

LEGAL ADVERTISING

EXECUTION
NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina,
Macon County.
The Bank of Franklin
vs.

Mack Thompson

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Macon County in the above entitled action, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1934, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at the Court House door of said County, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title, and interest which the said Mack Thompson, defendant, had on the 29th day of June, 1933, in the following described land, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on East side of State Highway No. 285, E. S. Hunnicut's Northwest corner; and runs with Hunnicut's line east nine poles to a stake in old road; then with old road and Hunnicut's line north 8 east 10 1-2 poles to stake Hunnicut's corner; then with his line south 62 east 7 poles to a stake in a small branch and in M. G. Thompson's line; then with Thompson's line the branch north 32 west 2 poles to a stake Thompson's corner; then north 67 1-2 east 11 1-2 poles to stake, Thompson's corner; then north 41 1-2 west 12 poles to a stake; then north 72 west 20 poles to a stake on east side of highway; then south 2 east with east side of highway 28 poles to the beginning containing three acres.

Beginning on a stake in Elmer Johnson's line, runs a westerly direction with said line to stake known as E. W. Johnson's corner; then with said E. W. Johnson's line a southeasterly direction to a stake near a branch; then down said branch, with its meanders to a stake in the bend of the branch; then a northerly direction to the beginning containing one acre, more or less.

This 1st day of September, 1934.
A. B. SLAGLE, Sheriff.
S6-4tc-J&J-S27

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL
ESTATE

North Carolina,
County of Macon.

Under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in that certain deed of trust executed by James R. Parrish and wife, Callie D. Parrish to The Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, trustee, which said deed of trust is dated July 1, 1927 and recorded in Book 30, Page 433, of the Macon County Registry, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and in the conditions therein secured, the undersigned substituted trustee by instrument recorded in Book 32, Page 468, Macon County Registry, will on Tuesday, October 2, 1934, at or about twelve o'clock noon, at the courthouse door at Franklin, North Carolina offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land containing three hundred and forty-two (342) acres, more or less, situate, lying and being on the West's Mill-Burnington public road, about seven (7) miles almost north from the town of Franklin, in Cowee Township, Macon County, State of North Carolina, having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to a plat thereof, made by W. J. Jenkins, surveyor, on the 2nd day of June 1927, and attached to the abstract now on file with the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, the same being bounded on the North by the Tennessee River; on the East by the Tennessee River; on the South by the lands of Charley Downs and E. E. Roper; on the West by the lands of Sam Moore and Deck Welch, and being the identical tract of land conveyed by deed from Gilmer A. Jones, Trustee for Carolina Realty Company to James R. Parrish, of date January 22nd, 1927, said deed being duly recorded in Deed Book Q-4 at Page 5, in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina.

Terms of sale cash and trustee will require deposit of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid as evidence of good faith.

This the 1st day of September, 1934.

JOSEPH L. COCKERHAM,
Substituted Trustee.
Robert Weinstein and
Victor W. Thompson, Attorneys
Raleigh, N. C. S6-4tc-S27

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

North Carolina,
Macon County.

The Bank of Franklin vs W. C. Cunningham, J. A. Porter, Sam L. Franks and W. L. Higdon. The Bank of Franklin vs J. A. Porter and W. L. Higdon. The Bank of Franklin vs W. L. Higdon and J. A. Porter. The Bank of Franklin vs W. L. Higdon and W. C. Cunningham. The Bank of Franklin vs W. C. Cunningham and W. L. Higdon. The Bank of Franklin vs W. L. Higdon and J. A. Porter. The Bank of Franklin vs W. C. Cunningham and W. L. Higdon.

By virtue of seven executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Macon County in the above entitled actions, I will, on Monday, the 8th day of October, 1934, at 12:00 o'clock noon at the Court House door at Franklin, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said executions, all the right, title and interest which the said W. L. Higdon has in the following described lands:

All the right, title and interest of W. L. Higdon in that portion of the following described lands, which lie in Macon County, North Carolina:

First: All the lands described in a deed from D. D. Davies and wife to W. L. Higdon, said deed bearing date of 16 September, 1913, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book W-4 of Deeds, at page 507.

Second: All the lands described in a deed from F. J. Conroy and others to W. L. Higdon, said deed bearing date of 23 April, 1923, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book W-4 of Deeds, page

Third: On the waters of the Sugarfork River, Peck's Creek, begins at a locust near the Henderson tract entered by Holland, runs West 30 poles to a hickory; then South 45 West 90 poles to a chestnut; then North 45 West 90 poles to a Spanish oak; then South 15 West 190 poles to a Spanish oak; then South 80 East 100 and 40 poles to a chestnut; then North 60 East 140 poles to a mountain oak; then North 30 West 40 poles to a black oak; then North 60 East 70 poles to a pine; then North 20 East 40 poles to a chestnut; then North 10 poles to a Spanish oak; then South 75 West 100 poles to the Beginning.

This the 7th day of September, 1934.

A. B. SLAGLE, Sheriff.
S13-4tc-J&J-O4

NOTICE OF RESALE

North Carolina,
Macon County.

WHEREAS, on August 31, 1934, the undersigned trustee sold the land described in a deed of trust executed by V. A. Calloway and wife, Annie Lee Calloway, dated July 28, 1931, and recorded in Book No. 31, page 472; and

WHEREAS, John Calloway raised the bid of Will Mason and H. L. Brvant to \$110.00;

WHEREFORE, on Monday, September 24, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, at the County Courthouse door, in Franklin, N. C., the undersigned trustee will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described property situated in Highlands Township, Macon County, North Carolina:

A house and lot being the home-place of parties of the first part, also used as a storehouse, situated about two miles East of the Town of Highlands, North Carolina, being on State Highway No. 28 adjoining the lands of Prince Calloway and Roy Phillips.

This the 11th day of September, 1934.

J. FRANK RAY, Trustee.
S13-2tc-J&J-S20

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as executor of E. Hurst deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of August, 1935, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This 27th day of Aug. 1934.

EAPL. HURST, Executor.
A30-6tc-O4

THE BOOK

... the first line of which reads, "The Holy Bible,"
and which contains Four Great Treasures ...

by BRUCE BARTON

MARK TRAVELS WITH SAUL
SAUL'S conversion was instantaneous, yet its development was most interesting. Instead of arresting any one in Damascus, he at once announced his change of convictions, and had to escape from the city by means of a basket let down from the wall.

For three years he retired to Arabia. When he emerged he had a definite plan. He would go back to Jerusalem to be welcomed by the disciples, who would naturally choose him as their leader, and so he would become minister of the First Church in Jerusalem. It was a grand plan, but it met with bitter disappointment. When he arrived in Jerusalem the disciples were afraid of him and, even after he had been vouched for by Barnabas, gave him a very grudging welcome.

Rebuffed but still ardent, he went to his old home in Tarsus, a Greek city, where he had been born, a Jew but with full right of Roman citizenship, a fact of which he was immensely proud and of which he took full advantage. For a while he had little to do. Then Barnabas, a discoverer of men greater than himself, the discoverer of Mark, went to Tarsus and invited Saul to come to Antioch.

After a very successful work in

Antioch, Barnabas and Saul proposed to visit the old home of Barnabas in the island of Cyprus, and to preach as they went. This they did, and took with them Mark, who was a nephew of Barnabas. In Cyprus they had great success and established a friendship with the Roman governor, Sergius Paulus. Saul, named for the Old Testament king, now changed his name to Paulus, probably after this governor. From Cyprus they went into the nearer regions of Asia Minor.

And now an occasion of irritation arose. Barnabas was the leader of this journey, but Saul everywhere became the more prominent character. Barnabas was evidently a tall impressive man; Paul much smaller, more active, and nervous. In one place on the mainland they were received with such honor that there was a proposal to deify them. "And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Saul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker."

Mark did not like the way things were going. His uncle Barnabas was the really great man, but Saul was taking the lion's share of the honors. Mark made himself disagreeable, and Saul did not like Mark, who finally left the two older men and went back to Jerusalem. In due time Saul and Barnabas followed, and both at Antioch and later at Jerusalem gave a vivid account of a most successful tour.

Thus far there had been no serious quarrel in the church, but the calm was about to be broken.

how old a thing is so long as it is good.

ANTIQUES . . . and "taste"
The interest in ancient things does not end with plays and books. There has grown up a great interest, in the past forty or fifty years, in the collection of what are generally classified as antiques. Old glass, old china, old books, old furniture, old anything-and-everything, command a market, even in times of depression.

Here, again, there is great confusion in the minds of the many, who imagine that the value of these things derives from their age alone. That has much to do with it, but discriminating people never buy anything merely because it is old. Leaving historical associations out of the picture, the value of antiques depends upon whether they are, first, more beautiful than their modern counterparts; second, better made and more durable. The beauty may in part be due to age, and the durability and quality of workmanship is often testified to by the fact that they have existed and been in use for a century or two.

But when a common pine shoe-maker's bench, such as I used to see the village cobbler working at when I was a boy, sells for the price of a grand piano, then I can only think that somebody has more money than taste.

NOVELTY . . . and living
It is as easy to establish a wrong idea in one direction as in another. Against those who think nothing is good that isn't new stand the ones who think nothing is good unless it is old. Neither, of course, is true.

Much depends upon what sort of things—objects, ideas, entertainment or what not—one is talking about. The sort of persons who demand new ideas about life and living and the social order are usually the same type who regard everything else that existed before they were born as being out-moded.

As a matter of fact, nothing is so durable as a sound idea, and nothing so evanescent as a new idea that is not sound. The test of time has resulted since the beginning of things in the discarding of novelties in government and social relations and the return to the ancient standards by which the world, on the whole, has been governed. Often the symbols and the methods are changed, but no social order has long existed that was not based on the durable truths derived from countless centuries of human experience in living together.

EASIER BANK CREDITS SEEN

Loosening of Purse Strings Forecast after Capital Conference

(Special to The Press-Maconian)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The financial education of the Administration appears to be progressing nicely. Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, after "bawling out" bankers on numerous occasions for not lending more freely, has admitted publicly that the main reason for restricted credits is "the lack of demand for good loans," and that this is due to "uncertainty on the part of both bankers and industrialists that markets could be found for the manufactured products to finance which the loans were intended to be made."

Mr. Jones spoke feelingly, after trying to lend \$300,000,000 to industry under the authority granted at the last session of Congress to the RFC, and finding himself unable to put more than \$10,000,000 out in good credits. And while Mr. Jones did not say so to the public, he expressed himself vigorously to the Secretary of the Treasury about the policy of the Comptroller's office of forcing the banks to "bear down" on business men who are trying to carry on and who have always been regarded as entitled to reasonable bank credits.

Expect Loosened Credits

The upshot of this situation was the calling to Washington of the chief bank examiners from all over the country, for a conference in which the Federal Reserve Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation took part with the Treasury. The outcome is expected to be a general loosening up of the restrictions which have been placed on bank credits by the Comptroller's office. That office has jurisdiction over only National banks, but state banks usually have to follow the practices of the national banks in their localities.

Secretary Morgenthau is taking an active hand in trying to bring about more effective cooperation among the various fiscal agencies and bureaus of the Government. There is reason, therefore, to expect that bank credit will be easier for sound business men.

Trying to Satisfy Business

Friends of the Administration are beginning to be troubled about what appears to be a growing hostility on the part of business men and industrialists. The first inclination when reports of dissatisfaction began to pour in was to pooh-pooh them as emanating from political sources. Now Washington is becoming convinced that the business leaders are serious, and is trying to figure out what it can do to satisfy them. The stumbling-block seems to be the President himself, who is reported by those extremely close to him as being unable to understand why business needs any more reassurance.

Conservative members of the Administration are now saying rather openly that if business men had been assured some months ago that there would be no further changes in the rules under which they are supposed to do business, they would have begun to expand their activities and by now real recovery would have been under way. But instead of such assurance they have had to face such things as the President's direct order to the cotton clothing industry to cut down hours and increase wages, regardless of profits; the more or less open disagreement between the President and General Johnson on price-fixing under the codes—the President opposing and the General standing firm on the original plan—and the growing feeling that monetary inflation is in the offing.

Inflation Outlook

That inflation will be unavoidable if the program of increased Government borrowings for the purpose of "priming the pump" of business continues is the considered opinion of many of the soundest economists who are in touch with the situation. The last Government loan did not go so well, and Uncle Sam had to take up part of the issue himself.

TODAY and TOMORROW

by FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

CLASSICS . . . on the screen

Passing a motion picture theater the other day I overheard two young women talking. They were typical "cheap" city girls, the sort that constantly seeks "thrills," mistaking emotional excitement for happiness.

The picture at the theater was "Jane Eyre." "Aw, we don't want to see that; it's nothing but a classic," said one of them.

That attitude, that anything that isn't "modern" hasn't anything in it for folk of today, is prevalent, I observe, among the unintelligent and half-educated. Yet "Jane Eyre" has been one of the great successes of the films of 1934, as was "Little Women" before it, suggesting to me that the scornful attitude of those who regard themselves as sophisticated is not as many people think.

ADVENTURE . . . always thrills

A wholesome adventure story dramatically told that will live longer than its authors, reputation in other fields is Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." And if anyone has any doubt as to whether a "clean" motion picture will be a box-office success he ought to see the crowds standing in line at the box-office where the new film of "Treasure Island" is being shown.

REVIVALS . . . pack 'em in

Further evidence that you can please the theater-going public other than by constantly giving them something a little newer and a little rarer than what went before is to be found in the current revival of the Gilbert & Sullivan comic operas, in New York, by an English company which for years has played nothing else. The largest crowds to attend any New York play in years swamp the theater every night.

A great English actor-manager, Sir Nigel Playfair, died the other day. His chief claim to fame was that he put on a revival of John Gay's "Beggar's Opera," first produced about 1730, and it had a continuous run of more than 1,100 performances, proving that English audiences, like Americans, don't care