

Henderson Daily Dispatch

Established August 12, 1914
Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday by HENDERSON DISPATCH CO., INC at 109 Young Street

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
Payable Strictly in Advance
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.50
Weekly (By Carrier Only) .15
Per Copy .05

Entered at the post office in Henderson, N. C. as second class mail matter.

BELIEVE AND LIVE: Jesus saith unto her, I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.—John 11:25.

Referendum of War

An organization designating itself as "Mothers of the United States of America" is circulating the press with appeals in favor of passage at this session of Congress of a resolution to permit a national referendum on conscription for foreign wars.

Of course, the idea is not new, and unless our memory is tricky, is not the first time a proposal of the kind has been before Congress. But there has never been a vote, and that is what is now sought by the mothers organization, which headquarters in Detroit.

Like other suggestions of its kind, this resolution would not require a referendum on war if the United States were invaded. It applies only to foreign wars, and is intended as a safeguard against the stampeding of Congress by the chief executive or other influences into a declaration against some great power that would involve sending of American soldiers away from home to fight.

A national referendum would be a cumbersome procedure. Great damage to the American cause might conceivably be done while the country were getting ready to express its mind. On the other hand, a threatening condition could become less inflammable during the period. It might well be remembered, too, that the electorate is sometimes as gullible and as submissive as legislative bodies, and as easily swayed.

American's freedom and her destiny can be menaced, and seriously so, without the nation's soil being invaded. That fact should not be and must not be lost sight of. And if the emergency arises as it can, wherever our future is at stake, there could be things that are worse than death. Our forefathers took that view, and upon it builded here the world's mightiest and greatest government and people.

The thing to be guarded against is that we shall not be maneuvered into war by those with axes to grind or with ambitions to be satisfied, whatever those things may be. Whether the issue be decided by the electorate or their representatives in Congress, these considerations should never be lost sight of.

The Lists Are Closed

Camp followers who live from one biennium to the next for the lift they count on from primary election campaigns will find the pickings slim this time. With the lists closed and decks cleared for the races, the number of contests is the smallest in years, and wholly lacking in some of the major offices at the disposal of the voters.

Three of the major full-time jobs will not be vacant this year at all. Those in which contests have developed offer compensation on a per diem or fee basis, and remuneration to holders of these offices is so scant as to make it hardly worth while for candidates to spend lavishly in their search for victory.

A few surprises developed in the last minute before the zero hour for paying fees Saturday afternoon. In several instances where announced

candidates had appeared to have free rein, opponents popped up just in time to get under the rope.

Even with these unexpected developments, though, the county ticket will be the shortest in a long time. This should simplify and shorten the voting for that part of the ticket. But what is lacking there will be made up in the long list of aspirants for the governorship, where seven men are seeking the State's No. 1 office.

With some of the major local offices eliminated, there is a very real prospect that the total vote cast will be below that of the past several elections. Nothing entices citizens to the polls like a big bunch of contests for major local jobs. There will be the added duty, too, upon every voter to register anew this time if he would exercise the right of the ballot. Unless there is some turn to the campaign that will perk up interest beyond the present state of doldrums, many people are likely not to be aroused to the point of going to the trouble of qualifying.

War's Aftermath

Wars are not ended when armistices are signed or peace treaties ratified. It was not so in 1918 and is not now. And it won't be, either, when the belligerents in the present-day Europe exhaust themselves and have to stop for the sheer want of the resources with which to carry on.

There is just as much tragedy, hardship and suffering later as while hostilities are in progress, sometimes even more. Take the case of little Finland, for example. Much of the interest in and enthusiasm in America for extending aid to the Finns lagged when they surrendered to Russia. But tragedy, poverty and suffering still stalk that unhappy land in the wake of the exactions by the Soviets.

Something more than \$3,000,000 was raised by the relief committee headed by Herbert Hoover, and the money has been sent to Finland. But Mr. Hoover has received a cablegram saying 50,000 persons are estimated to have lost their homes, and there are 525,000 homeless refugees from the territory ceded to Russia who saved only an insignificant part of their possessions. They are, of course, a charge upon the already virtually bankrupt government, which hasn't the resources to care for and rehabilitate them.

This same message to Mr. Hoover said forty-six hospitals were destroyed or damaged, that 15,000 to 20,000 men were killed or died of causes during the 100 days war, leaving 8,000 to 10,000 widows and 20,000 to 30,000 orphans.

It all adds up to the terrible aftermath of war. And when the experience of Finland is multiplied manifold some idea may be had of what awaits Europe at the end of the present holocaust and that which is yet to come.

Automobiles In 1950

A revolution that this country would welcome with open arms was described by Charles F. Kettering, a vice-president of General Motors, in testimony a few days ago before the Temporary National Economic Committee. He was referring to radical and progressive changes in the manufacture of automobiles. The inventive process will add thousands of jobs for America's unemployed workers, he said.

It was an interesting perspective that the motor official gave to the committee, which consists largely of congressmen, headed by Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, as chairman. He predicted the United States stands on the threshold of vast new inventions and machine-age improvements that will change the picture of the nation's life.

Another witness, Dr. Theodore J. Krepis, the committee's economic consultant, said that in the evolution process a careful balance must be maintained between the job and the machine so that the benefits of labor-saving devices can be passed on to the public without those dislocations which he said cause business depressions. Whereas some years ago the problem was to find enough hands to produce the things that wanted to be developed, the need today is to find new things to occupy the millions of idle hands waiting to be employed, the motor executive stated.

Mr. Kettering said the next ten years will see greater improvement in motor cars than the last ten years saw. This fact, he added, is established as clearly as anything in the future can be established. And it is likewise true, in his opinion, of every one of the industries which make and supply the materials for the automobile industry.

dissatisfaction with present achievements, and it is through such men that industries are revolutionized. And that is why the tempo of progress is speeding up, as American industry is cultivating ideas as its richest investment in the future. Industry is looking for young Marconis, young Edisons, young Bells.

One of the objectives of present-day research is solution of the fuel problem, since motors get only five percent possible efficiency from present fuel. The opinion was expressed that an automobile could make 400 miles to the gallon if it could be geared to full efficiency.

Much has been said in recent years of the machine-age, and of how invention has thrown men out of work. That has been true temporarily in fields where old methods have been revolutionized. But without the machine and mass production, the high degree of efficiency of the modern automobile would be an impossibility. And it has furnished millions of jobs that did not exist before it came along.

There is an abundance of men, money and materials in this country, Kettering said, but a scarcity of projects. Therein is the argument of the part-thinkers who would put a tax on machinery and inventions. Mankind had enough sense to get out of the cave, and he will have enough sense to stay out, assuming that he may have enough sense not to commit suicide with the destructive things his inventive brain has fashioned.

In the meantime, one might spend some of his leisure pondering the things he will be able to do at less cost with the revolutionized automobile of 1950. It will be different, as other things will be different. If we can keep our heads clear and our feet on the ground, we shall not be submerged in the morass of present-day pessimisms.

GREAT AMERICAN TEAR-DOWN

(By Edwin D. Canham, in The Christian Science Monitor.)

Often somebody says: "Where are all the great statesmen today, the men we used to have?" The answer is being exemplified to us daily and nightly: we tear them down as fast as they show sign of being built up. The American public evinces all the attributes of one of the more noxious forms of animal life—it is beginning to eat its young. In a word, while the devices of modern publicity are very good for a sudden (and unstable) build-up, they are even better for the tear-down.

The historically-minded scholar could compare the three leading Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination today, or the Democratic candidates, with some past "leaders," and he would find these Americans not so very different from our traditional and once highly respected public men. Some of them are relative newcomers on the national scene, but so were many leaders of the past. Some of them are youthful, but not nearly so youthful as America's Hamilton or England's Pitt. Some of them have largely local reputations, but no more narrowly restricted than many a President of the past.

Yet all these men face today one great handicap: They must blink in the brutal blight of modern publicity. They must lick their lips and stare into the pitiless lens of a camera which shows every hair in their eyebrows. They must speak into a microphone when every minute is measured off in tell-tale seconds, when millions are listening for the least trace of diffidence or ignorance, when there is little chance for informality and homely approach.

Their private lives are at the mercy of the columnists. Their spouse have to survive the public stage too, hold press conferences, tell their in-season wardrobes. Their children are torn from the nursery and fawned or satirized by feature writers, or sensationalized in their callow youthful follies. Their aged forebears, their country kinsfolk, are sought out and their placid retreats, made to pose for leering lenses, and shown to mil-



lions in their altogether too human informality.

These things may once in a while be turned to the purposes of hero-worship. But not very often. Usually they are part not of the great American build-up, but of the great American tear-down. Even if the dingy detail of all this publicity is more or less favorable, it is terribly intimate and completely "human." Public men are shown in all the distinctness of the common clay. The people, down through the long years of democracy, used to build a wistful picture around their public men. These great ones, they liked to think, were a little bit different, a little bit better, than themselves.

And if politicians started out as common folks, the mellowing influence of time put a special haze around them. By the simple process of tree-ripening, they became statesmen. Nowadways, there is no time for all this. Men are hustled on and off the stage, like the old-fashioned amateur nights, before there is any time for them to establish reputations. The mechanism of modern publicity makes for premature boredom by virtue of its very intensity.

Of course the build-up process does sometimes work today. Cordell Hull is a case in point. In 1933, nobody who didn't come from loyal Tennessee would have forecast him as a Presidential possibility. Familiarity has bred respect, largely because Secretary Hull has done no barnstorming and high-jumping, but has stuck despite publicity and high water to his single objective of freer world trade. His case proves a point by following the familiar old rules for making statesmen, now usually honored in the breach.

Other potential leaders have drooped and declined, blighted buds on the high-pressure tree. We know too much about their private lives. They were victims of the ruthless forces they sought to utilize. They never had time to develop. They were hot-house flowers who couldn't stand the klieg lights, boy-tenors whose voices changed over the microphone. It should be becoming obvious that if we expect to have great men, and keep them, we must alter our techniques a bit. We are standing up too

close. We should give them a chance to grow. We should impersonalize our politics, and then perhaps some of our politicians will cease to look so much like merely breathless human beings.

Today's

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1814—John Lothrop Motley, famed historian, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," born in Boston. Died May 29, 1877.

1821—Joseph B. Brown, Georgia's noted Civil War governor and chief justice, railroad president and senator, born Pickens District, S. C. Died Nov. 30, 1894.

1837—Horace Porter, Union officer, New York City railroad head, noted ambassador to France, discoverer of the long-sought after body of Paul Jones, born at Huntington, Pa. Died May 29, 1921.

1843—Henry James, famed novelist, son and brother of famed American-born in New York. Died in London, Feb. 28, 1916.

1859—Abbott Fuller Graves, noted artist, born at Weymouth, Mass. Died July 15, 1936.

1859—George E. Burr, noted artist and etcher of Southwestern desert scenes, born at Monroe Falls, Ohio. Died at Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 17, 1939.

1861—Bliss Carman, New York's distinguished Canadian poet, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Died June 8, 1929.

TODAY IN HISTORY

1840—(100 years ago) The Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, N. C., 161 miles in length, began in 1836, opens.—The mystic symbol, "O. K." first appears in print on the front page of the Boston Transcript.

1865—(75 years ago) Dies—at 7:22 a. m., the victim of an assassin's bullet, President Abraham Lincoln, at the age of 56.

1886—World's first successful trolley system begins at Montgomery, Ala.

1904—Carnegie Hero Fund Commission established with a \$5,000,000 endowment.

What Do You Know About North Carolina?

By FRED H. MAY

- 1. What type of manufacturing plant lead in numbers all others in North Carolina in 1881?
2. How many terms did Edwin Yates Webb, of Shelby, serve in Congress?
3. How many North Carolinians volunteered for service in the Mexican War?
4. What difference in legislative representation allowed some counties in colonial assemblies caused much trouble?
5. What three definite attempts has the state made to force prohibition?
6. Who was the colonial governor who served the longest term as chief executive?

ANSWERS.

- 1. Licensure distilleries. In 1881 there were more than 1500 in the state, a majority of which were in the piedmont and western part of the state.
2. He served nine terms beginning in 1803 and ending in November 1919 when he resigned to accept the appointment of United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, tendered him by President Wilson.
3. A total of about 1200 men, including the First Regiment of Foot Volunteers, and two other companies included in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry.
4. The first counties in the North-eastern part of the colony were allowed five delegates while the newer counties were allowed only two delegates.
5. Definite attempts to force prohibition in the State were made in 1881 when a proposed constitutional amendment lost 48,370 to 166,325, and in 1903 when the prohibitionists won 113,612 to 69,416. The other attempt was the Watts local option acts of the legislature of 1903.
6. Governor Gabriel Johnston appointed governor 1734 and served until his death in 1752, a total of eighteen years. Governor Johnston was born in Scotland. Records show that he was an executive of questionable ability. He allowed his salary to get in arrears for many years.

ANSWERS TO TEN QUESTIONS

See Back Page

- 1. Claude Rains.
2. Bucks.
3. Arizona.
4. South, or into rivers which flow south.
5. Port-au-Prince.
6. Full moon.
7. First syllable.
8. Secretary of Agriculture.
9. No.
10. On Lookout Mountain, near Denver.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Robert T. Robertson, deceased, late of Vance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at the office of H. E. White, Attorney, Henderson, N. C., on or before the 7th day of February, 1941, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 7th day of February, 1940. ANNIE BELL ROBERTSON, Executrix of the Estate of Robert T. Robertson.



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WANTED AT ONCE—SECOND... hand 1-2 ton truck. Must be in first class condition. Best top price. At once. Apply to Box 227 of Underpass Garage.

AMBITIOUS, RELIABLE WOMAN wanted to supply customers with famous Watkins Products in Henderson. No investment. Business established. Earnings average \$25 weekly to start. Pay starts immediately. Write D. Ayffe, 3-15 Chesnut Ave., Richmond, Va.

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NOTICE SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

In Superior Court. State of North Carolina. County of Vance. Brooks P. Wyche, Administrator of the Estate of Nellie Brame, deceased.

Fannie Brame, Widow, Rosa Duncan, et vir, Gurney Duncan, Ada May Dixon, et vir, Ollie Dixon, Hartwell Brame, et ux, Mary Etta Brame, Nellie Fulcher, Widow, Woodrow Brame, Single, Grace Brame, Single, Pauline Brame, Minor, Georgia Brame, Minor, Wharton, Travis, Widower, William Travis, et ux, Vannie Travis, Ben Travis, et ux, Jessie May Travis, Mrs. Frank Travis, Etzel, et vir, Frank Etzel, Leroy Privett, Single, Zollie Privett, Single, Jasper Privett, Single, Willie Sue Privett, Single, Lois Privett, Single, Hilda Privett, Single, William Privett, et ux, Rose Privett, Zelma Privett, et ux, et vir, Joe DeCarlo, Nellie Privett Pomasoff, et vir, Pete Pomasoff, et ux, James Harris, Widower, J. C. Harris, et ux, Mrs. J. C. Harris, Mrs. W. R. Briggs, et vir, W. R. Briggs, Arlene Harris Wright, et vir, Harry P. Wright, and all other heirs, if any there be, of Nellie Brame, Deceased, and Ben Brame, Deceased. The defendants above named, and especially Ben Travis, Ada May Dixon, Ollie Dixon, Frank Etzel, Mrs. Frank Etzel, Leroy Privett, Zollie Privett, Jasper Privett, Willie Sue Privett, Lois Privett, Hilda Privett, William Privett, Rose Privett, Zelma P. DeCarlo, Joe DeCarlo, Nellie P. Pomasoff, Pete Pomasoff, J. C. Harris, Mrs. J. C. Harris, will take notice that a Special Proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Vance County, N. C., before the Clerk for the purpose of selling a house and lot owned by Ben Brame and Nellie Brame, deceased, and a division of the money to be received therefrom, and the said defendants will hereby take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of Superior Court of Vance County, in the Court-house in Henderson, N. C., on the 9th day of May, 1940, to answer a demurrer to the Complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will pray for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 8th day of April, 1940. E. O. FALKNER, Clerk of Superior Court.

J. M. Peace, Attorney.

8-15-22-29

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