

THE BREVARD NEWS

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1930

WHAT \$2.50 DID IN PAYING SIX DEBTS.

Recently an incident occurred which ought to be proof positive of the importance of people in a community dealing with one another in every transaction possible. Dr. Ramer was called, so the story goes, to a farm for the purpose of treating a sick animal. Several neighbors had gathered about the place, and when the veterinarian had given case to the animal, the owner said:

"Doctor, I shall have to stop by and give you the fee (\$2.50) when I go to Brevard next week. I haven't got money just now."

Whereupon a gentleman standing by said to the owner of the animal: "I owe you \$2.50, and if you want it I can pay you now and you can pay the doctor."

This was done. Then the doctor turned to a filling station man standing there and said: "Here, I owe you for some gas. Take this \$2.50." The filling station man passed it right over to another man and said: "Here, I owe you \$2.50 for corn." And to climax the situation, this gentleman then turned to the man who had the \$2.50 in the first place, and said: "Here, I owe you some money. Take this \$2.50 on account. There it was—\$15 in debts had been paid, all with the same \$2.50, and the man who had the \$2.50, in the first place received it back into his own pocket, and there you are.

You can't do this with chain store money, or mail order house money. When money placed in these institutions are turned loose, it is goodbye to that coin—gone forever and a day.

P. T. ASSOCIATION INFLUENTIAL FACTOR

It is a widely recognized fact that a Parent-Teacher organization is an influential factor in any community. The truth of this statement is borne out by the countless associations in existence throughout the country and by the inestimable good known to result thereby.

The Brevard Parent-Teacher association, only a link in the great chain of similar organizations in practically every section of the nation, is doing a great work in bringing about a fuller understanding and more intimate cooperation between the patrons of the schools and the teachers. The accomplishment of this one purpose alone fully justifies the existence of such an organization, but in many other ways is the local association proving itself of real value in the life of the community.

The most recent undertaking of the Brevard Parent-Teacher association, and one that is highly commendable, is that of placing in the rural schools of the county reference books, readers and any good reading material suitable for children and young people. In order to extend this work in as many schools in the county as possible, the organization is making for donations from home libraries of suitable books to form the nucleus of school libraries. The association has already met with response to this request, but an urgent call is made for a greater number of books to be donated toward the worthy cause. It is suggested that the books be left in the superintendent's office in the Brevard High school.

Among the other major undertakings of this association may be cited the playgrounds equipment provided on the school grounds for the younger children, the valuable assistance rendered with the undernourished children of the schools, the good work accomplished through the grade mothers, the various means of social contact to bring into closer relationship the parents and teachers, and other projects of a more or less outstanding character.

From these facts and others not mentioned, it is believed that the Brevard Parent-Teacher association is a valuable asset to the community. Any response to calls from this organization in its attempt to uplift the schools, will prove fully worth while in the beneficial results realized to the schools, the community and the schools are located and sponsors themselves.

PROF. JONES GIVES MORE LIGHT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK

Following our editorial of last week, wherein it was shown that the number of High school students had increased from less than one thousand in the whole state in 1900 to about one hundred thousand this year, Prof. Jones offers still further interesting facts. Improvement in High school work, the longer courses offered, extending the High school to the whole state, and the higher cost of everything today as compared with 1900, enter into the work today.

The following facts were given us by Prof. Jones:

Our people who patronize the schools and pay the bills have a right to know more about modern schools. A committee has been appointed by the North Carolina Education Association whose duty it is to acquaint the public with the facts about the schools of today. The committee representing Western North Carolina are: Clyde Erwin, Rutherfordton; A. J. Hutchins, Canton; J. B. Jones, Brevard; R. G. Anders, Hendersonville; A. C. Reynolds, Asheville. This committee has no legislative function.

Recently a series of conferences have been held in various parts of the state. In these meetings there have been open discussions of the needs of the schools and of the various means which can be used to interpret the schools to the people. Emphasis is being placed on the necessity for teachers to render the very best service possible, regardless of any conditions which may exist.

It is believed that the schools have developed much faster than the public's conception of the function of the schools. The school of today is a vastly different institution from what it was in 1900. The difference in the cost is the result of the increased job the schools are doing, not only in the actual increase in the number of children taught, but also in the kind of work that is being done.

Six factors enter into the increased costs of schools:

1. Increased enrollment, attendance and length of term.
2. Depreciation of the value of the dollar to the point where it takes \$2.22 to buy what \$1.00 bought in 1900.
3. Expansion of the course of study to take care of the great variety of mental abilities of the increased number of children who are attending schools. The increase in population has been only a small percent of the increase in school enrollment. Formerly the schools were adapted to a select group of the most intelligent children, but now we are undertaking to educate every child to the limit of his possibilities.
4. Better trained teachers make necessary better salaries, so that the average annual salary of a teacher at the state today is \$731 as compared with \$30 a month in 1900. The national average is \$1.251.
5. The offering of almost equal educational opportunities to the rural children as compared with the city children.
6. The expansion of the high schools so that today there are more than 110,000 children in the high schools of this state as compared with about 2,000 in 1900.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH IN OUR LITTLE CONGRESS

What will the children in the schools fifty years hence think of this generation as the history of our day and time is being studied by the children of that period fifty years from now. Let's see just for fun (if one can find any fun in such a serious situation,) what students of history will find.

The children of 1980 will read of 1930 things:

Representatives of the nations of the world were gathered in London for the purpose of finding some solution whereby wars between the nations might be averted, thereby making it unnecessary for the sons of men to be killed on the field of battle over some little old something that sensible men could settle at one sitting.

The Mississippi river and its tributaries, the Wabash and others, were breaking through banks and driving thousands of people away from their homes, to stand on the higher grounds and watch their houses and lands, chattels and cattle, dragged into the waste of the raging waters rushing toward the gulf.

There were some three millions of men and women, American citizens, jobless and broke, back there in 1930 these students of history will be informed on the pages of their history book in 1980.

Men were being killed with a regularity that ought to have been startling, as they toiled away down in the bowels of the earth, as digging and sending to the surface the fuel that was necessary to keep the people of the nation warm, and to provide fuel used in industry and transportation.

Reports in America in 1930 were to the effect that three million of Chinese had starved to death, and other millions were freezing to death.

These, and many other startling and challenging conditions will be recorded on the pages of history books in 1980, as the children of that

day study conditions of their country as existing in 1930.

Then they will turn to another page of that history book, the chapter that deals with the congress of the United States and its activities while such deplorable conditions were existing, and while such important conferences as that of disarmament were being held, to learn what part congress took in these matters. It will then be found that our great congress, our great United States senate, were at bitter warfare. All the highfalutin, broad-shouldered, stalwart statesmen who strolled about the side streets of Washington, their bearing denoting bear-like strength, their demeanor denoting determination, their handsome faces lined with wrinkles caused by wrangling, their eyes blood-shot with the very spirit of the task in which they were engaged, gave all of their strength and wondrous ability to the solution of the question as to whether the treasury department should have enforcement of the prohibition law, or whether that power should be placed in the department of justice; whether there should be beer and light wines, or bootleggers and hilarious times.

What mattered disarmament conferences, what mattered starving Chinese? what mattered the millions of jobless and hungry? what mattered the raging waters of wild rivers, running uncontrolled and unchecked through the richest belt of the nation? What mattered anything to the statesmen of 1930, except a successful continuation of the ten years' fight between lickspittles and Cannonites?

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of authority conferred by deed of trust executed by S. M. Macfie and wife Mary A. Macfie, and B. J. Sitton and wife Bettie Sitton, to the First National Bank of Durham, North Carolina, Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, 1929 and recorded in book 22 page 322 in the office of the register of deeds of Transylvania county, the First National Bank of Durham, North Carolina, Trustee, will at 12:00 o'clock noon on

Friday, February 28th, 1930 at the court house door of the Superior Court of Transylvania county in Brevard, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder the following described property, situated in the City of Brevard, County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina:

BEGINNING at a stake at the intersection of the south margin of Main street with the east margin of Gaston street, and runs south 58 deg. 40 min. east 30 feet to a stake; thence south 31 deg. 30 min. west 100 feet to a stake in the north margin of an alley; thence with the north margin of said alley, north 58 deg. 40 min. west 30 feet to a stake in east margin of Gaston street; thence with east margin of Gaston street, north 31 deg. 30 min. east 100 feet to the beginning.

Being Lot No. 1 on plat of land formerly owned by T. W. Whitmire and John O'Donnell and now known as Allison property, surveyed and platted by Cox Engineers, Asheville, N. C., which said plat or map is recorded in Book 33, page 100 in the office of the Register of deeds for Transylvania county, N. C.

This sale is made on account of default in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust.

This sale is made subject to all taxes and paving assessments against said property whether now due or to become due.

This 23rd day of January, 1930
First National Bank of Durham, N.C.
Trustee.
H. W. Cobb, Jr., Atty p225 12/10

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under the power of sale contained in that certain deed in trust, executed by W. P. Fullbright and wife, Lula Fullbright, to Lewis P. Hamlin, trustee, dated the 23rd day of January 1928, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Transylvania County, N. C., in book No. 21 at page 295, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, and demand having been made for sale, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder FOR CASH, at 12 o'clock M. on the 20th day of Feb. 1930, at the court house door in the town of Brevard, N. C., the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Transylvania County, N. C., in the town of Brevard, and more particularly described as follows:

Lying in the town of Brevard on Varsity Street, BEGINNING on a stake on the South margin of Varsity street corner of Lot No. 8 as now surveyed, and runs with the south margin of Varsity street, south 61 deg. 10 min. east 25 feet to a stake; then south 36 deg. east 58 1-2 feet to a stake, the north-east corner of Lot No. 8; thence with the line of Lot No. 8, south 75 deg. west 150 feet to a stake; thence north 13 deg. 35 min. west 24 1-2 feet to a stake; thence north 52 deg. east 120 feet to the beginning. Including all of lot No. 5 and a part of lot No. 8 as shown on the map of Maple Grove Subdivision recorded in book 33 at page 128 of the deed records for Transylvania county, N. C.

Said sale being made for the purpose of satisfying said debt, interest, costs and expenses of said sale.

Sale made subject to any and all taxes.

This 21st day of Jan. 1930.
LEWIS P. HAMLIN, Trustee.
4t BB J29 F5 12/19 c

This is the fifth of a series of ten advertisements, sponsored by a group of some twenty-five citizens of the town and county, in an effort to set forth the absolute necessity of cooperation among the people of this county if the county is to endure and prosper.

BE FAIR! TO YOUR HOME TOWN!

MR. SCHOOL TEACHER:—Mr. William J. Baxter, Director of the Chain Store Research Bureau, makes this statement: I don't think that if we had today in this country people to the amount of 90% of English descent that we would have ever had Chain Stores to the extent we have. One has only to pass through any Department Store to see that the average American today is not as intelligent as the American of ten, twenty or thirty years ago."

Analyze this and then ask yourself the question: Why should I buy my supplies from the chain stores when they do not support my schools?

MR. CITIZEN:—Why do you trade with Chain Stores when your income depends upon your home people?

MR. MERCHANT:—Why do you buy your needs from Chain Stores when your customers are residents of your own community?

MR. CRAFTSMAN:—Why do you buy from the Chain Stores when your own prosperity depends upon the surplus money left your community?

MR. TELEPHONE WORKER:—Why should you buy your supplies from the Chain Stores when they do not use telephones?

MR. MINISTER:—Why do you buy your supplies from the Chain Stores when your Home Owned Stores contribute freely to your salary and Church?

MR. LODGE MEMBER:—Why do you buy your needs from the Chain Stores? You sell your tickets to the local Merchants.

MR. CHURCH MEMBER:—Why do you buy your merchandise from the Chain Stores when they contribute nothing to the upkeep of your Church?

MR. FARMER:—Is it fair for you to expect to sell your produce, milk, etc., to your Home Merchants and then spend the cash with the Chain Stores? Refuse to sell the Home Merchants your products and depend on the Chain Stores to buy them and see what happens. YOU WOULD HAVE NO MARKET. Think this over seriously.

MRS. HOUSEWIFE:—Is it fair to your Home Merchants to ask them for credit when in need of it and spend your Cash at the Chain Stores? The Chains would not trust you for a loaf of bread or a bottle of milk for your starving child.

MR. BANKER:—You are interested in the growth of your community and keeping money at home so that it may be used for the betterment of your community and your neighborhood. Is it not a fact that the Chain Stores carry only a small daily balance with you? And each day their funds are checked out and sent to the large money centers? Why do you patronize the Chain?

MR. AUTO MECHANIC:—Why do you buy your supplies from the Chain Stores when they do not use automobiles or trucks to deliver your purchases and their clerks are so underpaid that they cannot afford the pleasure of an automobile?

MR. RAILROAD EMPLOYEE:—Why do you buy from the Chain Stores when they refuse to patronize the road you work for, by trucking their goods? They will not deliver your goods to your door. They will not give you credit when you need it. Oftentimes on account of strikes, sickness or death, or being furloughed, if you were not granted credit by your local Merchant, you and your family would suffer hardships. The Merchant or Butcher whom you know personally, who is your friend will help you over the rough spots. Then why not buy your merchandise from him?

Buy from your HOME OWNED STORES. They are interested in you, build your community, and give employment at fair wages. Permit the large Chain Stores Systems to destroy your Merchants and you will have a poor town and community for they sap the resources of any community.

Do not be baited by the Chains by the display of gaudy price tags and hand bills announcing cheap prices on a few articles as they are only baits for suckers. DON'T BE A SUCKER!

PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS who trust you by giving you credit when you most need it, deliver your goods and build up your community.

Quoting from a St. Louis paper: "Mr. Harry Conrad, Sealer of Weights and Measures, in checking 128 items in a Chain Grocery Store in Canton, Ohio, revealed the fact that 50% of them were short in weight. In Youngstown 94 packages were inspected and all of them were found to be short in weight. The same conditions have been found to exist in Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Maryland, and other States."

It is advisable to check up your weights, quality and receipts. Go over ADDITIONS and PRICES Carefully.

TUNE IN ON STATION
KWKH SHREVEPORT, LA.
AND HEAR WHAT OLD MAN HENDERSON HAS
TO SAY ABOUT THIS QUESTION.