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Obituary notices, cards of thanks, tributes of respect, by individuals, lodges, churches, organizations or societies, will be regarded as advertising and inserted at regular classified advertising rates. Such notices will be marked "adv." in compliance with the postal requirements.

A Good Job

This community owes appreciation to Highway Patrolman Pritchard Smith, Jr., and the law enforcement officers who worked with him for their latest excellent job. Mr. Smith and Franklin's police chief, C. D. Baird, although occupied with other duties at the time, were quick to spot a suspicious looking automobile, and prompt and efficient in arresting all four occupants of the car when the evidence showed arrests were in order. And Mr. Smith, with the cooperation of the representatives of other agencies, worked tirelessly until the case was "cracked".

Once again Macon County has proved to be a place where "crime doesn't pay".

It Can Be Done

The need for a good physical education program in the school and for a directed, integrated program of community recreation during the summer months long has been felt here, and has been much discussed.

It was first publicly proposed on July 14 that the two needs be combined, that a man trained for this type of work be employed, and that firms and individuals in the community donate \$2,000 to make the project possible.

By July 24 the \$2,000 had been raised by a joint Rotary-Lions committee, and a director had been employed. The whole job was done in less than two weeks!

Those responsible for this commendable project not only have taken a big step toward solving a major problem here. They have demonstrated that this community can do just about anything it wants to do, and do it quickly, provided the people of the community want it done badly enough.

The moral is that we can make the Franklin community just about the kind of place we would like it to be. All that is necessary is to know what we want, and to want it badly enough.

What's Wrong With Civil Rights?

II

Quite aside from the question of the need for the President's so-called civil rights program, and aside from the political implications and the demagoguery and hypocrisy exhibited by some persons on both sides in the current fight over the issue, Mr. Truman's program is mis-named and basically wrong in its approach.

Because it was drafted, not as a body of fundamental law for the protection human rights in general, but admittedly is designed primarily to protect a specific minority, it really is a **Negro** civil rights program, and it should be so labeled.

Furthermore, because it is specific rather than general, it contains the seeds of the same sort of evil it seeks to overcome. And because the reform and the punishment proposed chiefly apply to, and are aimed at, a particular section of the country, the program is sectional legislation from the viewpoint of the prohibitions it would impose, as well as class legislation from the viewpoint of the protection it seeks to afford.

And what usually is true of class legislation is true in this case: Such legislation, sooner or later, penalizes the very class it seeks to benefit—it robs its intended beneficiaries, at the least, of character.

In this instance, the Negro already is suffering a wrong from which he will be fortunate to recover in a generation; he is losing—perhaps already has lost—something strong and fine in his racial character.

* * *

Those who glibly refer to the difference in races as a mere difference in "the color of the skin" are either unobservant or dishonest. While there are, of course, individual exceptions, certain weaknesses and strengths, vice and virtues, are accentuated in each race.

Among the Negro's many strengths is patience, an ability to accept life philosophically: He is not naturally inclined to indulge in self-pity. But the long-drawn-out fight over civil rights is fast tending to give the Negro a martyr complex. No enemy could

have done him a worse turn.

And surely loyalty is one of the Negro's admirable traits: one proof that that virtue is a racial characteristic is the fact that, though many whites and Indians have proved traitorous, there appears to be no record in the entire history of the United States of a Negro Benedict Arnold.

Since the days of Reconstruction in the South, the Negro has thought of himself as an American first; as a rule, he has thought of himself as a Negro only in the sense that some other citizen might think of himself as a white man, or a farmer, or a Westerner.

But the crusaders for Negro rights and the Southern extremists, quite unintentionally, have combined forces during the past decade to make the Negro race-conscious as never before. One illustration is the boast of Walter White that the Negro has become so unified as a race that his vote this year will hold the balance of political power in 17 states. A second is that the threat of another Negro leader that segregation must be abolished in the armed forces, or the Negro will refuse to register for the draft.

* * *

Whatever the merits of the civil rights proposals, and however pure may be the motives of the majority of persons on each side of this fight, the chief results to date have been damage to the Negro's character and disunity for America.

LETTERS

HIGH COST OF BEING SICK

Editor, The Press:

This was told to me by a person who had first-hand knowledge of the incident:

One rainy, slushy, winter night, or rather one morning at 2 o'clock, not long ago, a doctor of Franklin, who was called out in the country on an emergency case, found that he could not get his car within a mile or more of the patient's home because of the condition of the dirt road. There was only one thing to do, and of course the doctor did that. He took off his shoes (slippers), rolled up his trousers, and waded through mud and melting snow half-leg deep, to the patient.

Now, I'm not trying to show the doctor up as being a martyr, (as a matter of fact, I'm pretty sure that he wasn't one, because all the martyrs I've ever heard of who set out in the dead of winter on such medical missions were equipped with a dog-sled or snow-shoes or skis, or at least a pair of boots). I am only trying to show one reason, perhaps, why it is not practical to treat many rural patients in their homes. With the scarcity of doctors making his time so valuable, surely it is most impractical and expensive for even a well dressed doctor to flounder around in mud and snow for hours trying to get to one patient when there are dozens waiting on him.

It may be that roads have a little to do with the high cost of being sick, and surely, if so, it is not primarily the business of the medical profession to build roads.

CORA TALLEY.

Franklin, N. C.,
July 27, 1948.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

My Dear Sir:

In various discussions that have been brought up in certain letters to The Franklin Press recently, the question of socialized medicine has put in its appearance several times.

You stated that it might be an alternative to the present free, open American plan. One of the authors of these letters that you have been good enough to print stated that, of course, the government would have to bear the expense of the socialistic, communistic or collectivist plan. There is only one way that the money can be raised for such a plan, and that is by the use of the two most dreaded words in the English language, "more taxes". Once the collectivists start a program, they never reduce it, they add to it; pile mistake on mistake, regiment and regiment, spend and spend, tax and tax.

The federal government today owes 250 billion dollars, every cent of which must be paid. There are no short cuts. Germany and China tried to wipe out their debts by inflation. Their financial houses collapsed in a great mass of worthless paper money. There is but one way the public can be paid and that is by work, sweat and taxes. Every government bond outstanding will be paid to the last penny, both principal and interest. A socialistic plan of medicine will only add to the burden of taxes which the people are bearing.

If Governor Dewey, in his capacity as Republican nominee, goes in as President there is hope for all who desire the retention of quality medical care for the American people. In this regard he is sound, solidly so. In a personal letter he has expressed his opposition to any type of nationalized medical care. Governor Dewey learned from experience by personally sponsored research and investigation in New York state at a cost of \$200,000 that medical care cannot be improved by passing laws of regimentation. The American people could view the future of medical care in this country with a measure of confidence if Dewey makes the White House, because of his firm position against medical compulsion.

But on the other hand there is Earl Warren who stands firmly on the other side with the proponents of political medicine. At the Philadelphia convention the Republicans dished it out hot and cold for physicians and their patients, first Dewey then the blasting of soaring spirits with Earl Warren. Governor Dewey, if elected, has already declared that Earl Warren will be a working vice-president, and assistant president. If elected, Warren will become an important cog in the administration. The same Warren who said last year, after his state compulsory insurance scheme had suffered its last defeat by a slight margin, "Before I finish my term as governor, California will have a compulsory sickness insurance law". California does not have such a law as yet and it is my sincere hope that California never has such a law, and that no state or territory ever has such a law.

The attitude of Harry Truman and his administration is not known. However, it is my firm belief that Harry Truman would never sponsor compulsory medical insurance.

Governor Thurmond, the Dixiecrat Democrat candidate, is against socialistic medicine.

Hank Wallace, the left wing Democratic nominee, of course, is for the socialistic plan all the way. If he should slip into the White House with his communistic following, he would call up Joe Stalin and ask for a blue print of Stalin's medical scheme.

American medicine under the American plan has made great strides. There is no doubt but that today it leads the world. Our only real competitors, the Germans, have lost ten years through the unwise acts of a leader named Adolph Hitler who regimented his people and the doctors and carried them straight down to destruction. No one knows the exact quality of Soviet medicine but all reports from army medical men who had an opportunity to observe them indicates that they are far behind American free medicine, practiced on a competitive open basis as it is today.

It is my humble opinion that socialized medicine will never happen in these United States, and it is my fervent hope that American medicine will go forward to greater attainments exactly as it has in the last fifty years, in the American way.

Very truly yours,
DR. FURMAN ANGEL.

Franklin, N. C.,
July 24, 1948.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of Allie Garland, 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 26 day of June, 1949 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 26 day of June, 1948.
JOHN BROWN,
Administrator
Jly1-6tp-A5

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix of Mary Esther Huger, III, 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 19th day of July, 1949, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 19th day of July, 1948.
Charlotte Barnwell Elliott,
Executrix
Jly22-6tp-Aug26

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE THE CLERK ORDER OF PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
GILMER A. JONES, Adm. of the
Estate of ROBERT SCRUGGS,
deceased.

vs.
ADDIE SCRUGGS; HARLEY
SCRUGGS and wife, CLAUDIA
SCRUGGS; CHARLES B.
SCRUGGS and wife ALICE
SCRUGGS; DORA WOODWARD
and husband, RICHARD WOOD-
WARD; SALLIE KEITH, widow;
ROOSEVELT SCRUGGS and
wife, MATTIE SCRUGGS; LIL-

LIAN MARTIN, widow; LAURA
JEAN JACKSON, widow; THEL-
MA JACKSON, widow; and
ROBERT SCRUGGS.

It appearing from the affidavit of Gilmer A. Jones, commissioner in this action that Harley Scruggs, Claudia Scruggs, Charles B. Scruggs, Alice Scruggs, Dora Woodward, Richard Woodward, Sally Keith, Laura Jean Jackson, Thelma Jackson and Robert Scruggs are not to be found in Macon County and cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State of North Carolina, and it further appearing that a cause of action exists against the defendants that a sale of lands of the administrator intestate to make assets to pay the debts and that this is one of the cases in which service of summons may be made by publication:

It is therefore ordered that summons be served on the said Harley Scruggs, Claudia Scruggs, Charles B. Scruggs, Alice Scruggs, Alice Scruggs, Dora Woodward, Richard Woodward, Sallie Keith, Laura Jean Jackson, Thelma Jackson, and Robert Scruggs by publication and to that end that notice of this action be published once a week for four weeks in the Franklin Press, a newspaper published in Macon County, North Carolina, setting forth the cause of action, the purpose of the same and requiring the defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County at the courthouse in Franklin on the 1st day of September, 1948 and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff at the office in Franklin, North Carolina.

This 27th day of July, 1948.
J. CLINTON BROOKSHIRE,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
AA5-4tc-JJ-A26

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