

Harvey Defines the Distinction Between Politics and Journalism

GEORGE HARVEY, Former Ambassador.

IF I WERE asked what constitutes the chief distinction between politics and journalism, I should reply, unhesitatingly, that it is the difference between dependence upon, and independence of, the majority. They are not and cannot be made consonant with each other. From the fundamental dissimilarity of their very natures and the impossibility of reconciling the practicalism of the one with the idealism of the other, they must be essentially antagonistic. That in fact they are is evident.

The chief, if not indeed the sole, aim of the politician is to win the favor of the majority. To achieve this purpose he does not scruple, in the language of his craft, to "keep his ear to the ground," and the magnitude of his success is measured by the shrewdness with which he divines popular tendencies sufficiently in advance of their general manifestation to appear to be the leader of a movement to establish newly discovered principles rather than as a skillful conjurer of evanescent popular whims. It follows necessarily that the journal animated by any other than a like motive—that is, the desire to profit from pandering to mobilized selfishness—is so hateful to the aspiring politician that in his view it must be discredited.

The reasoning of a true public journal is seldom combated; a mere questioning of its motives is deemed and generally is found to be vastly more efficacious. So it often happens in even these enlightened days that a newspaper undergoing no change in control may today be pronounced patriotic and devoted to the cause of the people, and tomorrow be denounced as a servant of special interests and an enemy of the country, in precise accord with its defense or criticism of political measures and men.

One of our most conspicuous statesmen recently declared that the sole mission of journalism is to detect and encourage popular tendencies. In truth, such a conception is the basest imaginable, but it is the politician's, and probably always will be.

Both Motorist and Pedestrian Have Rights on the Public Highways

C. B. AUER, President National Safety Council.

At least 20,000 persons were killed in automobile accidents in the United States during 1924, the National Safety Council estimates after several months' study with the co-operation of the federal government, community safety councils in 60 cities, local police departments and other agencies.

The study indicates that the increase over 1923 was between 1,000 and 2,000, due in great part to the continued increase in the number of registered automobiles. In 1924 there were 17,700,000 automobiles registered in this country or 1 automobile for every 6.2 persons.

The traffic problem has become one of the most important now faced by cities and surrounding rural communities, and ways and means for meeting the situation adequately must be developed in the near future.

Undoubtedly, the yearly toll of deaths would be much more than 20,000 were it not for the fact that organized safety work involving engineering revision and education has been carried on successfully in 60 of our largest cities for several years.

The motorist and the pedestrian must be educated to an acceptance of the principle that both have rights on the highways.

Automobile drivers should be licensed by the state only upon their qualification by test and examination as to ability and fitness, and licenses should be revoked for cause.

Uniform traffic regulations should be adopted by the various states.

Last of all but not least, all laws, rules and regulations designed to prevent accidents should be strictly enforced.

The Old Native Stock of the United States Is Not Dying Out

PROF. WARREN E. THOMPSON, of Miami University.

The old native stock of the United States is not dying and its greatest increase is in the South.

Although the rate of natural increase in the United States is higher than in most parts of the world, and such as to make it seem doubtful whether such an increase can be maintained for many decades, still there are clear indications that the rate is on the decline in all classes of population.

The studies of families of college graduates show in every case that on the average they fail to reproduce themselves.

The average number of children born to Vassar alumnae has never exceeded 1.5 per alumna.

The study dealing with the classes from which college students come rather than with college graduates shows that this whole class is scarcely reproducing itself and points to the likelihood that college graduates at Wisconsin as elsewhere are not reproducing themselves.

Professor Holmes' study of California students' families confirms the findings of the Wisconsin study and shows quite clearly that the education of the parents as well as their nativity has influence upon the size of the family.

The serious question is whether our present urban industrial civilization can be so modified that family life will be given a place in it or whether it will become like Frankenstein's monster and destroy its creators.

Providing Better Educational Opportunities for Children of the Farm

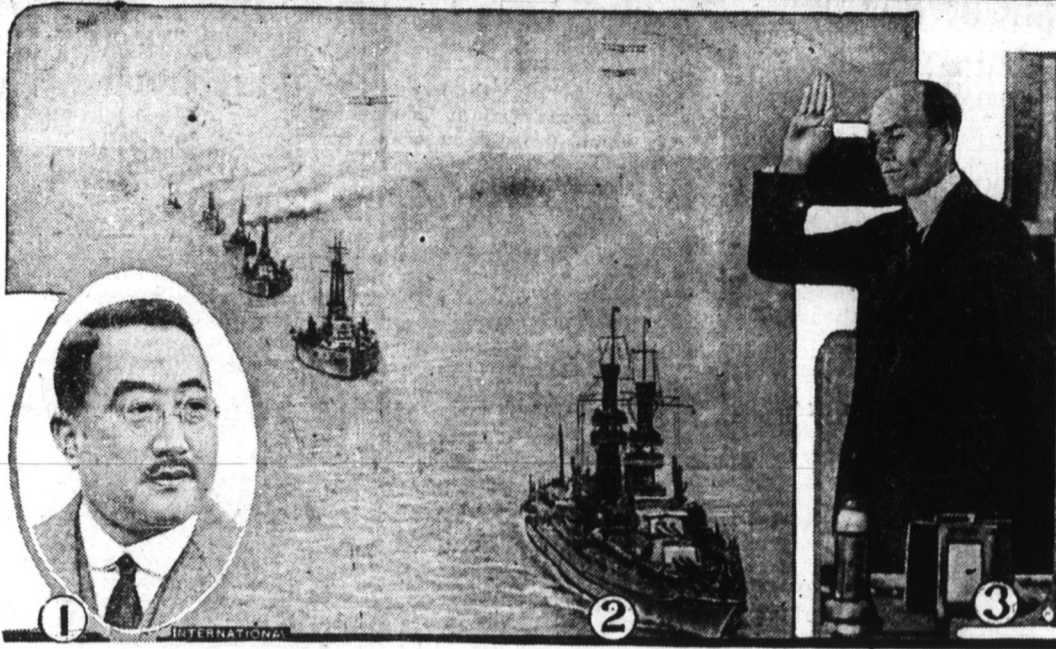
FLORENCE M. HALE, Superintendent of Rural Schools.

When the last census showed that over 2,000,000 people left the farms last year to move to the town or city, economic experts found that in at least eight cases out of ten the move came from the desire of the farm people to give their children as good educational opportunities as the city child enjoys.

In most cases these people seem to have good reasons to believe that as yet equal opportunities are not available in the country. So serious an effect on all national prosperity was apparent by the removal of these solid citizens from the country—which is, after all, the basis for city well-being—that not only school people, but business men began to endeavor to start some movement which should better country conditions and tend to give the country farmer equal educational opportunities for his children.

Rural teaching is no longer a blind alley. If a teacher can do a piece of work that stands out the world will make a path to her doorway, even though it be in the midst of a forest.

All of the big national and state programs today give rural education a prominent place where a few years ago such respect was seldom accorded it.



1—Tsuneo Matsudaira, new Japanese ambassador, who says he brings message of peace and friendship. 2—Glimpse of U. S. fleet at practice off California coast, preliminary to test of safety of our naval base in Hawaiian Islands. 3—Dr. William M. Jardine, being sworn in as secretary of agriculture.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Matsudaira Talks Peace—Senate Rejects Warren—Jardine Appointed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington Wednesday, "with gratitude in his heart" for the preliminary welcomes he had received at San Francisco and at Chicago. His official welcome at the capital will be no less warm, for he is distinctly persona grata to the United States government. He comes of a great historical family of Japan, as does his wife; speaks English well; was secretary general of the Japanese delegation to the Washington arms conference; has held several important diplomatic posts in Europe, and was vice minister of foreign affairs in the Japanese cabinet at the time of appointment. In short, he is of the new school of Japanese statesmen. The ambassador's unofficial words en route across America explain why he is welcome at the capital:

"I bring greetings from across the Pacific to the people of America. I have had a splendid welcome to your shores. I am come on a mission of peace. I consider it a duty and a privilege to do all that I can to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the United States and Japan. There is no question or difference of opinion that is not capable of amicable settlement if approached in the spirit of friendship. If the press of both nations will confine itself to facts—that will help."

MATSUDAIRA's temper of mind is appreciated at Washington. For as the new ambassador heard the Golden Gate he may have had glimpse of the great American fleet now practicing in the Pacific, preparatory to starting for the much-vaunted Hawaiian maneuvers and a visit to Australia and New Zealand. And it will be remembered under what circumstances his predecessor, Masanao Hanlhara, departed from Washington. It is also easy to recall that Japan at one time strenuously protested against our Pacific naval program for this summer.

The main point of the great mimic war in the Hawaiian Islands between the attacking "Blue" fleet and the defending "Black" land forces is to decide whether the island of Oahu, our naval base in the Pacific, can be defended against enemy attack. With Oahu in our possession, our Pacific coast is safe from enemy attack, from the military viewpoint. Oahu can be defended against enemy attack, provided its defense is supplemented by an American fleet in the Pacific. But suppose an emergency keeps our fleet in the Atlantic—that's another and different story. Hence the importance of the coming Hawaiian maneuvers. Hence the importance of a Japanese ambassador who does not necessarily read into this mimic war the inference that the hypothetical "enemy attack" is on the part of Japan and does not necessarily see in the "friendship visit" of the American fleet to Australia and New Zealand a combination and conspiracy against Japan by the English-speaking peoples of the Pacific.

DR. WILLIAM M. JARDINE has succeeded Howard M. Gore as secretary of agriculture. There is naturally nation-wide interest in the new Agriculture department head. If experience guarantees fitness, Secretary Jardine should approximate 100 per cent efficiency. He has first-hand knowledge of agriculture and has a practical background based on experience as cowboy, dairy farmer, ranch manager and man of affairs. At the same time his scientific attainments are large. When appointed he was head of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Washington gossip has it that Secretary Jardine will stage a shakeup in the department. His public utterances would indicate that he holds views harmonious with those of President Coolidge on the solution of the

problems of the farmer. In 1924 he was opposed to the McNary-Haugen price fixing bill.

The vast army of national park enthusiasts is anxiously awaiting a statement by the new secretary of his policy as to the efforts of the forest service of the Agriculture department to wrest the control of the national parks from the national park service of the Interior department. The thousands promoting the adoption of a national forestry policy and program also are eager for a statement.

THE struggle in the senate over confirmation of the President's nomination of Charles B. Warren to be attorney general is still on at this writing. It is a lively fight, with surprising features. Tuesday, while Vice President Dawes was "peacefully snoozing" at his hotel, the senate approached a tie vote. A desperate effort was made to get Vice President Dawes there in time to break it. As Dawes entered the chamber, Overman of North Carolina, the only Democrat who had voted for Warren, dramatically switched his vote. This destroyed the tie of 40 to 40, clinched Warren's defeat and made the automobile rush of Dawes more or less ridiculous. Whereupon the senate—at least the anti-Warren senators, if no others—gave Dawes the "ha, ha!" They had got even with him for reading the riot act to them March 4.

President Coolidge Thursday surprised everyone, including the party leaders, by again sending the nomination of Warren to the senate. It was not made public whether the President had determined to force the fight or had acted in order to give Warren an opportunity to defend himself against senate charges. Incidentally, the Michigan house of representatives Wednesday endorsed Warren, as a reply to the statement of Couzens that nine-tenths of the people of that state were backing his opposition to the confirmation.

A late statement issued by Secretary Sanders at the White House was this: "At the request of the President Mr. Warren consented to allow his name to be presented again to the senate." Officials would not enlarge on the announcement, but some senators were of the opinion that Mr. Coolidge desired to assume full responsibility and draw a direct issue between himself and the senate on the question.

THE emphatic utterance by President Coolidge in his inaugural address as to the necessity of party loyalty and regularity suits the regular Republicans in both house and senate. The respective committees on committees have cleaned up in accordance therewith. The house demoted followers of LaFollette on important committees. The senate, after long and bitter debate, in which the opposition was led by Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska, demoted LaFollette senators, the whole slate being approved by a vote of 64 to 11. The test vote, 36 to 13, was on the effort of the opposition to substitute Ladd of North Dakota, a LaFollette follower, for Stanfield of Oregon as chairman of the public lands committee. Most of the Democrats here declined to mix in the party quarrel and voted "present." So the insurgents are placed at the bottom of the lists in accordance with the numerical strength of their followers.

APPORTIONMENT of funds amounting to \$2,500,000, appropriated by congress for the construction of improved roads and trails in the various national parks and national monuments, is announced by the Interior department. The Interior department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925 contains an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be expended for the building of these much-needed roads and trails in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the national parks service. An initial appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this road and trail work was made available in the deficiency act which was signed by the President December 5, 1924, making in all \$2,500,000 available. These appropriations were made under authority of the National Park Highways act of April 9, 1924, which authorized the appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the carrying out of a three-year road and trail construction program.

Of the \$2,500,000 fund appropriated the sum of \$453,000 has been allotted to Glacier National park, Montana, of

which \$410,000 is to be spent on the Transmountain road. This road is being built across the Continental Divide and when completed will be the first means of access through the park from the east side to the west by motor car.

In the Yosemite National park, California, \$404,000, the next largest allotment, will be expended. Approximately half of these funds will be used in paying the El Portal road from the park boundary to Yosemite Village, connecting with the all-year highway which the state is building to El Portal and which is expected to double the automobile travel into Yosemite. The sum of \$235,000 has been allotted to Mount Rainier National park and \$166,000 has been allotted for road work in the Grand Canyon National park. The \$140,000 allotted to Rocky Mountain National park, Colorado, will be divided between six different projects, all of them important. The famous Fall River road, the highest road in the national park system, reaching an altitude of 11,797 feet on the top of Rocky mountain, and the High drive from Fall River to Moraine park will get the larger share of these funds.

BARON AGO VON MALTZAN, the new German ambassador, was officially welcomed Thursday by President Coolidge. The new representative of Germany thanked the President for the work of American citizens in the economic and financial reconstruction of his country.

"I gratefully recall the generous activities of American citizens in social and cultural help, and the far-reaching work of financial and economic reconstruction, bearing an American name which has become historical," he said. "The last order of the deceased president of the reich was to express to you, Mr. President, his feeling of high personal esteem and his sincere wish for the welfare of the United States of America."

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL, storm center of the controversy over air power as a national defense, will be succeeded April 27 by Lieut. Col. James E. Fechet as assistant chief of the army air service. Colonel Fechet is now in command of the air service flying school at Kelly Field, Texas. The appointment is said to be satisfactory to both Maj. Gen. Mason N. Patrick, air service chief, and Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, chief of staff, though he has not publicly indicated his stand in the controversy. General Mitchell says that his efforts to secure a unified air service, distinct from both army and navy, will be continued. Incidentally Representative Florian Lampert of Wisconsin, chairman of the house committee on aircraft, issued a statement Wednesday that the investigation had vindicated the position taken by General Mitchell.

DR. WALTER SIMONS Thursday took the oath of President of the German republic before the various diplomatic corps and members of the reichstag in the reichstag. Doctor Simons will hold the office until the elections name a new chief. All attempts to bring about a coalition of the right parties failed with the refusal of the People's party to back Herr Gessler's candidacy for the presidency. Herr Stresemann's objections, based on the fears of foreign opinion, were supported by his party. Germany goes into the election campaign with five candidates, none of whom seems able to secure the election on the first ballot.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, arbiter in the historic Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru which has threatened the peace of South America for a generation, announced his decision Wednesday that the ultimate disposition of the contested provinces must be by popular vote. This is a preliminary victory for Chile. The decision fixes the conditions of the plebiscite and provides for a commission of three, of which the American member is to be president.

WANT GRAND JURY PROBE OF PRISON

PRISON BOARD MEETS TO ELECT SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

Raleigh. Investigation of the administration of George Ross Pou as superintendent of the State Prison by the Wake county grand jury has been requested as a result of the publication of bills charged to the prison for varied items not usually considered necessary supplies for a penal institution Solicitor W. F. Evans stated on the eve of the meeting of the State Prison Board to elect the superintendent and other officials of the institution.

Solicitor Evans stated that his attention had also been called to the report that a prisoner named Padrick had served as chauffeur for Mr. Pou since he arrived at the Prison from Vance county to serve a term for arson. Mr. Evans stated that he had been informed that this convict had not been required to live at the prison but that he had brought his family to Raleigh and lived with them. The solicitor stated that he had not decided what his course would be.

No explanation of the publication on Sunday of a bill charged to the State Prison from a Raleigh drug store including such items as rouge, fish food, cold cream, powder puff and hair tonic, nor of the fact that while the bill for the six months period amounted to \$487.43, the State Treasurer's books show that \$1,888.25 was paid out on the account, was made by Mr. Pou.

Mr. Pou in a statement several days ago invited investigation of his administration by the Wake county grand jury or the Attorney General. He stated that he would pay no more attention to "scavenger-like attacks" but asked any citizen who had any thing to say to tell it to the grand jury or the attorney general.

Postal Rates Change Soon.

The changes in postal rates authorized by the act of Congress on February 28, 1915 which will serve to pay the increase in salaries of the postal service employees, will go into effect April 25, 1925. The increase in salaries which went into effect January 1, caused an increase in the payroll of the 100 employees in the Raleigh office of about \$3,000, which is an increase of about one sixth.

Post Master M. B. Duncan stated Saturday that the increase in salary, had also meant an increase in service and interest on the part of the employees. And in addition the relief from the uncertainty had improved the morale of the staff.

A special service charge of two cents has been added on each parcel except those originating on rural routes, and a special handling charge of 2 1/2 cents.

Some of the greatest changes have been in raising the rate on money orders, raising the minimum fee on all registered mail to 15 cents, and adding a return receipt fee of three cents for registered mail and insured mail. Prices of insurance have also been raised, and the fee for C. O. D. packages. Special delivery rates have been raised for packages over 2 pounds to 15 cents, and packages over 10 pounds to 20 cents.

Postage rates for mail matter not listed are unchanged. Other changes are:

First class matter: Post cards, changed from 1 cent each to 2 cents each.

Second class matter: Transient; changed from 1 cent each 4 ounces to 8 ounces and under, 2 cents each 2 ounces, over 8 ounces. Parcel post rates: Publishers, scientific, agricultural, and religious changed from 1 1/4 cent per pound to 1 1/2 cent per pound; zones rates, zones 4, 5, and 6, changed from 5, 6 and 7 cents per pound respectively to 6 cents per pound for each zone; zones 7 and 8 changed from 9 and 10 cents respectively, to 9 cents per pound for each class.

Third class matter: Printed matter changed from 4 pounds and under, 1 cent for each 2 ounces, over 4 pounds, fourth class to 8 ounces and under, 1 1/2 cents for each 2 ounces, over 8 ounces; fourth class, books, catalogues, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, and plants, changed from rates of fourth class matter to 8 ounces and under 1 cent each 2 ounces, over 8 ounces fourth class; merchandise, changed from 4 ounces and under, 1 cent each ounce; zone rates to 3 ounces and under, 1 cent each ounce; zone rates to 3 ounces and under, 1 cent each ounce; zone rates to 3 ounces and under, 1 cent each ounce.

Notary Publics Commission.

Governor McLean commissioned the following notaries public: A. J. Bagley, Lincolnton; S. B. Beachboard, Asheville; S. J. Beaver, Concord; W. B. Beaver, Kannapolis; T. S. M. Bloodworth, Greensboro; R. R. Boggs, Catawba; S. M. Butler, Bladenboro; J. B. Copple, Albemarle; J. W. Grimes, Washington; M. W. Heiss, Greensboro; Miss Florence E. Moore, Greensboro; Mrs. Mable Lea Oehler, Greensboro; C. Oettinger, Kinston; B. A. Phillips, Bonlee.

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