



# REVIVAL MEETINGS

AT

## Selma Baptist Church

SUNDAY, JUNE 29th

TO

SUNDAY, JULY 13th

JOHN W. HAM, Evangelist

Services Daily 9:30 A. M., and 8:00 P. M.

PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

### Gov. Gardner Speaks On Independence of No. Carolina Agriculture

Governor O. Max Gardner, speaking in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock Monday morning, June 23, proclaimed formally the Declaration of Independence of North Carolina Agriculture. The Governor's declaration was made in connection with the presentation of awards to winners in the state-wide live-at-home contest for public school children.

Speaking directly to the thirty-six white and colored children whose essays were adjudged best of all those submitted from the 800,000 school children who enlisted during the live-at-home week in March to promote profitable diversification in farming and to free the state from the menace of over-production of its chief cash crops, and his voice carrying to an unnumbered audience over the radio, the Governor held aloft a large leather volume in which the prize-winning essays were bound and declared:

"This is an important day in North Carolina history—Monday, June 23, 1930—the date of the Declaration of Independence of North Carolina Agriculture. You school boys and girls, the representatives of 800,000 of your kind, are the signers of this declaration. This declaration will be preserved forever in these volumes among the permanent records of the State of North Carolina. We are, my friends, at a turning point in our state's history. You are the forerunners of a new day in North Carolina."

"For you boys and girls to reach this hall in this contest is a splendid complement to your ability to analyze and understand the agricultural needs of North Carolina, and adequately and convincingly to state them," said the Governor.

"While I congratulate you as winner, I more especially GORY IN YOU, and in all of the 800,000 school boys and girls—white and black, country and city, beginners and graduates—who, at the call of

your State Superintendent and your Governor, entered wholeheartedly into a movement that sought to enlist of all of our citizenship in changing the center of the emphasis of our agricultural program; in immediately and convincingly improving the economic condition of those engaged in this basic industry; and in pointing to a future brightened with hope rather than fraught with despondent despair for fifty percent of our people."

"No matter what its present economic condition may be, any state has a wonderful future whose people possess that neighborly, social point of view which will make all elements turn their thought to the improvement of the condition of any one element in severe economic hardship."

"When the cotton and tobacco crops of this state fell off \$20,000,000 in 1928 from their 1927 production, we wondered how the farmers could stand it, unless 1929 showed an improvement over 1928. When 1929 showed an actual decrease from 1928 of \$23,000,000 MORE, there were those who conscientiously thought that agriculture was doomed in North Carolina. The loss of \$43,000,000 in the annual production value of the two principal crops in two years time did represent a staggering blow. North Carolina felt it. It feels it now. But it was not a knockout."

"Out of our dire necessity came our salvation. Out of the actual poverty of our agriculture life has come our hope. If agriculture had been prosperous, the State Administration, the Department of Education, the Press, the farm organizations and the others could not possibly have caught the imagination of this state as they have with the pure seed movement. So, I say, 'Sweet are uses of adversity.'"

"I have said that the live-at-home idea and the pure seed idea would in themselves add \$30,000,000 to our

agricultural income this year. There is every indication that the \$30,000,000 to our agricultural income in 1930—important as that in itself is. Together, they are going to remove the cotton and tobacco industry from the purely speculation class into the investment class of economic endeavor."

"Today most farmers have to buy their consumption goods on a seller's market, and sell their crops and farm products on a buyer's market. If the farmers can produce \$30,000,000 worth more of consumption goods, they will have what is the equivalent of \$30,000,000 additional liquid capital. This will certainly put them in a stronger position in buying the goods they need, and this stronger position will itself enable them to demand a better price for the crops they sell."

"The most important result coming out of the live-at-home program is, of course, the larger acreage of food and feed-stuffs planted this year by all classes and all types of farmers in all sections of the state. Another is the establishment of a number of local plants for processing farm products. Another is the improvement of local and commercial marketing conditions and opportunities. Another is the largely increased interest in securing pure-bred dairy cows. Finally, one of the most promising outcomes is the informal organization of the school children, through whom a continuing interest in the movement will be maintained this fall and next spring."

#### AGE-GRADE LOWER IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Raleigh, July 1.—The age-grade situation in rural schools is not as favorable as that of city schools, according to School Facts, semi-monthly publication of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. According to the current issue of that paper, which is devoted to a comparison of age-grade conditions in the rural and city school systems of the State, approximately 65 of every 100 city children enrolled are normal age for their grade. In rural schools only 52 of every 100 children enrolled are in this group. The percentage of city children normal age, the publication continues, is uniformly higher in every grade than that for rural children.

In the elementary grades the average percentage in favor of city children is 14; whereas in the high school grades there is a difference of nearly 12 per cent in normal age children.

The least difference between normal age percentages in rural and city schools occurs in the first grade where city first grade percentages of normal age exceeds the rural percentage of the same grade by 10.1. The greatest difference in this respect occurs in the seventh grade, the percentage of normal age being nearly 18 per cent greater in city systems.

Slightly more than one-fourth of the rural colored enrollment and 42 per cent of the city colored enrollment are normal age for grade, School Facts further points out. In the elementary grades 28 per cent of the rural pupils and 43 per cent of the city pupils are normal age for their grade. On the other hand, the percentage of normal age city children in the high schools is more than double the percentage of normal age rural children.

#### MRS. HOOVER SHOWS MUCH IMPROVEMENT

Washington, June 29.—Refreshed by a week-end spent at his Virginia fishing camp, President Hoover arrived at the White House tonight to face the problems incident to the final days of Congress.

One of the chief executive's anxieties was relieved when he found Mrs. Hoover, whom he had not seen for three weeks, much improved by the days of rest at the camp, where she had been convalescing from a wrenched back. She was out driving in an automobile when the President arrived, but returned a few minutes later.

#### Luke Reilly Says, "The Rat Died Before Reaching the River."

"Since moving near the river 2 years ago, we've always used RAT-SNAP. Watch a vicious water rat, nibbling at RAT-SNAP outside the house. About 15 minutes later he darted off for the water to cool his burning stomach, but he died before reaching it." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by E. V. Woodard, Druggist, Selma, N. C.; Godwin Drug Co., Pine Level, N. C.; A. F. Holt & Sons, Princeton, N. C. Adv.

#### Naval Treaty Hits Snag in Senate Johnson Threatens to Grow Beard

By E. W. Melson

Our special commentator on Naval Affairs pulled a stroke oar for the I. C. S. and for fourteen years was a conductor on the Staten Island ferries. Aside from six attempts to swim the English Channel, he is a licensed bilge pumper and was decorated three times by the Coast Guard for passing the twelve mile limit. Next week he will tell how the treaty affects the Great Lakes excursion boats and tattooing on the chest.

Sen. Johnson—Mr. Secretary, would you say this treaty gives us parity with Great Britain?

Sec. Stimson—I decline to answer that on the ground it might incriminate me, but I will say that we secured the right to carry fresh vegetables in case of war and the pants on Great Britain's sailors are to be no larger at the bottom than ours.

Sen. Johnson—Still, you must admit that the 5-3 ratio with Japan is practically nullified, if not ossified?

Sec. Stimson—I don't admit that! While Japan carries more bunting, our anchors are much heavier, and our outboard motors exceed theirs 30 to 1.

Sen. Johnson—Yes, but how do you reconcile Great Britain's tonnage with our category?

Sec. Stimson—You have me there. The fact is, in measuring our category, Sec. Adams lost our yardstick and we used a piece of string, measuring from the chin. But don't forget we got an escalator clause and the right to age our sauer kraut in the barrels.

Sen. Johnson—Does that explain the number of tugboats assigned to the Cunard Line?

Sec. Stimson—I wouldn't go that far, but we secured the right to mount six-inch pin-wheels on the Lehigh Valley coal barges and the Hudson River Night Line.

Sen. Johnson—You seem to have forgotten the irreducible minimum?

Sec. Stimson—Well, in the hurry of packing I did forget it, but the hotel forwarded it later along with my Indian clubs.

Sen. Johnson—The General Board of the Navy claims that our sailors no longer have a sweetheart in every port. How did we lose that ratio?

Sec. Stimson—A secret conference was held on this and the papers reported next day that we were recruiting bow-legged sailors. My personal belief is that halitosis lost us this tonnage and that every sailor should wear a geranium.

Sen. Johnson—Actually, Mr. Secretary, what do we get to balance Japan's four-wheel brakes and Great Britain's extra gangplank?

Sec. Stimson—Clause X20791 gives us shatter-proof glass in the windshield of our rumble seats to keep the spray off our full dress uniforms. In addition to that we retain the right to sing the Maine "Stein Song," and to dip all candidates when crossing the Equator.

Sen. Johnson—Do you believe our Navy can hold the Philippines?

Sec. Stimson—Against Switzerland, yes.

Sen. Johnson—Aren't our guns heavier than hers?

Sec. Stimson—Yes, but her cheese is stronger.

Sen. Johnson—Is this Committee to understand that our delegates got what they went after?

Sec. Stimson—Well, we got four quarts of Scotch, and we're not all home yet.

Sen. Johnson—Mr. Secretary, you must think I'm a fool?

Sec. Stimson—Well, no, I wouldn't say that. But, of course, I could be mistaken.

(Meeting was adjourned before personalities set in.)

A news item says farms on which stills are found will be padlocked. Thus, between being held secure by mortgages and padlocks, there is little danger of the American farm vanishing.

Many a Selma man who puts his shoulder to the wheel finds that his wife has her foot on the brakes.

June again proved to be the favorite month for weddings, but an odd month is popular for divorce.