

The Courier

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Wm. C. Hammer Estate, Owner.

Thursday, September 28, 1933.

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THE SCHOOL BUS ROW

Davidson county has dared to buck the school bus law enacted by the last "late lamented" legislature. (The Greensboro Record is due credit for that charming term, you may recall) Forsyth county has also caused trouble. It is the two-mile limit for walking that has caused more trouble than anything else recently. That is bad, and if there are any friends of that particular point of the school law, it must be the legislators who wrote and enacted the thing. Two miles is a long way for small children to walk and if there is room on the bus, law or no law, the children should ride.

Two miles is a long way to ride also—with drunken drivers or with reckless drivers. While the subject is up—the question of sober drivers should be inquired into. True, the bootleggers have had a hard time, and if the 18th amendment is repealed may have harder, but why let them drive our children to school? Some bootleggers do not drink their own stuff but some do. There are few people who drive on the highways at all that have not driven behind school buses loaded with children going much too fast and far too recklessly.

Which brings us back to the question of taking the small schools away from rural communities. Sometimes this is a better plan and often it is not. There is one consolidated school in Randolph county where children are being taken in by bus who must board that bus at 6:30 or 6:40 in the mornings and ride to the school where they must wait until 8:30 for school to open. During this time, the bus makes several other trips. Then the small children who get out of school at 1:00 P. M. must wait for the driver to take the several other bus loads of children to their homes before taking those who live on his home route. Some of these children are first and second grade children—little children who will be powerful sleepy and cold at 6:30 winter mornings when it is dark and freezing cold.

This seems to be the best plan that can be worked out by this driver, for he has so many children to transport to the consolidated school. But, since this is the best plan, what of the system? Is this fine looking, brick consolidated school plan a success underneath? Wouldn't these children, especially the children in the lower grades, be better off in their local communities with trained teachers who could also do other community work? North Carolina has gone far in education in the past ten or twenty years—but have all our forward steps been sound? Certainly some consolidated schools are fine and quite necessary, but haven't we over-done the thing a bit and taken the heart out of the rural communities by closing the local schools and transporting the children to consolidated schools?

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR THE STATE

Interesting news that has bobbed up recently has been the discussion of the state's institutions. Some people are waking up to the fact that "investigations" sound well but that nothing much has come of them. The reports are made to "boards". It is public money that is expended on these institutions and it is nothing but fair and right that the findings should be made public—but they are not. And were the findings made public, the dear peep would probably be told what they should hear and what they would like to hear.

On the surface everything looks swell—clean grounds, large herds of cattle grazing on the hillside and all such—but what does the psychiatrist connected with our charitable and correctional institutions. Any adult in North Carolina should, and probably does know, that no one but a saint could run such an institution without sadism cropping out at some time or another and we all know how important it is to have a psychiatrist delve into such cases. If these folks were normal, they would not be institutions. Because a man or woman is interested in welfare, social service work, or call-it-what-you-will does not always mean they are competent. The fact that the buildings and grounds are clean is a fine thing, but how much more important is it that the minds of these inmates are furnished clean material?

What was the Judge thinking of who sat on the case of the fire at Samacand? What are the board of directors of the Jackson Training School thinking of when they do not realize that a place of that type cannot be successfully managed without properly understanding the boys—perhaps the term "more efficiently managed" would be more correct. Jackson Training School does turn out some improved boys and some successful business men of today. This school is the only one in the state which would not have a place where the boys would not be properly directed?

properly directed? This is no new thing with the writer who made a partial round of the state's institutions sometime ago. It was obvious at that time that there were no psychiatrists connected with these places for the state's unfortunate. In the daily papers recently there have been remarks by several laymen that the NRA would do away with considerable cheap labor at the penitentiary and give the work to business concerns. This has its advantages, certainly, but what in the world will these hundreds of men and women who make up the prison population of our state do with their time? The pity of the thing now is they cry "give us something to do."

The solution? Well, there's another problem for the state, but for heaven's sake don't call the legislature back into session to solve it!

CLOSED CHURCHES

All over the country is a cry that people won't go to church as they used to go. Many reasons have been given by ministers, laymen and the press. These reasons range from baseball, movies and prohibition to Sunday family reunions. It has not come under this eye however that a church closed all week is not an inviting place on Sunday mornings. There is something about a church closed tight as a drum all week that smacks of the closed "parlors" of a generation ago. Haven't you noticed a similar smell, and haven't you missed the waxed framed piece and figurines on and over the mantle, as you sat on the scratch-horse-hair sofa?

All churches are not that way—fortunately. There is one church in Asheboro—perhaps there are more—where someone is always going in and out. Neighbors and friends meet on the lawn, sit around on the steps, the women of the church meet, dispense their charity from the natural center, children play on the lawn, and often go in the unlocked door, but have never been seen to come out with any church property. Men meet and set out trees and shrubs about the grounds.

HOW TO BE POPULAR POLITICALLY

We read "manners books" and hints on social habits, but an article in a rather recent copy of The Nation tells how a whole ticket was defeated in a city election in a western state. One candidate circulated a petition asking the old council to reduce the power rates. All candidates for the election pledged themselves to support ordinances fixing lower gas and electric rates. "Naturally," says The Nation, "heavy utility support was thrown to the old councilmen—Heavy advertising was placed by the utility companies in the local papers. The old council was re-elected." The petition was presented to the council by the defeat candidates, according to their pre-election promise, but all that ever came of it was a notice that the petition was "received and filed," which meant, The Nation explained, that it was "completely ignored."

Time went on but the people of this town were determined and they circulated a petition with more than 8,600 names thereon petitioning the City Council for a special election to defray the cost of building a municipal electric light and power plant. An injunction suit was brought against the City Council to prevent the calling of the election. A handwriting expert was employed for eight months trying to prove that from 300 to 400 voters did not sign the petition with their own hands. If a man signed his initials instead of writing his full name, as it appeared in the permanent registration cards filed in the city clerk's office, there was a great investigation.

The people persisted—finally went to the Supreme Court, but mean while, their rates were cut, a little at a time, but the rates were cut during the row from 9 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic users to 5.5 cents. So, it would seem, if people really want rates reduced and if they are willing to put up a fight for it, and if they do not want public office, in course of time power rates might be lowered.

Some year or two ago, the people of Asheboro put up a real active fight and howl about high power rates, got nothing for their trouble and have seemed to forget until recently—the wire has broken out a-fresh. What will it mean—lower power rates in Asheboro? Here's hoping!

THE NEVER-ENDING WAR

The American public has a war to fight every year. That war is against the accident menace—in industry, the home, on the highways and elsewhere.

This is not an empty parallel. Automobile accidents alone actually cost more lives than war. They create as much suffering. They are even comparable to war in the economic waste they entail.

On a number of fronts this war has been successful. In the industrial field, tremendous progress in accident prevention has been made. The roster of important industries which operate for months at a stretch without a single mishap of importance, is constantly growing. The life and health of workers in every producing field has never been better guarded—because management has been tireless in instilling the doctrine of safety-first into its employes.

That is also true of children of school age. Thousands of young lives have been saved through courses on caution and accident prevention.

The great failure has been in the field of the automobile. Most years have seen decisive advances in the number of deaths and injuries over

the last. Reductions, the few times they have occurred, have been small. The reckless and inconsiderate driver has scored victory after victory. The result is that our public streets and highways have become places of carnage.

The never-ending war against accident must be fought with increasing vigor if it is to succeed. The dangerous driver is Public Enemy number 1. He should be given the treatment he deserves.

Think what a guaranteed income of \$1,000 a year for life would mean to you. This is the big first prize in Slogan Contest announced in the American Weekly Magazine of the Baltimore Sunday American. Buy your copy from your favorite newsboy or newsdealer.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Randolph County in the case of D. A. Cornelison et al., vs. Mary J. Luck et al., the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Court will on the 4th day of October, 1933, at 12:00 o'clock M., at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., sell at public auction, the highest bidder, the following described tract of land:

Beginning in the middle of Richland Creek at June Luther's N. West corner; running thence north 80 degrees east 17.81 chains to a stone in June Luther's line; thence North 11 deg. east 11 1/2 chains to a stone pile on the west side of the Cox Road; thence in a northern direction with the Cox Road 12 1/2 chains to the forks of the road; thence with the old Humble Mill road in a northeastern direction 36 chains to the New Humble Mill Road; thence with the New Humble Mill Road in a northeastern direction 5 chains to a stake in the middle of the road; thence in a northern direction with the old Humble Mill road 12 1/2 chains to a stone pile in said road in G. E. Woodell's line, corner of the Humble Mill tract; thence north 2 degrees east 17 1/2 chains to a stake in the middle of Richland Creek; thence up the various courses of Richland Creek to the mouth of Abie Creek; thence up Abie Creek 13 1/2 chains to the Lewallen line; thence south 50 deg. east with the Lewallen line 4 1/2 chains to a stone at an old apple tree; thence south 28 1/2 degrees west to the Lewallen line 13 1/2 chains to a stone at a branch; thence down the branch its various courses 6 1/2 chains to Richland Creek; thence up said Creek to the beginning, containing 326 1/2 acres, more or less.

The above described tract of land will first be sold subject to the dower right of the widow, Ruth Luck, and if the said land should bring enough money to pay the debt of trust that is against said land, subject to the dower right of Ruth Luck. But if said land does not bring enough money to pay the debt of trust then the entire tract of

land will be sold and deeded in fee simple and the moneys will be handled by the commissioners; first in the payment of the deed of trust, and second the remainder of said money will be handled according to law. This tract of land is a very valuable tract of land on Richland Creek and known as the J. M. Allen place. Has very fertile bottoms and good upland and good buildings. Persons desiring a home will do well to buy this land.

This sale is being made on account of a 5% bid having been on a former sale. Terms of sale one-half cash, the remaining one-half on a credit of six and twelve months. The title is reserved until the further order of the court.

This the 18th day of September, 1933.
J. D. ROSS and D. A. CORNELISON,
Commissioners.
(2t. 9 21 33)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$10,000.00 WATER BONDS OF THE TOWN OF ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Asheboro, as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to The Municipal Finance Act 1921, as amended, bonds of the Town of Asheboro are hereby authorized to be issued in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$10,000 for the purpose hereinafter described.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of said bonds shall be applied exclusively to the extension and enlargement of the water system of the town, including the supply lines and pumping plant, rights in lands, material, equipment, machinery and apparatus constituting or to constitute a part of said system at the time of such enlargement and extension, at the expense of the town at large, including the payment of any outstanding temporary indebtedness heretofore incurred for such purpose, which temporary indebtedness is hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding that it was incurred prior to the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. A tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds shall be annually levied and collected.

Sec. 4. A statement of the debt of the Town of Asheboro as defined by the requirements of The Municipal Finance Act of 1921, as amended, and is open to public inspection.

Sec. 5. All expenses to be defrayed by means of the bonds hereby authorized, are necessary expenses of the Town of Asheboro, within the meaning of Section 7 of Article VII, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its first publication, unless in the meantime a petition for its submission to the voters is filed under The Municipal Finance Act of 1921, as amended,

and in such event it shall take effect when approved by the voters of the Town of Asheboro at an election, as provided in said act.

W. A. BUNCH, Mayor.
Attest: A. R. WINNINGHAM, Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance was passed on the 14th day of September, 1933, and was first published on the 21st day of September, 1933. Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said ordinance must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.
A. R. WINNINGHAM,
(2t. 9 21 33.) Town Clerk.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed executed by J. R. Owen and Lottie Owen, his wife, to the Bank of Ramseur, dated February 8th, 1929, registered in Book 237, page 428, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph county, North Carolina, and by virtue of an assignment of said mortgage deed by the Bank of Ramseur to Page Trust Company, dated the 15th day of July, 1930, and registered in Book 252, page 422, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Randolph, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage deed, the undersigned Page Trust Company, Assignee, will at 12:00 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1933, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Randolph county, North Carolina, the lands described and conveyed in the aforesaid mortgage deed and in the aforesaid assignment thereof, the same being all that certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Randolph county, State aforesaid, in Columbia township, and described and defined as follows, to-wit:

First Lot: Beginning at E. C. Watkins, formerly Chisholm's corner, in old Burgess line and runs North 21 degrees East 6 rods, with Watkins line to a stake in said line; thence West 21 degrees North 17 rods to a stone in the bank of branch, with hickory pointer; thence down said branch 6 rods to a stake; thence South 6 degrees West one chain and 40 links to a stone; thence South 67 degrees 3 chains and 45 links to a stone; thence North 25 degrees East one chain and 40 links to the beginning, containing 1.14 acres, more or less, the same covering one lot bought by W. C. York from Martha Phillips, and one lot bought by W. C. York from Orlando Johnson and wife.

Second Lot: Beginning at a stake, corner of W. C. York lot in Burgess old line, now E. C. Watkins line; thence North 21 degrees East 20 feet to a Cedar stake in said line; thence West 21 degrees North 17 rods to the branch; thence with said branch to a hickory, York's (now Craven's) corner; thence along Craven's line 17 1-2 rods to the beginning, being a strip of land 20 feet wide, extending across the North side of I. F. Craven's lot, containing 3-16 of an acre, more or less.

Also, the privilege of 1-3 interest in the use of land on which pump and pump house, Caldwell 5000 gallon water tank, brick and cement lined reservoir, pipe connections to the same, together with all attachments to the above named water system, including engine pump, tank, etc., with the same privilege to use and control his 1-3 interest in the above described water system as he would have if it were located on his own premises.

This the 19th day of September, 1933.
PAGE TRUST COMPANY,
Assignee, Ramseur, N. C.
(4t. 9 21 33)

Legal Notices

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Hal M. Worth, deceased, late of Randolph County, North Carolina, this is to notify all parties having claims against said deceased to present same to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of September, 1934, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All parties indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward with prompt settlement.

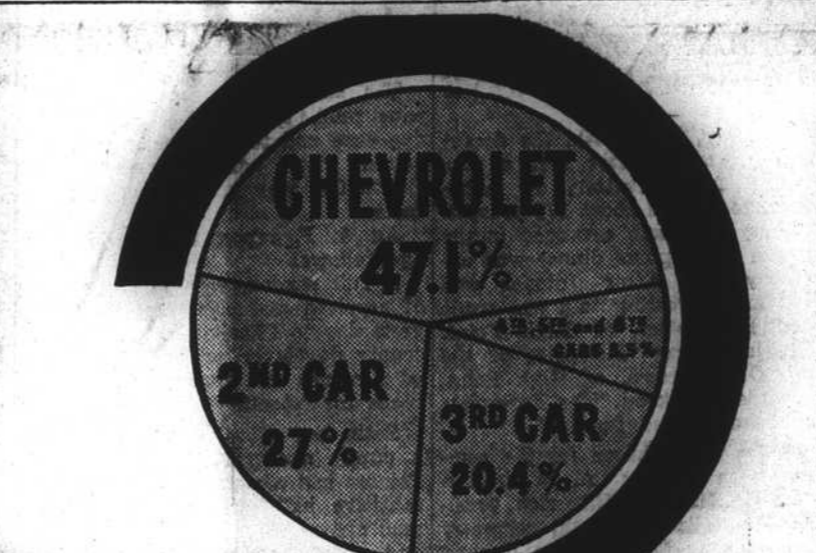
This the 1st day of August, 1933.
J. A. BRADY,
Administrator of Hal M. Worth, deceased, Ramseur, N. C.
(6t. 8 24 33)

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as executor on the estate of Maggie M. Carter, deceased, late of Randolph County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against said deceased to present same to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of September, 1934, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward with prompt settlement.

This the 23rd day of August, 1933.
I. F. CRAVEN,
Executor of Maggie M. Carter, deceased, Ramseur, N. C.
(6t. 8 24 33)



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Dr. Wilfred C. Carr
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SATURDAY ONLY

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to office formerly occupied by E. L. Moffitt & Sons, Inc. Agents, over THE COURIER office, in Law Building on North street.
T. A. BURNS, Atty. at Law
Phone 535

Dempsey Barnes, M. D.
Tiffany Barnes, M. D.
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Residences: Dr. D. Barnes, 332;
Dr. T. Barnes, 336-W
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SCHEDULE
Greensboro-Fayetteville Bus Line, Inc.
Lv. Asheboro for Greensboro 11:10 A. M., 5:10 P. M. and 9:14 P. M.
Lv. Asheboro for Fayetteville 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Lv. Asheboro for Rockingham-Charleston, Savannah, Suffolk, and Norfolk 9:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
Lv. Asheboro for High Point-7:40 A. M., 11:10 A. M., 5:30 P. M.
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