drive the merchants out of their taxable property and pull down the buildings, we, the property owners and manufacturers, are surely going to have the taxes to pay. So why not give the merchant a fair deal and keep him with us to help bear the burden of taxation, all alike with no special rates or privileges to none?

Let's wake up. CARL A. TEAGUE, Trinity, Dec. 17, 1932.

TOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT ASKS FOR COOPERATION

Editor Courier: Through the columns of your paper the Asheboro Fire Department wishes to convey a message to the people of Asheboro and to the visitors in the city.

Our department consists of twenty-eight men all of whom are unselfishly contributing their services to the protection of the property of the taxpayers. These men are subject to call at all hours of the day or night and in no instance has any member complained of the hardships which are attendant on the life of a fireman. When the siren sounds these men immediately drop the task in hand, or in the night jump out of a warm bed and rush to the fire house in response to the call of some home owner in distress. The men have schooled themselves in the art of fire fighting but none claim distinction or credit for their service.

During the past few months it has been noticeable that many persons who are not members of the fire department have forced themselves on the fire truck and displaced some member who knew his place and knew his job and who had been in the company long enough not to lose his head when the truck drove up to the scene of the fire. In other instances the truck has been blocked by traffic, going to the fire, which refused to yield the right of way and there is the person who driving immediately behind the truck adds additional danger to the members of the company who leave the truck with the hose for a connection at the hydrant.

Without exception the members of the company feel that these people who insist on riding the truck or forcing their assistance on the men attempting to fight the fire, are actuated by the very best of intentions, but the purpose of this letter is to ask that all persons who are not members of the company please cooperate with us by staying off the truck, keep out of the way and stay a safe distance from the line of hose and from the hydrant. We want to serve you and we intend to do so, but it is impossible for us to give our best if you continue to impair our safety by rushing to the fire and trying to outrun the truck. Please remember that the state law says that all traffic shall yield the right of way to fire engines. Our town ordinance says that it is a violation of the law to park an automobile within 300 feet of any burning building and shall not park or drive within 150 feet of any hydrant from which water is being drawn. Our ordinance further says that it shall be unlawful to get on the fire truck or to interfere when the same is answering a call. Now we know that the persons who have been engaging in these violations were doing so unwittingly and for this reason we want to impress on you the necessity of obeying the law and thereby preserve life, limb and property. Just remember that if your assistance is needed some member of the company will call on you and until then please cooperate with us in order that we may become more efficient in our work and have less hazard for it is risky business.

C. RUSH, Chief, Asheboro Fire Department.

MAJOR PART LICENSE FEES PAYS SALARIES

Editor The Courier: The Division of Game of the Department of Conservation and Development may have or may not have accomplished during the past biennium, 1930-32, the original purpose of its creation. If that purpose were to furnish a veritable army of wardens and keepers with jobs at the expense of the hunters of the state who paid in a total of \$376,725.90 during the two years in the way of game license fees, then the division of game may be said to have served its purpose admirably. For these wardens and keepers received for themselves and for their travel and motor vehicle expense a total of \$225,099.49.

If the purpose of the division of game were to have increased the wild life of the state, then there is a matter open to question. A search through the financial statement of the operations of this game division for the biennium discloses here and there an item leading to this end. For instance, there is the matter of \$15,081.48 for cabins, fences at ranges and game farm, equipment, automobile and purchase of game. This latter item, purchase of game, indicates that during the biennium the game division did pay out \$5,029.31 for this purpose.

Delving further into the figures showing the financial operation of the game division during the biennium, it may be found that at the reference a total of \$33,459.28 was spent. But, here again, enters that item of salaries and motor vehicle expense, which is an item totaling \$29,192.39. Verily, it costs the state plenty to wet-nurse the quail and turkeys and rabbits it is supposed to rear on its game farm or refuges and liberate under watchful eyes.

For field enforcement alone—and this happens to be the largest item in the entire financial statement of the game division—a total during the biennium of \$167,180.68 was needed. This entire amount was for salaries, travel expense and motor vehicle operation.

The expense of administration from the Raleigh office reached during the two years the sum of \$49,915.44, and here again enters the chief item of salaries and travel expense amounting to \$27,613.83.

Finally, looking through the statement of the game division for the biennium, we come down to the propagation of game, which is said to be the purpose of the state game farm, located on land leased from the county of Randolph, and which land was a part of the county home tract.

Operation of this game farm during the two years has reached a total of \$21,915.29, and from this amount must again be deducted that chief item which runs through the entire financial statement of the division of game, namely salaries and travel expense, which reached during the two years at the game farm a total of \$11,636.04. It should be said, in all fairness, however, that during the biennium, there was paid out on behalf of the game farm a total of \$8,708.48 for feed and supplies for game.

Under the head of "Game Distribution From Farm," taken from the financial statement for the biennium, 1930-32, we find that 2,837 quail have been sent out from the game farm, 3,265 pheasants and 168 turkeys. In addition, the game farm has sent out 2,855 quail eggs and 18,100 pheasant eggs, and 1,446 wild turkey eggs. I do not know the amount of game at the farm and its commercial value, but am merely quoting from the actual report which has been accomplished at the farm during the biennium, and accomplished at a cost of \$21,915.29.

It could be argued, with reason, that the cost of the division of game is borne by those buying hunting licenses. Hunters paid during the fiscal year 1930-31 a total of \$232,723.08 for support of the division of game of the conservation and development department. During the year 1931-32, hunters paid a total of \$143,996.82 for this purpose. It is a question of whether the depression caused the slump in income from license fees, or whether quite a number of hunters felt like they weren't getting their money's worth, when the major part of every dollar they pay in license fees goes to keeping up an army of game wardens, refuge keepers and the like. County game wardens alone cost the hunters of the state during the past two years a total of \$146,634.06.

The figures I have quoted are taken from the statement for the biennium prepared by the division of game and may be had by applying to the office of the state game warden at Raleigh, or you may see the copy I have.

I am making no personal attack on any person who is employed by the division of game or who has any interest in it whatsoever, but am merely quoting facts and figures, letting you draw your own deductions. The game laws and the division of game of the department of conservation and development were created at a time when money was plentiful and we could afford nuisances and luxuries, but it appears to me that we can hardly afford to keep up a small army of game wardens and keepers over the state in these strenuous times.

On top of the state game laws, some counties have county game laws. Randolph has one, and one about which not many of the qualified voters of the county know anything. This law provides that one-half of the dog taxes collected in the county go to the county game commission, which, in turn, may use its part for such purposes as employing a county warden, buying hawks' heads, providing poison for hawks for free distribution to the farmers of the county. I am advised and believe that the county game commission is employing its part of the sum so set apart for it in a meritorious way. However, the question arises, now in these strenuous times when every dollar is needed for schools that can be gotten, whether half the county dog tax could best be used as it is used, or be diverted back to its original channel—the school fund? This county law was effective during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and has been in force since. Any statement that the county's part of dog tax is now under the game law equal to what it was prior to effective date of the law is without foundation in fact.

According to the records in the court house, the year ending June 30, 1927, produced \$3,441.00 in dog tax, all of which went to the school fund. In 1928, this tax reached \$2,966.00, and again the county got all of it. In 1929, the tax reached \$3,491.00 and the county schools received this sum. Now, the county game law becomes effective, with the following results: The year ending June 30, 1930, the tax, as set up on the records in the court house, reached \$3,383.00, of which the county and the county game commission each received \$1,641.50. The year ending June 30, 1931, the tax reached \$3,889.00, and equal divi-

Better Breakfasts

IN winter when even the sun is in no hurry to be up and about, there is apt to be a sluggard in most families. Want to know how to turn the dillatory one into a prompt, pleasant riser? Offer the prospects of a good, interesting breakfast—a Better Breakfast in fact. It has the alarm clock beaten a mile, whether its note is musical or imperative.

There is nothing like the thought, "Now I wonder what there will be for breakfast today—my, but those pineapple pancakes were good yesterday!" to induce cheerful withdrawal from the comforting warmth of fleecy blankets.

It doesn't make any difference whether the laggard is a "him" or a "her" in teens, twenties or fifties—there is just no one proof against the appeal of delicious, appetizing food the first thing of a snappy winter morning. Try this menu tomorrow and watch the miracle work:

Tomato and Ginger Ale Pick-Me-Up Wheat Cereal with Sliced Bananas Fried Eggs and Bacon Whole Wheat Toast Peach Preserves Coffee

Tomato and Ginger Ale Pick-Me-Up — To one 3/4-ounce can of tomato juice add one tablespoon of sugar, the juice of one lemon



one-half pint ginger ale. In the morning combine the two and serve at once. Four small glasses.

DRIVERS' LICENSE LAWS

Twenty-eight of the states and the District of Columbia require that all motor operators be licensed to drive. However, only 14 of these governmental divisions require an examination before the issuance of the permit. In the other states it is a mere formality accompanied by payment of a fee, with age the only qualification. This age limit runs from a minimum of 12 years in South Carolina, to 18 years.

The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has put forth a uniform drivers' license law for the guidance of states. Eleven have adopted it, some with modifications. It aims to keep congenially or temporarily unfit off highways.

State and municipal traffic officials, judges, automobile clubs and civic associations unite in testifying to the efficacy of a uniform drivers' license law in reducing accidents and improving traffic conditions. Because of that approval, extra effort is to be made this winter to have legislatures of many states pass the law.

"A drivers' license law, such as proposed by the National Conference, is a fundamental necessity for a state which wants to fight against automobile accidents in our streets and highways," says John J. Hall, Director of Street and Highway Safety of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

"The states which have adequate laws in this respect have had 90 per cent fewer automobile fatalities than they would have had if they had experimented the same percentage of increase which occurred in other states reporting to the United States Census Bureau. That means something over 25,000 lives saved, a movement worth while.

"A drivers' license law efficiently administered sends about 83 1-3 per cent of all applicants back for further training; ultimately it excludes about two per cent of the total number of all seeking permits to drive. These are the epileptics, the defectives, and others, who plainly are unfit to be on the road."

PENNSYLVANIA TAKES THE FARMER OUT OF THE MUD

In a recent issue of the New Republic, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, wrote on "Lifting the Farmer Out of the Mud."

Not so many years ago, Pennsylvania's road situation was like that of most other states—it had a certain mileage of superhighways costing \$50,000 to \$70,000 a mile, and thousands of miles of unimproved or half-improved roads which became a sequence of mud-holes in bad weather.

Then it adopted a new policy. The state took over 20,000 miles of inferior roads with the purpose of transforming them into dustless, mudless, hard-surfaced thoroughfares, good every day in the year. It studied the construction of cheaper roads for heavier traffic and found that where old road-beds had good bases, a satisfactory bituminous surface could be laid for from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a mile. It found that in other cases hard-surfaced roads could be constructed cheaply with bituminous binders.

Whenever possible local materials were utilized in building the roads. A type was gradually evolved—not the cheapest type, but that which really combined economy with service and long wear—and as a result first class rural roads were and are being built for less than \$6,000 a mile.

Governor Pinchot describes one of these \$6,000 roads. First a 20-foot roadbed is provided, necessitating cleaning out, widening and easing of curves and grades. Drainage follows. Then a road 14 to 16 feet wide is built in the center of the bed. The base course is usually stone and averages five inches in thickness. Over this comes an application of three to four inches of finer stone. A bituminous binder is applied. And a typical Pennsylvania rural road has been completed.

Pennsylvania is to be congratulated—and, more important than that, emulated. Every state must, if it is to prepare for the future, take the farmer out of the mud.

To Keep Cream Fresh

To keep cream fresh and clean until delivered to the creamery, place the cream in a cooling tank filled with cold water immediately after separation and keep it there until it leaves the farm. When the cream is held several days between deliveries it should be stirred twice a day to keep it smooth and free from lumps. Warm cream should never be mixed with that of previous separation. Wait until both are of equal temperature. Wet bags wrapped around the cream cans will aid in keeping the cream cool during a long haul.

If you have something to sell or trade, try a Courier classified ad—cost is only one cent a word per insertion, minimum 25 cents.

Page Trust Co.

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Statement of Condition

At the Close of Business, December 31, 1932

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts (\$2,267,340.81), Other Stock and Bonds (\$1,801.00), Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures (101,718.42), U. S. Govt. and N. C. State Bonds (\$896,184.69), Municipal and Listed Securities (\$314,160.87), Cash in Vault and in Banks (619,824.60 - 1,830,170.16). Liabilities include Capital Stock (\$400,000.00), Surplus (125,000.00), Undivided Profits and Reserves (30,181.17), Bills Payable (None), Deposits (3,675,899.22).

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