PAGE FOUR

BENDERSON DAILY DISPATCH

Published Every Attorneen Except Sunday By MENDERSON DISPATCH CO., INC. at 19 Young Street

MENRY M. L. FIN	A. DENNIS, Pres. and Edition of the sec-Treas and Bus. M	ton gr
Editorial	TELEPHONES	701

Business Office	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	610
															610
and office															190

The Henderson Daily Dispatch is a member of the Associated Press, News-paper Enterprise Association, South-ern Newspaper Publishers Association and the North Carolina Press Associa-

a. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. Payable Strictly in Advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward your money in ample time for re-newal. Notice date on label carefully and if not correct, please notify us at once. Subscribers desiring the address on their paper changed, please state in their communication both the OLD and NEW address.

Rational Advertising Representatives FROST, LANDIS & KOHN 550 Park Avenue, New York City; 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago; Walton Building, Atlanta; Security Building, F. Louis. Building. Bt. Louis.

Entered at the post office in Hender-son, N. C., as second class mail matter CHRIST FOR ALL-ALL FOR CHRIST



July 9 said Jesus. If ye continue in my word, tain countries seemed to stand outthen are ye my disciples indeed; and side this stream of republican liberty; ye shall know the trueth, and the but even these countries were not as 31, 32,



look not at the things which are seen, lic sentiment. In Italy, Fascism is but at the things which are not seen: theoretically opposed to democratic for the things which are seen are institutions; but there is no doubt that temporal; but the things which are in practice Signor Mussolini enjoys



For several years, since Franklin emperors and a score of kings were D. Roosevelt has been nominating Al swept away. Smith for president at Democratic conventions, then becoming governor of New York State twice, and now the party's candidate for president of the United States, people have been hearing the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but not a great many people know a great deal about him.

It was claimed four years ago that religion played a big part in the defeat of Governor Smith, so that it will be interesting to note that the Prince, whether as President or as present party nominee is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a fifth cousin of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. Both men had a common ancestor in Claes Van Roosevelt, who settled in New Ansterdam in 1636. Franklin Roosevelt Claes, and the late Theodore Roosevelt from Johannes, brother of

All over the world today public opinion is in a more or less unset-

GERMANY'S CRISIS.

tled frame. It is so in America, and likewise in Germany. Ever since the Versailles treaty was signed at the

end of the World War, the Germans have smarted under the stigma that was forced upon them by the victorious Allied nations. That treaty, written by the powers, with never so much as a voice from Germany, was handed to them with the instructions to sign, and they were forced to admit

they were responsible for the war. No self-respecting people would voluntarily accept such a stigma. Moreover, terms that are accepted under coercion and force mean nothing, and the

Allies were merely fooling themselves when they put in that paragraph. Today Germany is at the cross roads. Under the crushing burdens of taxation since the war, and during the life of the new republic, there has in recent years grown up more or less resentment toward the new form of government, and a change is in prospect. When that change takes place, it will be to the dislike of the victors in the World War, for it will probably mean the return to power of the Hohenzollerns or some group just as bad as were they. Discussing the

situation there today, the Christian Science Monitor says: "The current of political and popu-

lar thought since the war has flowed strongly in democratic channels. It was felt everywhere that citizens should be masters of their own destiny, and should not be drilled and disciplined by a superior authority TRUTH MAKES FREE: - Then over which they had no control. Cer-

> exceptional as tt first sight appeared. "In Spain a dictatorship was im-

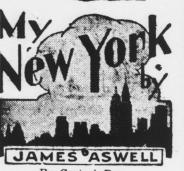
posed, but it was swept away, and the SEEK ETERNAL THINGS .- We monarchy with it, by irresistible pubnot seen are eternal.-2 Corinthians the confidence and the esteem of the majority of Italians. Generally, there has been a formidable push against the old institution of monarchy. Three

> "There are those who now discern the signs of reaction in Europe. It is suggested that there may be, before many months have passed, the preliminaries of a restoration in Germany. Already something like a military dictatorship has been established; and the strength of the movement, which is essentially antiparliamentary, led by Hitler, is unquestionable. It is being said that the Crown Regent, will sooner or later govern Cermany in the stead of Marshal Hindenburg.

"These predictions may be premature or they may be false. But certainly considerable sections of the German people are disposed to chalis descended from Jacobus, son of lenge the Constitution of Weimar. The conditions in which the Republic was founded and has lived could hardly have been more unfavorable. It was born in the trenches and was the child of defeat. Despite the flight and the repudiation of the Kaiser, the Versailles Treaty was fastened like a millstone around the neck of the German people. The humiliations inflicted on Germany for a long period of years have been associated with the Republic, though in fact they would have been inflicted under any other regime. "Germany was deprived of large tracts of territory. It lost its colonies. It was given an inferior military status. Its prestige was shattered. The Rhineland was occupied, and, with doubtful legality, the Ruhr was likewise occupied by foreign soldiers. The Saar has not yet been restored. The weight of reparations drove Germany into bankruptcy. Not only was the state ruined, but whole classes of the population were reduced to poverty overs. and indeed to misery. Germany has been a victim of the economic reces sion which has thrown many millions

to blame the existing Government, and even the existing regime, for its misfortunes. Seen in retrospect, the monarchy appears better than the republic. There is disorder and clamor and commotion; and many Germans guy had the inspiration to propose would welcome the imposition of a to a dame there. Use your head once precise and forceful will. Such are the in a while, mister. That's what it's explanations that may be given of a

possible revulsion of feeling. "But they do not justify the abandonment of the republican experiment, which has not been fairly tested. It is to be trusted that better counsels will still prevail, and that the German democracy will prove itself capable of weathering the storms and of reaching a secure haven."



By Central Press New York, July 9-It happened that several arrived and would be detective

noon at a side-street restaurant table sation turned to you might call it. the more suitable spots on Manhattan island for murder to be committed. This cheery theme developed

a number of One concocter handy suggestions. of fictional mayhem believed that the shrubbery abounding in the upper reaches of Central nark would be

ideal, but objections were at once raised on the ground that this is one of the most carefully policed territories in the world. The Capitol grounds in Washington alone surpass Central park in official superision

Next, the dreary water front along the East river was put into nomination, but it was argued that this stretch is almost wholly under the possibly watchful eye of some towering apartment window. In addition, the police boats, sly, vigilant, are cruising the dark water at inconvenient intervals.

A third author had in mind a dungeon in Chinatown, a fourth was in favor of an empty and dark theatre auditorium, while one scribe brought up the observatory of the Empire State building-the victim to be done away with while everyone was absorbed in the view. The forum, after heated debate,

unanimously agreed that the spot of spots was and would remain Times Square, at 42nd street and Seventh avenue, in the midst of the rush hour, the fiend screened by the multitude of witnesses.

STRAWS IN THE HURRICANE A pert new mode in women's hats was inspired in the breast of a Pari-

A youngster, ornately attired in the new "English Drape" suiting, strolled by and I made bold to ask him if he knew why the spot was called inspiration point.

"Because," he snapped, jauntily, "a for I thanked him and decided he was

right.

BLIND FIGHT

The American Association of Instructors of the Blind, recently in meeting here, brought out some odd and even sensational stories of success against what, in his mind, anyway, is the greatest handicap of all. Margery Stewart, blind from birth

has the most astonishing record of achievement of them all. Graduating from a Pennsylvania school for the sightless, she plunged into the mael-strom of Manhattan with the slim prop of a promised publicity job. Here she rode the subways, grabbed Fifth avenue buses, threaded the mob of mes Square. After Broadway, and a successful

showing here, she went to Pittsburgh to become critic for KDKA. She was a wod at the job. She became a specialist in delivery, in the presentation of programs.' Hundreds of peoriods polished into shape by Margery Stewart are on the air all over the country today.

Today she conducts the first school for radio announcers ever established. story writters were gathered the oher She has made enough money to retire when the conver- if and when she wishes. Blind flight,



TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1577-Lord Delawarr (Thomas West) first governor and Captain-General of the Colony of Virginia, born in England. Died there, June 7, 1618

1777-Henry Hallam, English historial, born. Died Jan. 21, 1859. 1802-Thomas Davenport, Vermont inventor of the electric motor and experimentor in electricity, born in Williamstown, Vt. Died at Salisbury, Vt., July 6, 1851.

Fern"), author, born at Portland, Maine. Died at Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 10, 1872.

1819-Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine (patented 1846), who struggled in poverty and ill health for years before he could establish his rights and reap the benefits of his invention, born at Spencer, Mass Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1867 1840-William F. Vilas noted Wisconsin cabinet officer and U.S. Senator, born at Chelsea, Vt. Died at Madison. Wis., Aug. 27, 1908.

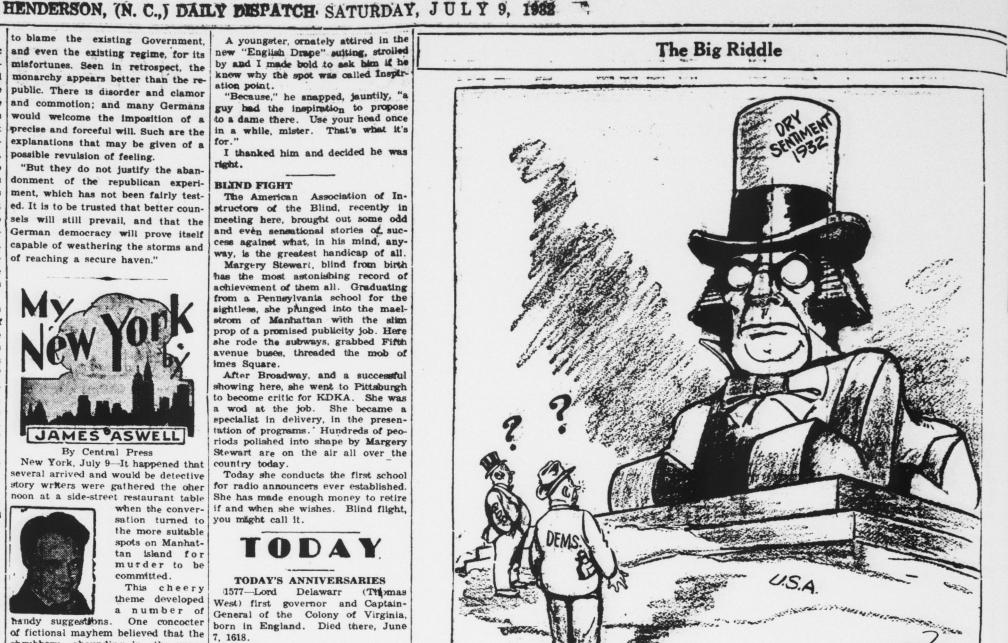
1847-Edwin J. Houston one of the greatest of American electric engineers, born at Alexandria, Va. Died in Philadelphia, March 1, 1914.

TODAY IN HISTORY

square miles received from Virginia for the District of Columbia.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

James M. Beck, representing the sian designer who noted the odd first Pennsylvania district in Conheadgear worn by marchers in President Doumer's funeral...It's "for gress, former Solicitor-General of the sport wear," though... Tea services U. S., born in Philadelphia, 71 year and cocktail paraphernalia are now included in a perambulatory piece of ago furniture made to the model of ped-Dr. Franz Boas, celebrated New dler's pushcarts... York anthropologist, born in West-And Columbia university has added phalia, 74 years ago a course in "good taste" to its curri-Leon Dabo, noted New York artist, born in Detroit, 64 years ago. culum...It's for girls only, presum-Edward Keating, editor of "Labor," ably, and will include instruction in "the psychology of clothes"....It would Washington, D. C., born at Kansas be odd, but in line with scholastic City Kans., 47 years ago. paradoxes if the class frump annexed Capt. Bruce Bairnefather, famous the highest mark!... cartoonist and journalist, English Street singers increase apace ... The born 45 years ago. operatic lad who hurls high notes into Major General Sir George Youngthe air under my window has a voice husband, keeper of the Jewel House, so virile that if he sang at the Metro- Tower of London, 73 years ago. politan they'd have to muffle the raft-TODAY'S HOROSCOPES day he was thrown two dimes and a Here the nervous energy and the small tomato ... executive ability of yesterday con-



It., July 6, 1851. 1811-Sarah P. Parton ("Fanny Fern"), author, born at Portland, Lower Wages Mean More **Total Payrolls In U. S.**

Cieffred 1

Would Amount To Spreading Employment Which Would Increase Spending Power of Masses; Cost of Liv. ing Down 21 Percent, Babson Declares

BY BOGER W. BABSON, and only one-third of them have taken Copyright 1932, Publishers Fincuts of more than 21 per cent. ancial Bureau Contrast this with the reduction in

Babson Park, Mass., July 9 .- Prosthe prices of some of the commonly used raw materials. Wheat at Kansa perity can return only as purchasing City which was \$1.25 per bushel in power increases. This means the total early 1929 now brings around 42 cents. Rubber has been reduced from 40 parolls of the country must be built up. The question is how to do it in the shortest possible time. There are cents to below three cents a pound; corn from \$1 a bushel in 1929 to at least 10,000,000 people out of work. Obviously, the first thing to do is to about 30 cents; copper from 19 cents to 5 1-4 cents a pound; cotton from get these people employed at some 17 cents to 5 1-4 cents a pound; wool kind of a wage. You can't take all from 70 cents in 1929 to 30 cents a the earning power away from 25 per pound. The smallest reduction noted cent of the working population and in these raw materials is more than expect to have prosperity. But how 50 percent, whereas the greatest recan business employ more men when duction in labor cost is about 30 per sales and prices are so low they won't cent. I do not mean that labor will even cover the present cost of pro-

amount of food, clothing. necessitia and luxuries; he will save the re-mainder. Saving is commendable, but it isn't saving that will relieve this depression. It is the buying of good and the maintenance of trade. Corsider the 10,000,000 men totally out d work who haven't any income and what they would mean to business a consumers were they given some work at any wage. It is the old story that one man can wear only one suit d clothes at a time whereas 10.000.00 men can wear 10,000,000 suits. Bl low ering wages and spreading work mi-lions more would be enabled to buy at least a fair proportion of the nee essities of life.

Must Give Work to Keep Up Monk I say we must keep men busy some sort of wage to maintain the morale and their self-respect. If we fail to do this the depression will mean a far greater loss than the loss in trade, the loss in profits, the loss in securities, or in other money or property values. The greatest assets of this nation are its strong, selfreliant, and independent people. Undermine those qualities of self-respect self-reliance, independence. and far greater damage is done than the damage to profits and money values. I: is the duty of manufacturers to esnestly try to keep their forces at som

1846-Congricos irethirned the 39

1917-Formal proclamation of the President calling the National Guard to the colors.

Jacobus. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is also a relative of the late T. R. As a matter of fact, her relationship is said to be much closer than that of her husband. She was Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of the President's only brother, Elliott, and, therefore, was a niece of "Teddy."

Since the name will be often on many tongues during the next few months, and possibly the next four or five years, it may be well to learn now, once and, for all, that the pronunciation is "Rose-velt," and not "Rooz-velt."

BUT IT WILL BE DONE.

Griffin and Mattern, those daring youths who set out to lower the eightday record of Harold Gatty and Wiley Post in circling the globe in an airplane, have come to grief before they got even half way around the world. Their plane was wrecked when it bogged in a peat morass near a small Russian town about half way between Berlin and Moscow. Their controls were giving trouble and they thought to descend to make repairs, but in alighting they blasted all hope of setting a new record.

Probably they are not discouraged fin and Mattern thought it could be prove it. When they wrecked their still resisted. plane, they were several hours ahead of the former record and in good way to top it. They hopped across the Atlantic and were in Berlin almost before any one knew where they were. The big pond was just an old swimming hole to them, so great was

their hurry. It was not the water, but land, that proved their undoing. A friendly, hopeful world sorrows with them at the blasting of their ambition, temporarily at least, but they may try again, and whether they crees.

aviation will make it possible.

of workers out of employment. "It is not, therefore, to be wonder,

ed at that there should be discontent Certainly Germany has had no lack of wise statesmen who have, with great

and may themselves try it again, but skill, piloted the country to something whether they do or not it will be like its rightful place among the nadone. It is thrilling and remarkable tions. It has played a leading part in to think of traveling the 25,000 miles all the European discussions of the that measure the circumference of last few years. Yet there has been dethe earth in a mere eight days, just lay, and a strange inability on part 24 hours more than a week, but of Germany's neighbors to recognize two men have already done it. Grif- that no nation can be kept permanently down, and some of the most done in even less time, and set out to important of Germany's demands are

> "Moreover, the Constitution of Weimar Itself is open to criticism. The relations of the different states of which Germany is composed, to the Reich, are anomalous in some respects, and difficulties have undoubtedly arisen. Again, the Constitution stself permits the virtual setting aside of parliamentary government, and with such government becoming almost impossible in the clash of parties, recourse has been had to de-

or some others, it will be done, and "It is not, then, surprising that Ger-the earth will be circled in less than many should feel the need not only eight days. Rapid development of of a strong external policy, but of internal reforms. The public is apt

RENDEZVOUS

tinue, but the nature is more elastic and success will probably be attain-The other twilight, wandering in ed by diplomacy as much as by the he vicinity of 181st stret and River- force of action or energy. As the day ide drive, I noted that the shadows of advances the energy becomes less, that nose of land known as Inspira- but in many cases this does not ope tion point, were tenaanted, as always rate to the detriments of the native on summer nights, with the forms of since it does not provoke so much

N. . opposition. French "First Family" at Races



Rarely photographed since his election to the highest office in the French Republic, President Albert Lebrun is shown with his wife (right) and a friend in their box at the Longchamps racecourse, Paris. The "First Family" witnessed the annual running of the Grand Prix, France's outstanding turf classic, which is regarded as the brilliant climax to the Parisian social season.

ne pay for more help I say it is far better for wage work ers to accept pay cuts and thus lower production costs so tha thusiness can be done and employment can be given, than it is to insist on former wage rates and keep their fellow workers out of jobs.

Lower Wages Mean Greater Total Payrolls. I speak not in behalf of capitalists

and employers but in behalf of workers. The wages of men and women are more important than the wages of stocks and bonds. In fact, the wages of the latter are absolutely de pendent on the well-being of the people. Unless pay cuts do help wage workers there is no excuse for them It all boils down to a simple matter of arithmetic. In normal times there are about 40,000,000 gainfully employed workers, but now 10,000,000 of them are unemployed. Everybody would be much better off, for instance, if the whole 40,000,000 were employed at an average wage of \$2.50 a day than to have 30,000,000 employed at an average of \$3. a day. In the first rates. the total payroll would be \$100.000. 000 daily whereas at the higher wage man receives he will buy only a given with fewer workers the payroll would

be only \$90,000,000 daily. Or look at it from the family standpoint. I know of one case of an elderly man with five sons. Two of these sons are earning \$4 a day each(. The man and the other three soms have been out of work for a year or more. The family, including the six men a couple of daughters-in-laws, and three grand-children, have had to get along on \$8 a day. All of these men are able-bodied and of working age. If the four now idle would take work, which they can get, at \$2 a day each. the family income would be increased from \$8 a day to \$16. In other words by accepting work at a 50 per cent reduction from former rates the total wages of the family would be increased 100 per cent. Then when business picks up (and it will pick up only as more men get to work), the wage rate will automatically be raised, because gradually more employers will need men than men need jobs Cost of Living Down 21 Per Cent. The cost of living has fallen 21 per cent from the high point, so any worker who has had his wages cut 21 per cent or less is still in a position to maintain as high a standard of living as he ever did. If he has taken a cut of more than that figure he has made a substantial contribution to bringing down costs and paving the way for better times. If he has taken no cut at all, that means he is really receiving 21 per cent more for his labor than he ever did. Statistics show that only half of the workersstill employed have received cuts of 20 per cent or less; about onefifth of them have received no cuts;

have to take the same cuts that have occurred in raw materials. There will, however, have to be a further reduction in wages before we have made the adjustments necessary to bring costs of necessities and luxuries down to a level where the public simply cannot resist withdrawing savings

and buying low-priced commodities. Employment Not Wage Rates The Vital Issue.

The biggest issue before this coun try today is unemployment. Everything else shades into insignificance beside this one great problem. I am not urging pay cuts to hclp employers, but to spread employment an ong more workers. If high wages would aid employment, I would be the first to advocate them-the higher the better. But common-sense tells us that when, owing to depressed conditions, there is only a limited amount of money that business can pay in wages, the only way to put more men to work is to pay each one less. Also the active purchasing power of the country would be greater with more men employed even at lower wage of the corporation.

No matter how much wages one

Faith, m le. and are more important than prices, was rates, profits, stocks and bonds, α any other material thing.

Business as estimated by the Babsonchart is now 26 per cent below a year ago.

We are almost afraid to say "It's a fine day," lest they tax it.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFTT OF CREDITORS

By virtue of an Assignment made by Guarantee Clothing Company d Henderson, N. C. to the undersign ed trustee, and by virtue of the Las of North Carolina governing assign ments for benefit of creditors; I w sell by public auction for cash in the store room of Guarantee Clothing Company Garnett Street, Henderson N. C. on Tuesday the twelfth day of July at twelve o'clock noon all of the stock of merchandise, fixtures, equip ment used in the operation of the business and other personal uproperty

This the 29th day of June A. D., 1922 JASPER B. HICKS. Trustee Assignet



Five rooms and bath Highland Ave. Six rooms and bath. William St. Five rooms and bath, Zollicoffer Ave. Ten rooms and 2 baths, Garnett St. Five rooms and bath, Bell St. Six rooms and bath, Mitchell St. Seven rooms and bath, College St. Five rooms and bath, College St. Six rooms and bath, College St. Seven rooms and bath, Charles St. All these houses are in good condition and in good locations, most of them have recently been painted inside and out. If Interested Call 139-J.

