

# Nobody's Business

By GEE MCGEE

## A Ray Of Hope

Farmers, I tell you what let's do. What's wrong with putting our products, such as cotton, corn and wheat, under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce commission, and have said commission fix prices for same that nobody, not even us farmers ourselves, can change?

The I. C. C. fix the present freight and passenger rates that all railroads are using, and they can't be lowered or raised by anybody upon the earth or beneath the earth or above the earth; and this same commission in conjunction with the various railroad commissions of our fair (busted) land, fix our telephone and telegraph

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and power rates and no man can break them.

If the I. C. C. would put a price of, say, 20 cents a pound on cotton, the cotton mills could howl till they sprained their hinders, but they'd have to pay 20 cents for cotton just the same, and if a price of 2 dollars per bushel was fixt on wheat, Europe, Asia, Africa and sometimes Australia, as well as other foreigners in New York, Chicago and Hoboken could starve forthwith unless they came across with 2 dollars per bushel for wheat.

I think it would be wise for all persons concerned to write their most active congressman and ask him with great drops of tears on the letter, to try to get our present farm board to merge with the Inter-State Commerce commission, and then all our troubles would be over. I'd like to get that commission to fix my watch just one time,—because when they fix anything, it is fixt until death do us part, and mebbe a few weeks longer.

There is another possible remedy for the corn growers—they can convert their corn into corn flakes and thus get \$12.80 per bushel for same. The price of corn flakes never changes, that is—not that I ever heard, and it is basebally possible that the corn flakes manufacturers are likewise under the "fixing" hand of the I. C. C. And corn whiskey can be made from corn, too, according to Mr. Wickersham, and it fetched a good price uptill the last government cotton crop estimate; since then, there hasn't been any money in the world."

Yep, we need some fixt prices on raw materials. It's funny how some corporations and individuals can keep on getting their normal income when the other 97 percent are hungering and thirsting after a bare living. The rich folks have their cash tied up in non-taxable bonds; and we guys who pay the taxes, that keep the world civilized own land and mules and vacant lots, or are trying to run a business that is almost absorbed once a year by property taxes.

meeting of the farmers of flat rock a big cotton meeting was held in the school house sudy torium last saturday after noon for the purpose of finding out what the farmers wanted to do about not planting no cotton next year if the government would loan them c6 a pound on the present crop to keep the cars running with, and then loan them c6 a pound next fall to buy it back if it was fetching c12 or more.

it was unanimously carried except 12 votes out of the 36 was against government inter ference, and also not planting no cotton, they said that if the speculators found out that there wouldnt be no cotton next year, they would get holt to all of it and the cotton seed, and compound lard would fetch so much that the farmers would starve to death befor they could plant anny cotton 2 years hints.

all of the legislators was present and they said they was willing to meet and pass a few laws at 10 dollars a day and expenses, as they didnt have much to do at home, but they felt that they was entitled to pay for a full term, as it would break into their present loafing plan and they would hafter start

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**INDIGESTION**

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest. I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted. Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."

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all over after the cotton laws ansoforth had benn passed and rattly ride by the govnor, who seems willing to do anything that will help him to hold his job ansoforth.

several other plans was suggested, amongst which was 4 plans not to use anny guanner at all from now on, and 2 plans was to kill-half the mules and five-thirds of the tenant farmers who would not plant nothing but cotton, and 19 of the members present was in favor of the gov. long plan, but they diddent seem to know what it was or how it workid, but somebody in the drug store had told them that his plan would solve the cotton prices to c20 by june or mebbe befor.

a committee of the leading men present was appointed as followers to figger out the best plan with the legislature and the polesman to handle the next crop. if anny should be planted: mr. mike Clark, rfd, chairman, mr. brown and mr. jones and mr. green as a committee with mr. mike Clark, rfd, secker terry for same. well, mr. editor

as soon as we hold anny more meetings, i will rite or foam in to you so's you can let them know thru yore collums when and where to come to same.

yores truele,  
mike Clark, rfd.  
secker terry.

## Gardner Is Praised In Decision Not To Not Pass Cotton Law

Charlotte Observer.

Governor Gardner may be listed among the "hysteria" prof, for he makes positive declaration that "no session of the North Carolina legislature will be called to consider legislation to abandon completely the growing of cotton in this State in 1932." And that's that North Carolina, he advises Governor Sterling, is deeply concerned in all constructive movements for relief of the distressed cotton farmers, but points to the fact that this State has already done its share of acreage reduction and will depend upon its own operative agencies for further reduction next year. Governor Gardner sees but little hope for relief through any sort of legislation, and he puts his foot down on the all-abandonment plan as one calculated to double the distress next year. All but the politically-minded are beginning to see the light. Reduction of acreage, or entire abandonment of the acreage, is not going to prove the cure-all. Other things are to be considered. What Louisiana has done and what the Governor of that State would brow-beat Texas into doing, and what South Carolina appears headed to do, while it may be proved "constitutional," would at the same time "abrogate entirely every principle embodied in the American conception of private property hitherto held sacred." It would be enough, in the classic language of Peter Molineux, editor of The Texas Weekly, "to make Thomas Jefferson turn a double-somersault in his grave." And, further drawing on that same sane authority, "a false premise" is at the base of all the proposals to prohibit or restrict the planting of cotton by law. That premise is that the American cotton farmer is facing a temporary situation in which the price of cotton has been depressed because of an over-supply, and that it is only necessary to get rid of that over-supply in order to set things right again.

The problem, says Molineux, is how to get the world to buy American cotton produced. And the solution to that problem does not seem to be at hand. Common sense, of course, ought to dictate to the South not to go on producing a commodity that the world will not or cannot buy. But that is not the most serious aspect of the situation. The real question that is facing Texas and the South is this: "What are the people going to do for a living?" A crop of only 2,500,000 bales in Texas next year at 10 cents a pound at the gin will not bring any more than the present crop will bring at five cents a pound at the gin. And there is no assurance that such a shorter crop will bring 10 cents a pound. The point is that after production is cut in half, the cotton farmer will be as badly off as he is today. He might be worse off if the crop is not reduced. But that is not the point. The point is how is the cotton farmer's condition to be improved? During the present hysteria acreage restriction has been made a cure-all. It is nothing of the sort. The problem of how our people are going to make a living, whether in the country or in town, will still remain after production has been cut down, whether by law or in any other way.

Molineux lays down one proposition as certain: the effect of what ever legislation on cotton acreage any legislature may enact will be disappointing. He argues that there is more hope that the providing of adequate credits to European spinners to enable them to buy American cotton will help to improve the present situation a little. But whatever the effect of either, the main problem will remain. Texas and the South are too much dependent upon export cotton. Too large a percentage of its people are engaged in its production. No matter what the temporary fluctuations of the market

## Men Of Presbyterian Church Support Program Of Evangelism For 1931-32

Department Headed by Shelby Minister Urges Spiritual Revival Plan.

The report of Rev. H. N. McDiarmid, of Shelby, head of the committee on men's work as made to the recent meeting of the Presbyterian synod, recommended a program of evangelism to be given impetus by the organization of men.

The report with its accompanying recommendations follows: This report of synod's sub-committee on men's work in most respects, is based on information gathered from the chairman of each Presbytery's committee on Men's work. It is the policy of this sub-committee to maintain full co-operation of committees in the Presbyteries, and execute all its plans of promotion and service through

those committees, after obtaining their advice and consent. In this procedure the sub-committee has been blessed with sympathetic interest and assistance.

Soon after the meeting of last synod the synod's sub-committee on men's work met in mutual conference with the chairman of each Presbytery's committee on men's work to plan for carrying out synod's instructions and to adopt plans for constructive promotion.

Another meeting of the sub-committee was held in order to execute the adopted plans of that mutual conference. In this co-operative way a self-sustaining synod's conference for men was held in First Presbyterian church, Greensboro, with about 350 registered representatives, and with from 600 to 800 attending the evening sessions.

From information and inspiration received in that meeting increased interest and activity was manifested in men's work throughout synod. Presbyteries' chairmen, and others, have testified to the beneficial results of the conference. This report is proposing recommendations which, if adopted, will give expression to the major impression received from that conference—a synod-wide continuous simultaneous program of evangelism throughout the next synodical year. The sub-committee feels that if the men-of-the church of the synod will follow the leading of the Holy Spirit and mobilize in such an effort, all the other organizations and forces of the church will co-operate and God will give the greatest spiritual increase the Synod of North Carolina

Gardner seems to be one of them

has ever had in any one year.

The reports from Presbyteries' chairmen reveal faithful presentation of men's work at regular meetings of the Presbyteries and other earnest efforts of promotion. Albemarle, Concord and Kings Mountain Presbyteries, with an attendance of more than 400, gathered their men in special meetings to consider and promote mens work. Such an effort is commended to all the Presbyteries. Local men-of-the church organizations have assisted in perfecting organizations in other churches.

Group organizations have been formed in pastorates of more than one church.

In the discharge of duties assigned by synod the sub-committee on men's work is delighted to record encouraging signs in this neglected department of our church life. The men-of-the church plan and program, having proven successful in many churches, has gone beyond the experimental stage and is now being recognized as the most constructive plan yet proposed for men's work. Because it is the adopted plan of the general assembly men and pastors who were once passive in attitude are now ready to give the organization a fair trial. The hopes and prospects for men's work in the synod of North Carolina are just as bright as the prayers, thoughts and efforts of men and pastors will make them in clinging to the united and constructive program as offered by the general assembly.

**Recommendations.**

1. That, under the inspiration and guidance of God's Holy Spirit, the synod of North Carolina hereby dedicates herself with all her resources, to an unified continuous program of Evangelism during the synodical year of 1931-32.
2. That the synod's agent to direct the program of evangelism be synod's work committee in co-operation with each Presbytery's agencies.
3. That, in the program of evangelism, synod designate three types of churches: city, town and country; and that the synodical year be divided into three periods. First, second and third, and that simultaneous evangelistic meetings be held in all church of one type in each period as follows: First period—October, November, December, January—City churches. Second period—February, March, April, May—Town churches. Third period—June, July, August, September—country churches.
4. That the type of meeting be left to the discretion of each church but that special attention be called to desirable features of visitation evangelism and use of synod's own men and pastors.
5. That constant importunate prayer be made in all churches of synod for the preparation and execution of the simultaneous program of evangelism in each period; that the spiritual life of the churches of synod may be quickened and rededicated to God, and that the lost may be brought to salvation in Jesus Christ.
6. That the Holy Spirit may have an effective organization of men through which to work in the program of evangelism, synod urges men and pastors to study the assembly's plan for men's work, if possible, make it one of the natural organizations in every local church or group of churches.
7. That synod urges its men to assume leadership with pastors in local churches, this being supplemental to that suggested by the general assembly each month.

## Bird Is Planning Another Pole Trip

To Conduct Another Expedition To South Pole. Plans Already Made.

Boston.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has announced that he would conduct another expedition to the South Pole. The announcement came just prior to a dinner with ten of his companions on his last trip, the occasion marking the third anniversary of the advent.

Detailed preparations have been made for the trip, Byrd said, adding that he did not want to give out the plans yet because there was still plenty of scientific work to be done on data collected on the last expedition.

"As is my custom," he said, "There will be no public campaign for the raising of funds for this expedition. In the past, friends of mine who are interested in the work have contributed the bulk of the money. In this particular case, they will contribute probably all of it. When I get further along with the work resulting from the last trip, I will be willing to start again."

Ten members of the last expedition to Antarctica called the admiral from his summer home at Mt. Desert Island, Me., to observe with him the anniversary of the expedition three years ago. The eleven men who spent so much time in each other's company on the long adventure in lands virtually unknown gathered by themselves. Their dinner was private.

The ten men presented the admiral an Annapolis class ring of gold and jade bearing the date 1912, the year the admiral was graduated from the Naval academy

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