

The Concord Times

PUBLISHED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS Entered as second class mail matter at the post office at Concord, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

J. B. SHERRILL, Editor and Publisher W. M. SHERRILL, Associate Editor

Special Representative: FROST, LANDIS & KOHN New York, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle

GETTING RID OF THE PEDDLER.

From the Asheville Advocate we learn of the excellent method employed by an Asheville woman in ridding her house of a peddler, and we pass the secret on with the hope that it will aid our readers in driving off the men and women who come to town for a day or so, gather in all of the money they can and then take it on somewhere else with them.

"A few days ago a peddler selling silk hosiery stopped at the door of an Asheville home, and, according to information reaching this office, began interviewing the lady of the house.

"As soon as he reached a period, the lady started talking. 'I am so glad you called,' she said, whereupon the salesman had visions of a fine order. 'I am on the finance committee of our church,' the lady continued, 'and I know how much you are interested in all our local enterprises, so I am going to let you make a subscription to our pastor's salary. I am so glad you called this morning.'

"The peddler swallowed his Adam's apple a time or two, sparred for words that were not contained in his prospectus, and finally said: 'Well, you see, lady, I do not live here. My home is in Atlanta, and the family gives something to the church there, so I guess you'll have to pass me up.'

"The lady was a member of that finance committee because she had powers of salesmanship herself, and continued to press her argument why the man selling goods to Asheville people should contribute to the support of Asheville institutions, but she didn't get the subscription, and as soon as he could do so, the young man bowed himself away.

"The incident has its virtues. Building up a city is a community effort. The place where we live is built up in the degree with which we co-operate. The peddler drops in, gathers up all the orders and loose cash he can, and then departs. He means well, wants to make a living, but he cannot co-operate. The more peddlers and the more business they do, the poorer we become as a community.

"The next time a peddler rings your doorbell, hit him for a contribution to your church or community chest."

The peddler, and many of them are abusive and discourteous when their proposition are turned down, won't hang around much after you try to get him to give something. Such a policy is against his training. He goes about collecting all he can without aiding the city or town where he makes the collection.

Unless the peddler is known to you and is known to represent some worthy enterprise or reputable company you had better let him alone. And the best way to do this is to ask him for something. That will scare him off in short order.

PINCHOT STILL FIGHTING.

Former Governor Pinchot isn't at peace yet with the Republican machine in Pennsylvania. He doesn't like the manner in which Vare defeated him for the Senatorial seat and he is not afraid to say so.

In a detailed letter, addressed to members of the Republican National Committee and sent to newspapers throughout the country, the former Governor says he is pointing out certain matters concerning Vare and his campaign so that the committee "about to assemble in Washington to consider matters affecting the honor and welfare of the party and its success in the coming campaign" for Vare or stand with him before the world.

He advises the party not to "wink at a bought-and-stolen election" and he does this "from official knowledge of it as a former Republican Governor of Pennsylvania." In his letter, in which Mr. Pinchot gives certain facts and data, the committee is advised that if Vare is seated "the American people will adjudge the Republican party guilty of conniving at the purchase and theft of an election, and doing so for its own political benefit."

Time only will tell the effects of the letter but we have an idea the plain spoken former official will not be heeded. The Republicans put across a Harding administration and got away with it. They had Newberry in the Senate and got away with it, and his expenditures while not as large as Vare's, apparently were for the same purpose.

Since the Vare senatorial election came up a Republican primary has been held in Philadelphia and Vare's man was overwhelmingly elected. Does that indicate that the voters of Pennsylvania are dissatisfied? The whole political system in Pennsylvania is so rotten that the leaders are not afraid of any back-fire from the voters. They know just what

the voters will do and they make their plans accordingly.

We predict now that the committee will have nothing to say about Vare and Smith. They have never mentioned other party scandals and there is no reason to expect a change of heart now.

WORK AS CURE FOR CRIME.

Judge John M. Oglesby, who has presided at sessions of Superior Court in all sections of western North Carolina, says that there has not been before him on charges of stealing or violating the prohibition law any man regularly employed.

In other words, Judge Oglesby thinks idleness is responsible for many law violations in the State. "The idle brain is the devil's workshop" all right, in the opinion of the jurist, and idle hands are always ready to carry out the schemes hatched up in the idle brain.

Judge Oglesby, speaking at Asheville, remarked about working men seldom appearing in court on larceny and prohibition charges, and he sentenced one man to serve 12 months when the man was convicted of violating the prohibition law. He denounced idleness and at the same time he sought to prove by action that law violations do not pay.

That is one of the real tasks of the courts today. If it can be proved without doubt that crime does not pay, then we will have fewer criminals. So long as the man too lazy to do honest work can get along by stealing or selling liquor he will never go to work. But if the courts will sentence him to the chain gang, make him pay for his crimes, and convince him that crime will not be tolerated, then we will get somewhere with the important task of halting lawlessness.

Too often the courts show too much leniency. It's all right to lecture the criminal, but it is far better for society when the lecture is followed by a chain gang or prison sentence. The average criminal doesn't pay any attention to a lecture. He may look penitent enough while in the courtroom, and he no doubt will make all kinds of promises, but if the court allows him to escape with a lecture and fine, he will soon be back at his nefarious vocation.

There is much idleness, it seems to us, because so many of the idle find means by which they can secure the necessities of life. These people don't go hungry. Rather they go out and steal something or sell a gallon or two of contraband. So long as they escape they are not going to work. But if enough of them are caught and sent to jail, the practice will be halted, and something worthwhile may be done.

WHOSE MONEY ARE YOU SPENDING?

Yours? You earned it? Think a moment.

If you have \$100 and you owe \$100 on past due accounts, you have no money. You are spending money that belongs to your creditors.

There is the matter of honesty involved, but consider, instead, the matter of sportsmanship.

When you opened that account which is still unpaid you said to the merchant, "I want this merchandise but I haven't the money available to pay for it. Let me have the goods and I will pay you in thirty days."

So the merchant trusted you and gave you the goods which cost him actual money.

It's not the "sporting" thing to do, to let your friend, the merchant, hold the bag for you indefinitely. He needs the money to buy new merchandise so he can sell it again. That's the way he makes his living.

If you have his money and hold it, you are keeping him from earning as much money as he ought. Sometimes merchants actually fail in business because too many of their friends didn't think it necessary to pay their bills.

Do the sporting thing. Pay the bills you owe. Release the money that is tied up in your accounts.

If you haven't the money to pay, go to the merchants you owe and tell them frankly. You will find them fair and willing to assist you in any way to conveniently liquidate the debt.

Any debt is a debt of honor. Particularly so when the transaction is based solely on your word—on your promise "I will pay in thirty days."

STILL GOING FORWARD.

Dr. Edgar Knight, of the University of North Carolina faculty, admits that educationally North Carolina is making progress, but he does not think yet that we have reached the stage of development that calls for much praise. Almost every time he speaks, either in or out of the State, he criticizes the State's educational system, and laments the fact that we have not done more.

Speaking in Richmond on Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Knight criticized the State for its "backwardness" in education, and while admitting that we have made progress said the things we have done "as educational achievements would pass unnoticed in States with really advanced school systems."

About the same time that he was speaking the State Department of Education was making public figures showing that this year North Carolina is spending "between \$35,000,000 and \$37,000,000 on its

elementary schools," and is every day hauling to and from school more than 100,000 children. The rural schools have benefited since 1921 to the extent of \$20,000,000 from the loan fund established by the Legislature and on top of that is an "equalization" fund of \$3,250,000 a year. In addition, the State is spending thousands on vocational and agricultural schools.

All of which makes The Charlotte Observer think "something should be done to get Doctor Knight, the North Carolina educational pessimist, and the State Department of Education closer together." We agree with The Observer. We don't think North Carolina has reached a stage of perfection with her educational system, but like The Observer we "wonder the location outside of North Carolina of those States that have what Doctor Knight regards as 'really advanced systems' of education." Dr. Knight should be allowed to plead for better schools but it is hardly to be expected that North Carolina in a brief space of several years can bring about everything he hopes for. We are progressing and that's enough. We will improve from year to year and it's impossible to do more.

SHOULD MENTAL DEFECTIVES MARRY?

Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, head of the public welfare department in North Carolina, has prepared a chart showing what it has cost Wake County and North Carolina to support one family in which the mother and father are mentally defective. This one case was chosen by Mrs. Johnson who no doubt could find many others, because it was so typical of what often happens when mental defectives are allowed to marry.

This couple was married thirty years ago and it has cost the State and county more than \$32,000 to support them. Eight children were born, two died in infancy, three are in the Caswell Training School for Defective Children, one, now 15, is being cared for by a Raleigh family because of his weak mental condition, one is in a prison and the other is being sought for a law violation.

Six children and none of them normal. Six children and all of them a burden on the State, without the ability to build or create anything. All of them victims of a law that allows mental defectives to marry and produce children.

Mrs. Johnson thinks the mental defectives should be segregated or made incapable of giving birth to children. Certainly it is not right for such persons to marry so long as they are capable of bringing into the world children who can not care for themselves; children who have but one chance in a hundred of being anything but a burden on the State.

The children get no joy out of life, they produce nothing, they add nothing to the public good, and they are incapable of producing their own livelihood. They are a burden and a care, and must go through life as such.

This is an important matter. The financial side is not to be overlooked, but the physical, moral and mental sides are more important. What shall be done? Are we to allow mental defectives to produce children when there is but one chance in a hundred that the children will be anything like normal? Is it right to the children themselves? Is it right to the normal citizens of the State who must support them?

SHOULD NOT BE FREED.

Friends of F. W. Sparrow have sought to obtain his freedom from prison where he is serving a term for mutilating a prisoner in the Martin county jail several years ago. Governor McLean considered the case at length but could not find just cause for releasing Sparrow.

The Governor was right. Sparrow was convicted of a very revolting crime and so far as the public can learn there is no reason why he should be freed. He was convicted of being a member of a mob that took a man from jail and mutilated him, without giving the prisoner a chance to prove his innocence. There is no more serious crime than that of taking the law in hand by a mob. The prisoner may have been guilty, as Sparrow undoubtedly thought he was, but that didn't give Sparrow and the others in the mob the right to take him from jail and mutilate him.

Mob rule is being crushed in North Carolina and if Governor McLean had freed this man such action might have been misconstrued by those who would take the law into their own hands as an evidence of the breaking down of the spirit of determination against mobs. We cannot afford to countenance the mob spirit in any way. For the past ten years, especially, there has been growing in this State a spirit of protest against mobs. The public sees the horror of having prisoners executed without the right of trial guaranteed by the Constitution. Our people do not want to afford any measure of relief to those who would violate the law by taking the law into their own hands.

Several times within the past seven years soldiers have been called to duty in North Carolina to protect prisoners. This shows the determination by officials to stamp out dastardly attacks by mobs. In several instances mob members have been sentenced for their activities and

the public generally has approved of their convictions.

Governor McLean was right in the Sparrow case. We can afford to do nothing that will encourage in any way the mob spirit in North Carolina.

Governor Byrd, of Virginia, suggests that Governor McLean be offered as a presidential candidate at the next Democratic convention. The suggestion has been made before and no doubt will be made again, with the public taking but little serious interest in it. We do not have any idea that the Democrats will nominate a Southern man but we honestly believe that Governor McLean could hold down the office. And for that matter we believe there are scores of others in the South capable of efficiently handling the job. The fact that a man is from the South does not mean he hasn't ability enough to occupy the White House. Governor McLean is an able executive and a man of unusual business ability and so far as a capable candidate is concerned he is as good as the Democrats have to offer. But he's from the South, and this means he won't get the nomination.

STOPPING DRUNKEN DRIVERS.

Charlotte News. Judge John Oglesby, speaking from the Buncombe County Superior Court bench, voices two sentiments on crime control abounding in thought, but with them comes the natural question, "What are we going to do about it?" We, along with the remainder of the world, are becoming hardened against explanations of what's wrong with the world, and it is only when action is taken to correct the exposed evils that the outbursts come. With the first of Judge Oglesby's assertions, the constituted authorities can do little, "Work," he says the judge, "is the panacea for most violations of the law. During my time on the bench I have yet to see a man guilty of larceny who has been regularly engaged in work." This is a truism that has been handed down through the centuries from a time even before someone coined the phrase that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop," and still no effective way has been found to deal with it. Vagrancy laws help some, but only in a small way, and the fact still remains that if it were possible to keep our criminals at work steadily, the crime outlook would be considerably brightened.

With Judge Oglesby's other remark we are more concerned, and the judiciary as a whole should be. "I had rather turn a drunken man loose on the highway with a loaded shotgun than with an automobile," he declared, and the public will agree with the judge. But the people cannot stop drunken men from taking cars out on the highways. They can bemoan and lament the presence of intoxicated chauffeurs and watch with horror the mounting toll of deaths and accidents attributable to such causes, but it is up to the men on the bench to close the roads to the drunks. It is not enough that the judges offer up their regrets and then let the defendants haled before them on this charge off with fines or suspended sentences. Not that Judge Oglesby does this. We are referring to the entire judiciary. In admitting, as they all will, that intoxicated auto drivers are one of the biggest menaces to safety in the Country, they alone can correct the wrong by putting such fear into the minds of men that when they start drinking, the last thing they will want to operate will be an auto. Months on the chaingang will be found the most effective remedy.

SAYING IT WITH FIGURES.

News and Observer. Where the Governors of two States are gathered together there is apt to be big news. Yesterday there were two Governors, but so far as the greater occasion was concerned, they were just two individuals, just units in a crowd of 28,000 persons who went to Chapel Hill, not to see the Governors or to hear them, but interested primarily in two groups of jerseyed, padded and helmeted young men who battled mightily in the new Kenan Memorial Stadium.

It was a good day for North Carolina within the concrete bowl and miles Southward in Columbia where State College helped to hold the State's gridiron honors safe for another Thanksgiving. At Chapel Hill, the Governors talked. The new Kenan Memorial Stadium was presented and accepted. But it was accepted with an enthusiasm that showed officialdom out of the concrete stands by the cheering throngs who packed the bowl full and running over.

William R. Kenan, the donor of the stadium and Mrs. Kenan were there. They did not need words of speakers however notable to convince them that this was a gift for which the University of North Carolina and North Carolina itself, are supremely grateful. The 28,000 did that.

CASUALTIES OF THE HUNT.

High Point Enterprise. Conditions have changed in the South since the squirrel hunters in the ranks of the Confederate armies made a fine record of marksmanship. A great many Southern men still are hunters but the report of a season of shooting is not complete without the human casualty list. The opening of the hunting season is marked by stories of deaths here and there incidental to these tales of careless handling of firearms and these tales of deaths run right through to the close. Once the Southern man used his gun to hit a definite target. Now it seems that his shooting is indiscriminate and wild. A day in the field now with the average armed man is about as dangerous on an average as a day under fire in the World War. Safe handling of firearms is not an art to be acquired along with a fetching hunter's outfit at the sporting goods store. A generation ago, in North Carolina thirteen year old boys were much more effective and safer handlers of weapons of the hunt than the majority of men are today.

ADVERTISING THE STATE.

Charlotte News. It was a worth-while suggestion that Theodore H. Price, editor of Commerce and Finance, of New York, made last night before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina. Calling attention to the progress this State has made in recent years, Mr. Price asserted that virtually nothing had been done to advertise this advance. "Why, if one-tenth of the effort that was expended in booming Florida had been devoted to exploitation of your resources, the result would have been a nationwide consciousness of North Carolina and the trailroads of tourists who now pass through your State on the way to objectives that are better advertised would stop off."

Those words are worth North Carolina's earnest consideration. While much attention has been called to this State Nationally, it has come almost entirely in the natural course of events without effort on the part of the State.

MONEY IN PECANS.

Gastonia Gazette. Farmers who, ten or fifteen years ago had the vision and foresight to go into the pecan business, are now reaping the profits of their venture. An acre of pecan trees will yield more in ready money than two or three acres in any other high priced crop. And the pretty part of it is that the crop is made with the minimum of labor and outlay. The trees cost little and the crop almost makes itself. Some care and attention, of course, are required to make the product the choicest and best, but not anything like the labor needed in making a cotton or corn crop.

ANOTHER DENOMINATION IS NOW MOVING TO RESTRICT DIVORCE.

Raleigh Times. It is a significant development that another one of the great religious denominations is now moving toward the drastic restriction of divorces as authorized by the church. The proposal this time will go to 10,000 Presbyterian ministers and will be submitted to the next General Assembly. Its consideration was authorized by the last general meeting of the church. Under the terms of the new law divorce would be authorized only upon the Biblical ground of adultery and, it is assumed, only in the case of the innocent party.

There are two schools of thought in connection with divorce. One is the extreme "companionate marriage" as a preliminary testing period of a wedlock for which that earnest little man, Ben Lindsay, was recently so roundly denounced. At the other extreme is the utter and irrevocable quality of the marriage tie as instanced in the case of the Roman Catholic Church and in the State of South Carolina. The decision must rest finally on whether marriage is to be considered a civil contract or religious sacrament.

Legally, of course, the tie is purely civil. Religiously, it is a church function of prime importance. It is somewhat in the nature of an anomaly that in the case of a union entered into with the authority and blessing of the Deity, churches afterwards in effect rescind their own action by remarriage persons who have been relieved of their obligations by purely civil devices and statutes. What is the intent of those who marry, when they marry? Are they entering on a bargain involving benefits, pain, compensations and risks such as might be incorporated in an agreement to build a garage? Or are they making a pledge before a higher court?

Civily, there must always remain confusion in the marriage laws of a nation composed of forty-eight more or less independent sovereignties, each of which owes some degree of comity to the laws of its neighbors and to those to whom they have been applied. Religiously, churches will scarcely err in dealing with the divorce problem in general as one for themselves in particular, with the chief end in view of making marriage, so far as its sacramental quality is concerned, an institution fixed and inviolate.

WE'RE MARCHING ON.

Asheville Citizen. Here is something to confound the dejected statisticians who have been telling us that, because only fifty per cent. of the voters go to the polls in national elections, our democracy is a failure and political inertia has the republic in a paralyzing grip. They are triumphantly contradicted by Henry M. Hyde, writing in The Evening Sun of Baltimore.

Mr. Hyde, having dug up some official reports of elections held in Baltimore county more than 130 years ago, trumpets forth optimism and good cheer. The documents show that on November 14, 1792, with George Washington opposed for reelection as president, only four qualified voters took the trouble to vote for ten out of the fifteen candidates for Presidential electors in Baltimore county.

The sheriff in charge of the voting was so discouraged by this "inertia" that he kept the polls open for three more days; and in the entire four days only fourteen citizens voted. This is astounding when it is borne in mind that in the census of 1790, two years before the election under consideration, Baltimore county was set down as having 3,500 heads of families, practically all of them eligible to vote. What it means, says Mr. Hyde, is that in 1792 in that county less than one-half of one per cent. of the qualified voters took the trouble to go to the polls in a contested presidential election.

And yet today, with fifty per cent. of our voters casting their ballots, the professional croakers presume to say that "things are not as excellent as they were in the good old days." As usual, the good old days were so perfect because so much has been forgotten about them. It is true that we have an alarming number of citizens who wish to disgracefully on their patriotic duties. But this is no reason to say democracy is a failure. It simply means that now, as always, there are a lot of men and women who are willing to let others do their work for them; a condition that has had to be dealt with ever since civilization began.

JUDGE MEEKINS TO THE JURY.

High Point Enterprise. The lecture of Judge I. M. Meekins to the federal grand jury on the limitation of the freedom of the press seems apropos of nothing in particular. We would not assume that the judge was voicing that impatience of a few occupants of judicial place with the nosing around of reporters sometimes manifested in less formidable manner than by an address of such length to a grand jury.

The judge told the jury that the power of the press does not include an absolute right to the particulars about all litigation. Parties to civil actions may have their cases adjudicated civilly if they so desire and the court is willing. The opening of the courts to the press was ordained originally to assure the citizen against star-chamber proceedings on criminal charges, Judge Meekins said, and he indicated his belief that there are cases originating in the courts that should not be aired in the press. Doubtless this observation is true and it may be equally true, as the judge said to the jury, that an inexperienced or careless handling of reports by portions of the press serves to reduce the public confidence in court machinery, but wouldn't official efforts to rule when the press might function as dispenser of court news, and when it might not, be essentially, a censorship subject to dangerous misuses?

The press dangerously and objectionably misuses its present liberties at times, unquestionably as Judge Meekins believes, but better that than muzzle the press to suit the uneasiness of parties to litigation at all times. Better a free press than a free government, said the greatest of minds in early American history, and the greatest Meekins cannot talk that off in the most scholarly and exhaustive exposition of the possible legal limitations of the liberty of the press.

NO QUARTER FOR MOBS.

Charlotte News. Governor McLean has acted wisely in refusing a pardon for F. W. Sparrow, one of the men sent to prison for aiding in the mutilation of an accused man by a mob in Martin county several years ago.

North Carolina has set out to show all whom it may concern that this State will not tolerate mob action and will make it hard for those offenders who are convicted of such criminality. When members of the Martin county mob who dragged the young white man from the jail and mutilated him on the strength of slightly incriminating evidence of which he was later cleared, it was a titanic blow against lynch law.

Last year the State took another step in the same direction when members of an Asheville mob attempted to storm the Buncombe county jail and seize a young negro, were sent up for long terms. Still more recent were the acts of Governor McLean in calling out the National Guard on two occasions to compel respect for the law when lynchings appeared imminent.

Such stringent action in behalf of authority shows clearly and conclusively where North Carolina stands. There is no greater crime that can be committed than for a gang of men to cold-bloodedly take a prisoner out and murder him because of unproved charges, without permitting the man the fair chance to defend himself which the Constitution guarantees. In condemning this evil lies the great backwardness of the South as compared to other sections of the Union, and North Carolina cannot afford to be placed in the position of countenancing the thing.

OPPOSES ANY CHANGE.

Franklin Times. The State Textbook Commission has made up a list for a five-year term for the public schools of the State. Let's hope it makes no change that will scrap the books already in use.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

Asheville Times. Education is no guarantee against some of the shrewdest and most dangerous criminals are literate and well informed. But while education prevents ignorance, it does not prevent crime.

In their study of the North Carolina convicts in the University of North Carolina, and Ray M. Brown examined 1,000 convicts in the camps to see what results are noteworthy.

Of the number tested in 55 camps it was found that not one had received the equivalent of high school education and only three per cent. of the negroes were found totally illiterate and 10 per cent. were unable to read the newspaper.

This study of the colored convicts brings other important points to the attention of school authorities and citizens in general. Illiterates, 268 were boys of school age, 100 of them to twenty years, indicating, as the report states, that the compulsory school law had not been enforced so far as these youths were concerned. The authors of this survey of the camps do not undertake to draw conclusions as to the effect of ignorance on crime. But they present them as a basis for speaking very strongly for themselves.

In addition to the orthodox schooling important, of course, to give colored youths training. This was the message of Booker T. Washington and the educational authorities of the State have found increasing success from putting it into practice. Certainly the people of North Carolina have not found support of negro education anything but a regard it as an investment in better citizenship and better relations between the races.

SOME GLARING OVERSIGHTS.

Petersburg Progress-Index. A Boston reader of the New York Times writes the following Republican ticket for 1928:

For President, 1928—Albert Fall, Vice-President—Ex-Secretary Duggan, Secretary of State—E. L. Doherty, Attorney General—W. J. Burns, Postmaster—"Oil is well."

Why should Harry Sinclair be ignored? There is to be no regard for the Colonel Forbes, head of the Veterans' Bureau, whose term for robbing wounded soldiers of thousands of dollars provided for them by the government, will have expired by the time the 1928 campaign opens? And if so, when national honors are being bestowed on standing Republicans Governor McCray, who has just finished his enforced stay in Florida for stealing State funds, should not be looked to? There should be recognition of New York Judge Huggan, who, as Secretary of State, took such excellent care of his relatives out of the funds of his office, and the taking of a State census.

WHAT BOWLEY IS EXPECTING.

High Point Enterprise. The interesting and attractive command of Fort Bragg, General A. J. Bowley professes involving the United States within the next few years. He criticized the "cats and whips" pacifism, piffle and no preparation.

"I am not a militarist, I do not want the States to have a chip on its shoulder to make nations jealous. I want an army and an air force to protect this great civilization of ours. Plenty of us will live to see another war will come within 30 years—such a history."

This delightful washbowl orator rather interesting lesson in his historical. He failed to learn that the most diligent preparation has invariably failed to produce as much and navy big enough to protect this great nation of any given era. Civilization seems of full durability and military support of the creases their fragility. We must try to reach the goal of civilization instead of "evolution."

SPINDLE ACTIVITY.

Columbia State. Cotton mills of South Carolina gave some months in hours per month of work per spindle in place and now comes the main report showing that the lead was maintained during October but was increased.

Here are the figures: Average for the New England States, 1927, For the United States, 238. For the cotton growing States, 312. For all other States, 193. For South Carolina, 340. North Carolina alone stands with South Carolina in the bracket beginning with 300 hours per spindle for October but was increased to 319 hours for the next highest States are Tennessee, 298. 294, Alabama 291 and Mississippi 287. 287 of the listed States outside the cotton belt had average running time for October of as low as 200 hours.

THE NEW CLASS OF DOCTORS.

Washington Dispatch to New York Times. According to reports at the Treasury, the degree of D. H. D. or "Doctor of High Distinction" has been awarded to 25 special agents, who have been attending the first term of the Government prohibition school, which opened on November 1, 1927. The agents took a course in "General Prohibition Problems," and now are returning to various districts and spread learning among fellow workers.

Dean Seymour Lowman, who also is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, announced that the second post-graduate course dealing with "Special Prohibition Problems," would open November 1, 1928. The degree successful completion of that advanced course would win, he did not say.

A VICTORIANIRON HORSE.

The Wall Street Journal. Forty-six years ago, in the remote era of Chester A. Arthur was in the White House, Queen Victoria on the throne of England, "Pennsylvania Limited," that was the train, was inaugurated. That was when the automobile was as yet unheard of, the telephone just being introduced in public use and the first of the War with Spain. Since the start the "Pennsylvania Limited" never missed a trip, operating seven days a week both east and westbound. It has completed 100,000 trips between New York and Philadelphia representing a distance of 30,000,000 miles, carried more than 6,000,000 passengers.

AMBIDEXTERITY.

The Ohio State Journal. Another thing to ring and clatter is to do is to prove by two ringing and clattering trials in the same issue of the paper that ambidexterity is now enjoying absolutely unexampled prosperity, without a particle of unemployment, any nook, corner or cranny, and also that the portation taxes must be reduced in the most systematic manner at the earliest possible date to stimulate industry and provide work for all who desire it.

THE LOST SHEEP.

Salisbury Post. This advertisement appeared in one of the newspapers of Perry, N. Y. The other day a flock of sheep strayed or stolen—a large flock of sheep. They have been kept along the road. When last seen they were browsing along the side of a road. Anyone finding these sheep or any other sheep, please bring them home if possible, or if not, please drive them into the nearest field and fence them and report to the undersigned, Rev. J. B. Smith, and report to the undersigned, Rev. J. B. Smith. Plenty of fodder will be provided. That's one way of seeking the lost sheep.