Talks To Parents

By BROOKE PETERS CHURCH
Cause Of Truancy

In dealing with children there is al ways danger of confusing the cause of their behavior with the result. The result shows and is probably immediately annoying. The cause is often so deeply hidden that even the child is unconscious of it.

Truancy is a case in point. There is far more real truancy than the truant officer ever reaches. The children who frankly refuse to go to school, or who, having set out with books and lunch-box, go swimming or fishing or attend the movies, are only a small fraction of those who one way or another avoid school.

Many of the minor ailments of childhood—headaches, digestive upsets, nervous derangements, causeless temperatures—may at times be a subconscious, often successful, protest against the daily grind.

But behind this apparently reasonable dislike for work is generally another deeper reason for the child's malingering. Most children go to school as a matter of course whether they like it or not and to some extent at least most of them like it They may not enjoy the lessons, but they do enjoy the companionship of the other children and are satisfied to conform with the rule of school attendance.

When a child really fights school, whether openly or by constant minor complaints, it is wise to make a thorough search for the real reason behind the symptoms.

The child may be under a strain owing to some emotional disturbance in the home; he may be conscious of some physical defect which puts him at a disadvantage in school; the fault may lie in the school itself—the attitude of the teacher or the way he is taught or disciplined—or he may be bored and seeking adventure. The only way to cure him and stop this truancy is to find out the underlying cause and deal with it.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred by deed of trust executed by B. B. Higgins and wife, Virginia Higgins, dated the 15th day of April, 1928, and recorded in book 150, page 223, in the office of the register of deeds for Cleveland county, V. S. Bryant, substituted trustee, will at twelve o'clock noon on

Monday, March 2nd, 1936

at the court house door of Cleveland county, Shelby, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder the following land to-wit:

Situated in the town of Shelby, N. C., and—

Beginning at a stake on the north edge of Blanton or Bostic street, which stake is north 82 degs. 30 mins. west 77½ feet from the intersection of Clegg street and Blanton or Bostic street; and runs thence with the north edge of Blanton or Bostic street north 82 degs. 30 mins. west 50 feet to a stake in said street; thence north 6 degs. 15 mins. east 150 feet to a stake in the line of lot No. 7; thence with the line of lot No. 7 south 82 degs. 30 mins. east 50 feet to a stake; thence south 6 degs. 15 mins. west 150 feet to a stake in the north edge of Blanton or Bostic street, the place of beginning. Same being the middle portion of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Wray-Hudson and Young property, a plat of which property is of record in book of plats No. 1 at page 43 in the office of the register of deeds of Cleveland county, North Carolina, and being that parcel of land conveyed to B. B. Higgins by deed recorded in book 3-W at page 412 in the office of the register of deeds of Cleveland county, North Carolina, reference to which deed and plat is hereby made for further identification and description.

This sale is made on account of default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and is subject to all taxes and assessments against said property whether now due or to become due.

A five percent (5%) cash deposit will be required of the highest bidder at the sale.

This the 24th day of January, 1936.

V. S. BRYANT, Substituted Trustee.
Loan No. 1459 4t Jan 29c

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain deed of trust, dated November 14, 1933, executed by S. S. Harrelson, jr., single, to D. Z. Newton, trustee, said deed of trust being of record in the registry of Cleveland county, N. C. in book 188 at page 30, I will at the request of the holder of the indebtedness secured thereby, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said deed of trust, and for the purpose of discharging the indebtedness secured by the said deed of trust, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Shelby, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on

Saturday, February 29, 1936,

the following described real estate:

Lying and being in No. 5 township, Cleveland county, N. C.

First Tract: Beginning at a stone pile, old corner of J. A. Stroup estate, and runs thence south 88 west 46 poles to a pine knot; thence south 52 west 30 poles to a black gum, corner of James Putnam; thence with his line south 53 poles to a stone; thence south 52 west 114 poles to a stone; thence south 34 east 26 poles to a stake; thence north 61 east 5 poles to a stake; thence south 30 east 50 poles to a stone; thence north 67 east 53 poles to a poplar, corner of M. L. Rudisill; thence with his line north 41 east 19 poles to a stone; thence north 76 east 26 poles to a white oak; thence south 24 east 50½ poles to a walnut; thence south 8 east 70 poles to a birch; thence south 48 E. 71 poles to a stone; thence west 48 east 36 poles to a stone, corner of Will Mauney; thence with his line north 24 west 31 poles to a stone; thence north 12 west 56 poles to a birch; thence north 35 east 16 poles to a stone; thence north 82 east 15 poles to a stone; thence north 4 west 54 poles to a black oak; thence west 20 poles to a stone; thence north 27 west 51½ poles to a white oak; thence north 24 west 58 poles to a stone; thence north 11 west 55½ poles to the beginning, containing 217 acres, more or less being the same land conveyed to S. S. Harrelson, jr., by deed which is of record in the registry of Cleveland county, N. C. in book —— page ——.

Tract No. 2: Beginning at a white oak and runs thence south 76 west 26 poles to a rock; thence south 41 west 9 poles to a poplar; thence south 67 west 53 poles to a rock; thence south 12 poles to a stone; thence south 15 west 10 poles to a stone pile; thence south 38 west 76 poles to a stake, J. N. Whitworth's corner, thence south 47 east with the Whitworth's line 186 poles to a stake, an old line, Whitworth's corner; thence 43 east 124 poles to a stone; thence north 48 poles west 71 poles to a birch; thence north 8 west 70 poles to a walnut; thence north 24 west 61½ poles to the beginning, containing 184 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to S. S. Harrelson, jr., by deed which is of record in the aforesaid office in book —— page ——.

This the 28th day of January, 1936.

D. Z. NEWTON, Trustee.
4t Jan 29c

The Court Drives Home a Point!

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, left, was emphatic as he talked with Representative William B. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), right, at the recent vice president's dinner to President Roosevelt. Bankhead is the author of the cotton control law which the president has asked Congress to repeal. Cotton and the AAA, however, were not popular topics at the reception.

Pride Of Ownership Is Judged Important In AAA Substitute

WASHINGTON.—The senate agricultural committee's intensive inquiry into a stopgap farm plan to meet the constitutional fall of AAA was not wholly devoted to such deep stuff as farm economics and questions of constitutionality that may arise later.

All that and more entered in, of course, but at least one committee vote and a lot of maneuvering revolved around the question of whose name the bill was to bear.

In non-election years, when bills are introduced in either senate or house, it doesn't make much difference who gets the credit of authorship. This, however, happens to be an election year—and an extremely important one.

Pride of authorship in so far as farm legislation is concerned is a very real thing to a senator or representative just now. If he is up for reelection, it is a decided political asset.

Frank Political Gesture

Senate bill No. 3780 embodying the administration's ideas on the farm situation was reported out of the senate agricultural committee with the name of Bankhead of Alabama as author.

Here's what happened:

Bankhead is up for re-election this year. Ordinarily a measure of this sort would bear the name of the chairman of the committee—in this instance Smith of South Carolina. Senator Smith, however, doesn't have to run until 1939.

There was a tacit understanding among Bankhead's friends on the committee that his name should be placed on the bill as its author. His cotton control act has been faring badly in court tests and the odds are it will be thrown out entirely by the supreme court. It was a political gesture, frankly admitted by almost everyone concerned.

Everything went well until a subcommittee recommended two minor changes in the original bill which necessitated a reprint of the whole measure. The rub came when it was discovered that the reprint had left Bankhead's name off as author.

Name Put Back On Bill

Bankhead asked why, persuaded his colleague Pope of Idaho to put the same query to Chairman Smith. Smith suggested that AAA officials thought it better to have no names attached. AAA officials denied the allegation with a show of vehemence.

Whereupon Pope arose in committee and formally moved that Bankhead's name be put back on the bill. It was so ordered.

Who actually was responsible for the omission of Bankhead's name is not known and probably will not be. Stranger things than that have happened in politics.

Fur Animals Bring Profit To Farmers

Fur animals are an important and profitable farm crop, not only in supplementing the natural supply, but also in using land of little value for field crops.

No branch of animal production, says the Biological Survey, has developed more rapidly during the depression nor has resulted in greater profits than silver-fox farming, and this at a time when some farm commodities scarcely had a market. Investment in fur farming is now estimated at $50,000,000. Fox farmers in 1934-35 harvested 170,000 pelts having a total value of approximately $7,000,000.

Fur farming, says the Bureau, is now established in 35 states and is not in competition with any other type of farming. The industry is organized, with 3 national, 15 regional, and 16 state associatons.

More than 20,000 feet of drain by farmers of Duplin county this winter.

Mrs. Long Heeled In Machinations Of High Politics

Helped Launch Huey On Career; Can Grace Mansion Or A Cottage.

By RALPH WHEATLEY

NEW ORLEANS.—(AP)—Mrs. Huey P. Long goes to the United States senate as successor to her spectacular husband well grounded in the machinations of politics.

From early married life and until the last few years of his career, she fought for his advancement from behind the scenes. It was she, with a baby on her lap, who prepared and folded for mailing the campaign circulars that launched her husband in politics.

He sought and followed her advice as he prepared the groundwork that brought him to the political dictatorship of Louisiana. But in the last years of Huey Long's life, he became a little too tempestuous with his politics for her and she played small part in his public life.

Helped Huey's Career

Like her husband, she came from a farm and she was almost his age. In 1892 she was born on a farm near Greensburg, Ind., and in a few years the family moved to the town of Greensburg. Her mother was a native of Louisiana and when she was 10 the family moved to Shreveport, La., where she met her husband by winning a prize for the best cake made from a compound that Huey Long was selling.

At the age of 20, she married Long in Memphis, where they lived a short time until Long decided on a legal and political career. She came with him to New Orleans and did housework on a shoe-string until her husband completed one year of law school, enough for him to pass the bar examinations. They then settled at Winnfield, La., her husband's birthplace. After a few years they moved to Shreveport and turned to politics.

Acceptance Surprised Friends

Mrs. Long is a brunette of average height and a little plump. She is pleasant and jolly, carrying little for society and club life. She said she was happier with her daughter and two sons in her home. Until she was appointed senator, she had no desire for public office and her acceptance surprised those who knew her best.

She is the type of woman who can grace a mansion as well as a cottage and probably will fit into the senate as a quiet and interested member. She has no special political plans and hardly could be expected to attempt to follow the uproarious course of her husband. She probably will map her own course as she goes along.

President Signs Control Act Doom

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt Monday signed the bill repealing the Bankhead cotton act, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act and the Warren potato control law.

Repeal of the three compulsory crop control acts was recommended to congress just a week ago by the President with the explanation that they were "auxiliary" measures to the agricultural adjustment act killed by the supreme court.

He signed a one page, speedily enacted repeal measure without ceremony in his office.

All three bills operated, though with differing machinery, through the use of taxes levied against production in excess of AAA allotments.

Substitute Label Gives Tax Plans A Sugar-Coating

However Substitute Taxes May Not Be A Misnomer Thinks Mr. Plummer.

By HERBERT PLUMMER

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The phrase "substitute taxes" will be employed studiously on capitol hill by administration leaders in all references to proposals for additional taxation at the present session of congress.

The reason will be to enable senators and representatives up for re election this year to swallow the tax pill without becoming too jittery. At that, however, the problem of persuading them to swallow the sugar-coated concoction promises to be a difficult one.

In the matter of finding a way to finance the new farm program, the term "substitute taxes" is not so much of a misnomer. The invalidation of AAA by the supreme court swept away the processing tax and congress must devise something to take its place.

Insofar as raising the money to pay the soldiers' bonus is concerned, however, another question presents itself. It will be difficult to tag that one "substitute."

Inflation Scene Shifts

Hence all this renewed talk of inflation.

Administration leaders in congress are confident there are not enough out-and-out currency inflationists to pass a bill which would start the printing presses turning out greenbacks at will. But they are not so sure how many members on a showdown would prefer to take a flier in "controlled" currency inflation to risking the anger of their constituents at being forced to pay more taxes.

Their anxiety concerns the house principally. There are reasons to believe any sort of inflation proposal would encounter rough sledding in the senate.

A presidential veto, which most certainly would come were such a measure to be enacted, in all probability would be sustained. The senate stood by the president in his disapproval of the Patman bonus measure, carrying the provision for issuance of more than two billion dollars in greenbacks, although the house overrode.

Easy To Start . . .

Were it not for the fact the administration has suggested that additional taxes must be raised (an expert on government finances is reported to have been called in by the treasury already for the purpose of devising means), together with the fear of members of congress to the passage of a new tax bill on the eve of a national election, inflation would not be getting the free ride it is now.

The arguments advanced by the inflationists for "controlled" currency expansion may sound plausible, at first sight. Even its most avowed foes admit it.

"But the trouble is," as one opposed puts it, "inflation is easy to start, but hell to stop."

Two new types of dictating machines, using magnetized steel tape in place of wax cylinders, recently Dr. Zeno Wall. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Newman left for a wedding trip to Florida.

Superlatives Chosen At Lattimore School

Following is a list of superlatives chosen by the Senior class at the Lattimore high school:

Prettiest girl, Edna Black; most handsome boy, Alton Hamrick; most athletic girl, Selma Callahan; most athletic boy, James Greene; best all-around girl; Louise Hamrick; best all around boy, Seth Washburn; most original girl, Arlene Blanton; most original boy, Seth Washburn; most studious girl, Patsy Philbeck; most studious boy, Seth Washburn; most popular boy, John Blanton jr.; most dignfied girl, Pauline Hewitt; most dignified boy, Seth Washburn; most intellectual girl, Patsy Philbeck; most intellectual boy, Seth Washburn; neatest girl, Selma Callahan; neatest boy, Alton Hamrick; most attractive girl, Will Ellen McCurry; most attractive boy, James Greene; most Talented girl, Mary Sue Walker; most talented boy, James Greene; most ambitious boy, Seth Washburn; friendliest girl, Nell Cananiss, friendliest boy, John Blanton jr.; most dependable girl, Bryte Glascoe; most dependable boy, Seth Washburn; wittiest girl, Nell Cabaniss; wittiest boy, Tom Lee.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their many kind acts and expressions of sympathy during the passing of our precious daughter and sister Hazel. Also Dr. Schenck and Dr. Harbison and Dr. Bridges for their faithful services.

Mr. and Mrs. Pink Grigg and Colin Grigg.

Williard Dowell Now Candidate In Auditor Race

RALEIGH, Feb. 12.—Willard L. Dowell, secretary of the North Carolina Merchants' association, Sunday announced that he will be a candidate for state auditor in June, 1936, state primary.

His home town did not think he would do it, but he did. He has a highly important position with the merchants. He did the best piece of individual lobbying in the 1931 and 1933 generaly assemblies that any legislator ever saw done. He found his most powerful ally in Governor Max Gardner in 1931 when Mr. Dowell's home paper, the News and Observer, was finding salvation for the state in a sales tax. It took tremendous energy and cleverness to circumvent the big business advocates of that tax, supported by the Raleigh paper. But Gardner and Dowell had the reserves and got the bulge.

Mr. Dowell in his statement makes no point of his sales tax activities. That honor is left to one of his opponents who have nothing whatever to do with the levy beats everybody likely to run for the auditorship to the draw. The incumbent, Major Baxter Durham, has not announced his candidacy on a sales tax opposition. His business is to audit moneys that are paid in. Mr. Dowell seems to feel the same way about it.

The new candidate is anything but a slouch in politics. He managed the county campaign of Bob Reynolds in 1926, and carried the long time official home of Senator Lee S. Overman against him. Mr. Dowell lacked but a few votes of getting the mayoralty several years ago. Both as manager for a friend and campaigner for himself he is rated able. As executive secretary of the merchants association he has gained a constituency that few private individuals have.

Thinning pines rather than clearing "newground" is rapidly becoming an approved practice in the handling of farm forests throughout North Carolina.

Smooth, evenly fleshed hogs will produce a finer quality of meat and will cut up with less waste than animals, farm specialists say.

6% INTEREST FOR MONEY ON TIME CERTIFICATE

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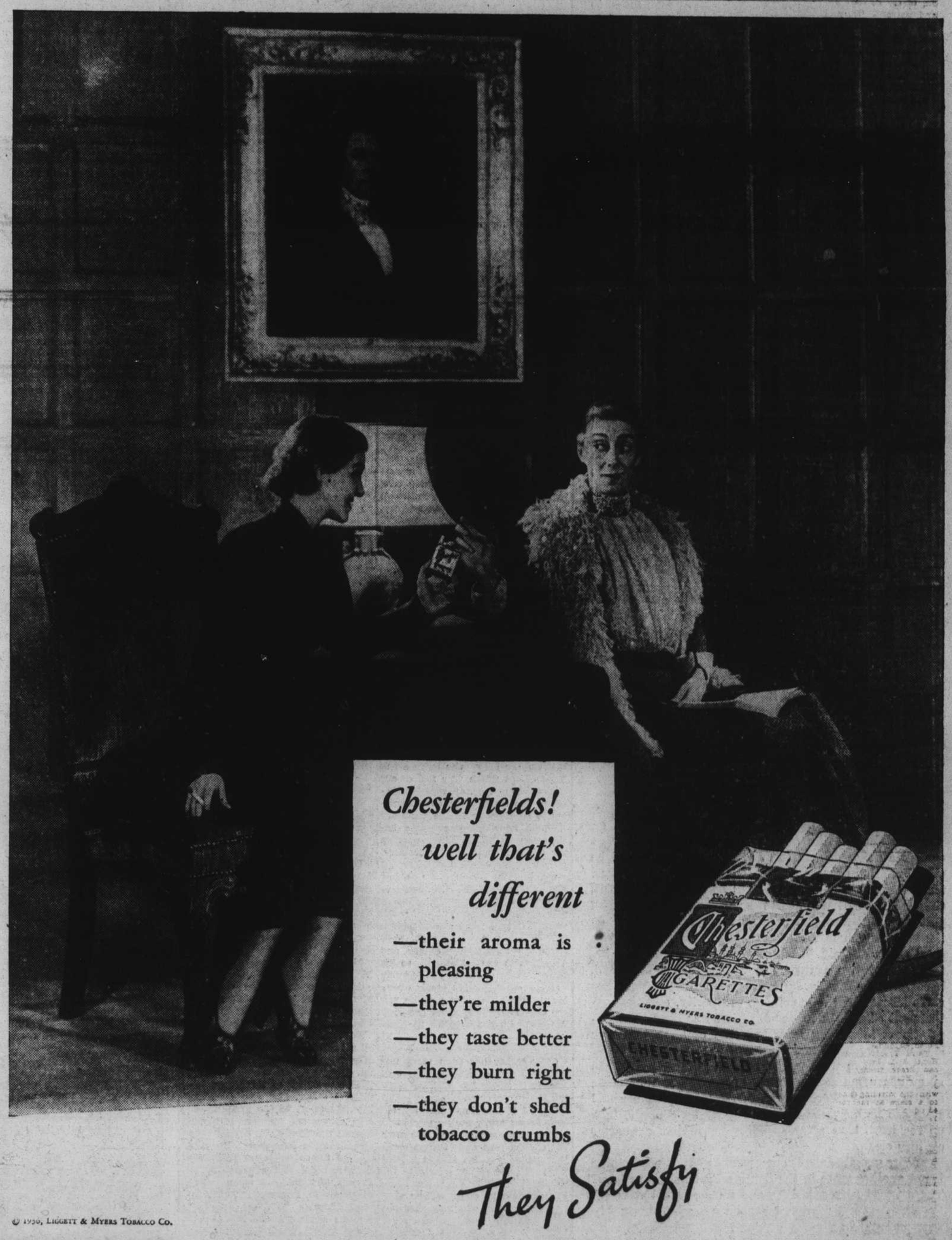
5% 90-DAYS NOTICE PRIOR TO WITHDRAWAL
4% 30-DAYS NOTICE PRIOR TO WITHDRAWAL

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