

PERSON COUNTY TIMES

A PAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

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SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1939

TODAY'S THOUGHT

"No greater hope have we than in right thinking and right acting, and faith in the blessing of fidelity, courage, patience, and grace."

—Mary Baker Eddy

Number One

John Temple Graves, II, of Birmingham, Alabama, newspaper editor, is perfectly willing for the South to be called a number one economic problem. Mr. Graves spoke last week at the second annual conference of the 188th. district of Rotary International.

"We, (the South) may or may not like being called a number one economic problem, but shrewdness suggests that we let ourselves be."

"For such a problem," he said, "is entitled to number one consideration from tariff makers, number one fairness from makers of freight rates, number one freedom from discriminatory taxes on cottonseed oil, and number one caution in administration of the wage and hours law lest they destroy wages rather than increase them."

"The South," he said, "can contribute to the nation by demanding its rights in these respects by undertaking all and accepting all that will make it prosper, and giving a great new market to America, represented by its potential purchasing power."

The speaker said the South's job was to help the nation make government by the people work, to have the nerve to go on permitting free speech, a free press, free religion and free assembly, "to show that discipline needs no regiment and devotion no goose step."

Mr. Graves seems to want the South to follow the most logical course. If the South is supposed to be the number one problem it is natural that this section get number one attention and that attention might help in a big way.

Roger Babson seems to think that the South is the coming section. The truth is he feels that it has already come a long way and that right now it offers much to people who are starting out into the world.

And so we arrive at this conclusion: If the South is going to receive first class attention and if it is already in good shape we are willing to remain here a few more years just to be sure that we are in on the ground floor.

"Sucked In"

Bainbridge Colby, President Wilson's post-war secretary of state, expressed the measured opinion last week that the United States made a mistake in entering the World War—a mistake he said America must not make again by being "sucked in as a belligerent when we think we are being neutral."

Testifying before the senate foreign relations committee, the white-haired former official urged congress "to reclaim its control" over the policies that might lead to the declaration of war. He opposed further extension of the powers of the President, observing that the executive now has dangerously wide latitude of action.

He contended, too, that any "cash and carry" policy might ruin American export trade in war time and urged that international law be made the basis of future neutrality policies.

Mr. Colby is possibly right when he said that the United States was sucked into the last war. However, we did not think so when we entered the war. Our best minds thought that the United States had only one course that she could pursue. Then we entered the war. On the other hand our best minds could have been wrong and today many of our intelligent men say that we were wrong. It's hard to see a thing the same way after ten or twenty years.

Our opinion for today is that there is no need to enter a second European conflict. So far the trouble in Europe has been strictly European and altho the United States has taken an active interest, this country has not been involved to any great extent. Why become involved?

Now is the time to prepare for war, but not the time to enter it or to lend any money.

Surely this country has learned that it does not pay to finance wars for other nations.

Long Chance

Beginning next week the future of Person County farmers will be stuck in the ground. They will start planting tobacco.

Right now they are faced with the problem of blue mold. After the plant is in the field they are faced with the problem of too much rain, not enough rain, too much sunshine, not enough sunshine; then there are other problems, hail storms, wind storms, and fire when they start curing. After the weed is made ready for sale they are again faced with a slight problem—namely, what will it bring on the warehouse floor.

It's a long chance a tobacco farmer takes, but it's done every year. Someday the growers of this county will plant two or three money crops.

OUR FELLOW DRIVERS

By O'Daniel



"Tell him who you are, Horace"

Travelers Safety Service

With Our Contemporaries

The New Order

Donald L. St. Clair in
The Sanford Herald

The old social order in America inherited from Europe took shape about 1675 with the greater colonizing movement that took place after permanent settlements were made at Jamestown and Plymouth. That order received a further change in the American Revolution and with the Jacksonian movement that took place in the thirties of the nineteenth century. Slavery was wiped out with the sword in 1865, and soon after that the country was cemented when the Supreme Court decided that we were an "indissoluble Union of indestructible States." The order succeeding slavery, and based on a very rapid material development, reached the acme of its power, if not its end, in 1929. And quite as definitely since then a third order, anticipated by many thinkers, is emergent.

No matter who is elected President of the United States next year, we can never go back to 1929. We are now 10 years removed from the worst panic the people of the United States have ever experienced. No matter how much Jack Garner and other leading Democrats may wish to make the Democratic party a conservative party, America cannot mangle in the thought that its future rests on a broad return to some pre-existing society. Its future rests on a more substantial foundation, upon economic, political, social and spiritual evolution. Its security will rest on a Christianity practiced and not merely argued.

The old day of rugged individualism, which performed such mighty works in our land—rail-

roads that spanned the continent, great cities with their skyscrapers, and commonwealths—had in it an unforeseen danger. Men who were bold, shrewd, courageous, grasping, tenacious—yes, some of them dishonest, played their parts well. They built an empire, not on the Jeffersonian principle that "all men are created equal," but on the Hamiltonian principle that only the rich and powerful should rule. They built for themselves first, and the community secondly. We can share their satisfaction in accomplishment without approving their methods. We now have to build the community. The newer forces, such as electricity, are significant only if they are utilized. They cannot be withdrawn from use like farm land. Our first task is the dissemination of essentials that all require, such as food, homes and recreation. The herculean task of the government of the United States, as President Roosevelt has said on more than one occasion, is to see that its citizens have the necessities of life. To the accomplishment of this task the Democratic party is committed, and if the Republicans should come back into power at the 1940 election they could not shirk the task if they would.

But the new order must not be content with these. Man shall not live by bread alone. The older proverb was to the effect that any one who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before was a benefactor. Now we insist that cultural levels shall be advanced; that more books, more music, more art, more religion and more statesmanship be assimilated. What we as a government and people have in mind and heart will test the quality of our civilization and our ability to use the newer mechanical appliances in attaining a new order of the ages.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

From
The Adult Student

Topic: Decide Rightly and Act Rightly About Alcohol.

Reference: Proverbs 23: 31, 32, 35; I Thess. 5: 21, 22.

Key Verse: A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished. (Prov. 22: 3.)

Alcohol occupies a place in the pattern of living of the human race.

We ought to determine what its place in the life of the race and in our own life properly is, because it has a place. Dirt is matter out of place, so it has been said; and alcohol is poison when it is out of place, but a good gift from God when it is properly used. The whole question to be determined is, "What is its proper use?" Does its proper use consist of its "moderate use" as a beverage and its abuse consist of "too much"? Just here is the fundamental error in thinking, or rather in lack of thinking, which is the attitude the race has maintained toward the matter through so many centuries. The abuse of alcohol consists of its use as a beverage—of taking it into the body, except as a medicine scientifically prescribed. Its use consists of its employment in the arts and sciences and in industry. There are literally hundreds of proper uses for it, from the making of derby hats and hair brushes to the manufacture of the most delicate perfumes.

The most significant characteristic of alcohol, a characteristic which is of profound concern not only to the drinker but to his neighbor, is its habit-forming quality. The body establishes a "tolerance" of the drug and consequently an increased quantity is consistently required to get a certain effect. As the body accustoms itself to alcohol an insistent appetite develops, and this appetite steals upon the drinker unaware. It develops slowly in the case of two out of three drinkers, and it may never become so overwhelming as to transform the drinker into a "drunkard," but used sufficiently long, the alcohol habit becomes uncompromising in its demands upon anyone. The drinker, to a considerable extent, loses control of his own life. It is this habit forming characteristic of alcohol which insures such vast profits to the men who make and distribute the commodity, which makes the general custom of drinking of such political significance and which disturbs the normal functioning of society because competition with it is so handicapped. Alcohol makes its own repeat orders.

"Wine is a mocker." In determining upon a life attitude toward alcohol, we must remember that there are influences at work to shape our thinking, arouse and use our emotional feeling, affect our decision.

First, there is alcohol itself. What it promises it never performs; what it seems to do, it never does. The drinker thinks it makes him wise and witty; actually it makes him garrulous and foolish. He thinks it makes him strong; actually it makes him clumsy.

There is the drink dealer, the man who makes money by our drinking. He is greatly concerned as to our decision and, being able to employ expert advice and service, he advertises seductively, he hints and suggests and adroitly links his interest with "society," and poetry, color, activity, and charm. By it all and through it all, he is fooling us—for money.

There is the politician who serves "special interests" instead of the people, the man who makes use of the machine composed of tavern hangers-on, the man who accepts cash and votes from "the trade." He fools us woefully and with a motive.

There is environment, social pressure, the prestige which belongs to a custom which goes far

back into the history of the race, which runs like a red cord throughout song and story. The thing which has been done, continues to be done, until change comes as a result of thinking by men and women who cannot be fooled.

We should not close our ears to these voices but we should listen critically. We know that they cannot be trusted. What can be trusted? Religion, science, medicine, economics, sociology—what do they say?

PROGRESS

By using a registered stock and following a definite breeding program, the average production per cow of the dairy herd at the Penn-

sylvania State college has been increased by almost 6,000 pounds since the herd was started in 1890.

Professional Cards

S. F. NICKS, JR.
Attorney - at - Law
First National Bank Bldg
Main St. Roxboro, N. C.

DR. R. J. PEARCE
EYES EXAMINED
MONDAYS ONLY
Thomas - Carver Bldg.

Say "7-Up" Anywhere ---

Wherever you go you can get this delicious drink. Call for 7-Up at drug stores, grocery stores, service stations, cafes or any place where cold drinks are sold



Maytag Dealer WANTED

We are interested in getting an exclusive Maytag dealer for Roxboro and vicinity. More than 1,000 customers to contact in Person and Caswell counties. Call or write

Mr. Lester Tucker, Greensboro
Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.



Dear Graduates:

Here's a letter from your Roxboro Chamber of Commerce.

We think that you all should go to college if that is possible. Then when you finish college we think you should come to Roxboro to live.

But there are many among your group who will not be able to go to college and so we say to you that we would like to have you all locate in Roxboro. We believe that Roxboro offers all the opportunities that you will find in the so-called "far greener pastures."

Make your future in Roxboro, there are many openings here.

Roxboro Chamber of Commerce

Melvin H. Burke, Secretary.

WARNING

Thousands of flies are heading this way. Why not screen your house now?



WE HAVE EVERY KIND OF

SCREEN

and can furnish any amount that you desire. You can repair your old screens or get new ones.

Watkins & Bullock

EVERYTHING TO BUILD WITH
ROXBORO — NORTH CAROLINA



To the Graduates of Roxboro and Person Co.

We suggest that you go to college if you can.

We suggest that whether you do or don't that you come to Roxboro for your life's work.

OPENINGS ARE HERE FOR:

Machinists of many kinds - Repair men for typewriters and adding machines - Farm machinery salesmen - Salesmen for mill and municipal supplies - Painters - Auditors - Executives - Bakers.

COME HERE TO LIVE.

CITY OF ROXBORO