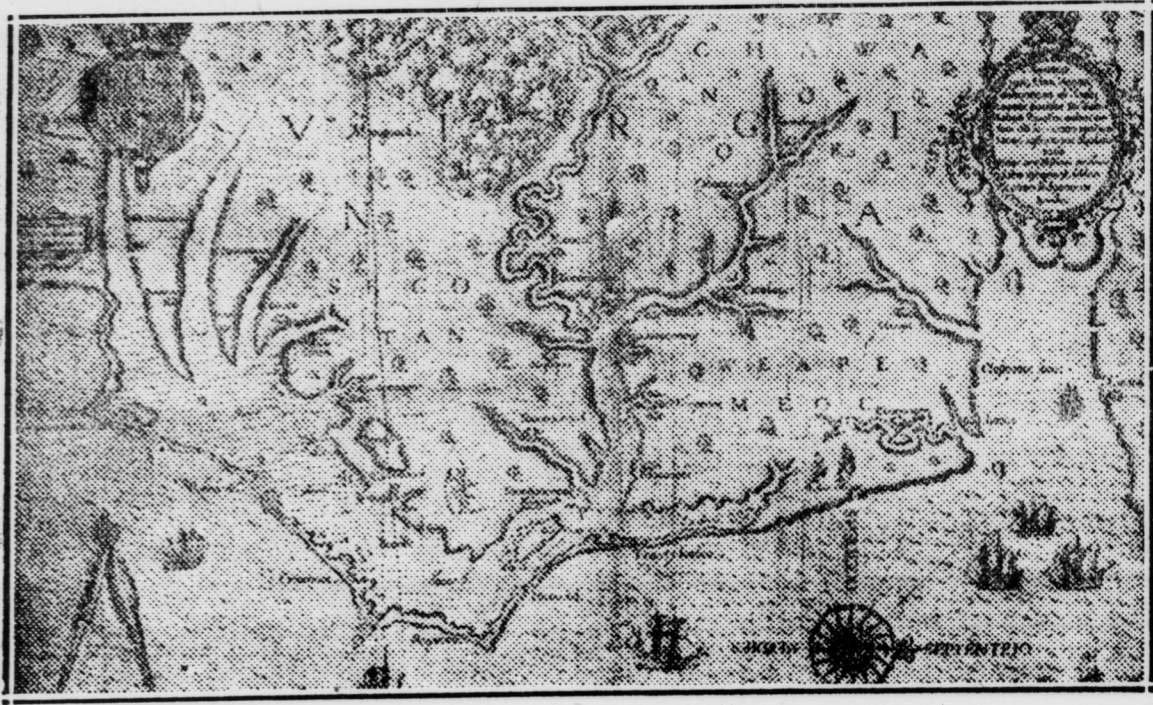


CAROLINIANS--Know Your State!

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EARLY MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA

GREAT has been the growth and progress of North Carolina since Sir Walter Raleigh's first expedition to America landed here in 1584. The land was first named Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth of England, the virgin Queen. In 1666, the name was changed to Carolina for King Charles II. North Carolina became a member of the Union by ratifying the Federal Constitution at Fayetteville on November 21, 1789.

Our State comprises 31,193,600 acres. The population is about 3,000,000, of which only three-tenths of one per cent are foreign born. North Carolina leads the world in tobacco manufacture and in numerous other important enterprises. Among other things it ranks first in the United States in the number of cotton mills. It ranks fourth among the states in agriculture. The State is constantly expending great sums to improve its schools, highways, etc.

Pictures and articles of geographical, historical, industrial and educational facts, about our State, of interest and value to every proud North Carolinian, will appear weekly in The Chatham Record. These articles will give such information in condensed form without sacrificing the important facts. Watch for them each week.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

BY FRED HOLMES

Washington, April 21.—Just why the senatorial campaign in Illinois is taken so seriously by all sorts of politicians is not clear. It is doubtful if twenty per cent of the electorate understand the question of American membership in the world court or, for that matter, is particularly interested in it. Among more astute observers here, Ruth Hanna McCormick's emphasis of the importance of the world court problem throughout her campaign was very much of a political smoke-screen.

Timid watchers of the direction in which the wind blows the political straws seem to overlook the fact that we have already voted to join the world court and are only waiting to complete the process by ratifying a plan to make operative our own reservations. Representative McCormick's stand on the question is not what contributed most to her success in the primaries. What more than anything else caused the submergence of Mr. Densen was that 300,000 women did \$3,000,000 worth of work for nothing; that on account of her proven ability she was thought to deserve the nomination; that Mr. Densen has always been too outspoken to be popular with many factions in his own party, and that she had the backing and vigorous support of the powerful Cook county organization.

In an address before the Women's National Press Club, of which she is a member, Mrs. McCormick pointed out that the Illinois Women's Republican clubs, with more than 300,000 members, on election day do without pay the jobs for which candidates in other states pay workers \$10 each. "The big cost of primaries and elections," she said, "is getting people to the polls. Americans appreciate so little the privilege of a voice in the nomination and election of their party's candidate for office that somebody

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has to be paid \$10 a day to go after them in automobiles, take them to the polls and make them vote.

"In Illinois we do not have this cost of elections because the Illinois Women's Republican clubs have so systematized their organization that each member in a few minutes does her job of getting voters to the polls."

With senators and professional politicians walking about with long faces and proclaiming that the nomination of Mrs. McCormick in Illinois means that the world court is dead, President Hoover's championship of that institution should have a stimulating effect upon the spirits of such faint-hearted souls as have languished at the news that the world court was beaten in a State which is said to regard any condition short of war as an entangling alliance. It is now to be expected that the President will not much longer defer the "convenient moment" to send to the senate the Root formula for American adherence.

With the success of Mrs. McCormick behind him and the fire-eating ladies of the D. A. R. in front of him, Mr. Hoover might have been tempted to talk about the meaning of the stars in the flag or the clear call of our revolutionary ancestors to defeat such revolutionary schemes as are hatched here and there today. It is to his credit that instead he gave the ladies a valuable first lesson in international necessities of the present time, making plain the relationship between disarmament and machinery for international conciliation explaining something of the revolution process by which bringing nationalism is merging into international discussion, co-operation and judicial process.

In his address before the Daughters of the American Revolution, in annual convention assembled, President Hoover urged, fullest American co-operation toward world peace without dishonor and without sacrifice of independence, coupled with a vigorous appeal for the United States to enter the world court. By thus boldly and promptly taking this position the President must command the respect even of those who differ with him sharply on the subject at issue.

Mr. Hoover, the world court has become not merely a question of consistency but of self-respect. Convictions which he had slowly formed and repeatedly uttered with official authority, he could not withdraw simply because a sudden outcry had been raised against them. He has now closely identified them again with the policies of his administration. As both head of the government and leader of the Republican party he has sounded a trumpet in which there is no note of retreat.

Republican Senators, and Mrs. McCormick, whom many look upon as Senator-elect, may differ with him as regards the world court, but will they go out into congressional elections this year and openly attack him? Of course they will not if before that the court protocol has been submitted by him to the senate and been ratified. In that case his opponents will wish their antagonism to it to be forgotten as quickly as possible. They may wish that in any case.

Senate opposition to the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to be a justice of the supreme court, would seem to be growing. Its growth does not depend upon increasing conviction about his decision in a case involving union labor, which is the chief objection made to him. Underlying the situation, as in the case of Chief Justice Hughes, is a wish upon the part of the senate to register an increase of the senate's power as against the power of the supreme court and also as against the power of the executive branch of the government. When

it is said that this wish animates "the senate," the meaning is, of course, that the wish animates the present coalition majority of the senate, made up of Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

Whether it would be desirable, as a practical matter, for the senate to have a larger hand in judicial appointments is a question about which, sooner or later, there will be much discussion. What would happen would be the same thing that occasionally has happened before. The power would not really go to the whole group of ninety-six senators—it would go, in Senator Glass's phrase, to Senators whose states are "peculiarly affected." If a federal judge were to be appointed from Indiana, for example, the two senators from that state would, in effect, name him. All the other senators from other states would by "Senatorial courtesy" uphold the right of the senators from each state to distate appointments in such state.

However, confirmation of Judge Parker by the senate is foreseen here, but not until there has been long and bitter debate which will rival the discussion over Charles Evans Hughes when his nomination for Chief Justice was presented.

Discarding the Norris resolution to authorize government operation of Muscle Shoals, the house military affairs committee has decided to formulate legislation to provide authority for the leasing of the project to a private corporation. Unified upon a determination to have action at this session, the committee members selected a subcommittee of five to draft a bill to provide for the leasing with an alternative plan for government operation if a satisfactory bid is not received.

Through the sashes and badges of the D. A. R. rather dominate the capital perspective this week, Washington is gratified to welcome another group of fair visitors, the "gratitude girls" of Japan. Four of them, charming specimens of young Nipponese womanhood, are in Washington in the course of an all-American tour. They come to voice the thanks of their country for the aid which the people and government of the United States rendered to Japan in the supreme tragedy of the 1923 earthquake.

The work of the United States navy, the American Red Cross and of our then ambassador to Japan, Cyrus E. Woods, when death and devastation stalked through Tokio and Yokohama, has become one of the epics of modern Japanese history. These lovely maidens of the Island Empire are ideal spokeswomen of their nation's sentiment. Their messages of thankfulness are no idle greetings, for they speak the language of that deep appreciation which is the strongest and sincerest tie that can bind one people to another.

The "gratitude girls" of Japan, thrice welcome on our soil, are forging a new link in the chain of American friendship for the land of the cherry blossoms.

Senate Committee Turns Down Parker

The sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee investigating the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the supreme court brought a two to one favorable report, Senators Overman and Herbert voting for and Senator Borah against. The full judiciary committee, however, reported a vote of ten to six against confirmation and the matter goes to the senate floor with debate starting next Monday. Friends of Judge Parker are still hopeful, but opponents declare that he will not be confirmed as justice. The American Federation of Labor did not follow up its protest, so the only lively opposition is coming from the negroes.

Bear Creek News

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Norwood, of Greensboro, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moore, of Siler City; S. G. Norwood, of Rockingham; Mrs. C. E. Underwood and son, Charles, Jr., and Miss Margaret Andrews, of Fayetteville, were Easter visitors in the home of G. B. Emerson. Jack Emerson spent the Easter holidays with his cousin, Glenn Norwood, of Greensboro.

Miss Wilma Rives spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. W. W. Clark, of Greensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Vestal, of Greensboro, were recent visitors on route two.

Mrs. G. C. Phillips and sons, of Altamahaw, were week-end visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Watson were recent visitors in Greensboro.

V. G. Loyd of Burlington was a visitor here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fowler and family, of Burlington, were Easter visitors in the home of Mrs. G. A. Loyd.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Rives, of Burlington, were week-end visitors in the home of Mrs. Rives' mother, Mrs. R. R. Dunn, on route two. Mr. Rives was taken with mumps while down on his visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moser and children of Graham were Sunday visitors at G. S. Norwood's, on Siler City, route 5.

Misses Dora Moody and Miss Mamie Burke, of Burlington, were visitors in the home of their parents, near Meroney church.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Maulden and family, of Greensboro, were Easter visitors in the homes of W. A. Cogins and T. P. Beaver.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hancock are visiting relatives in Mt. Airy.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beal and daughter, Frances, were Sunday afternoon visitors in the home of J. M. Yarbrough, of Sanford, Rt. 1.

Miss Cornelia Rose Moore, of the Greenwood school faculty, was a visitor this week in the home of her aunt, Mrs. T. B. Beal, of this place.

Glenn McDaniel, of Durham, was a Sunday visitor at Latt D. Poe's. Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Moody and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Beaver and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomas and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hilliard and family and Miss Kate Edwards, all of Durham, were week-end visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Moore and Miss Mozelle Holler, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Snipes and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Snipes, all of Durham, were recent visitors in the home of J. H. Snipes.

Mrs. E. G. Wyche, of Greensboro, is visiting home folks, on route two.

Antioch News

Mr. Claude Hart of Pennsylvania is visiting relatives in this community.

Mrs. E. C. Hart and children attended the Dawkins reunion given at W. N. Dawkins near Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Oldham of High Point and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Oldham of Pittsboro were visitors Sunday in the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Oldham.

Miss Bradie Oldham entertained quite a number of her friends at a party Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pilkington of Durham spent Easter holidays at home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oldham last Friday a daughter.

Mrs. C. C. Poe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Richardson of Cummock.

Mr. Carl Oldham attended the Dawkins reunion near Sanford Sunday.

There will be a birthday dinner given at Mrs. Nannie Pilkington's Sunday, April 27. Everybody is invited to come and bring a basket.

Mrs. Arthur Thomas spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Roe.

The Virginia Dare Painting Presented

By Mrs. H. A. London

Mrs. Henry A. London and Miss Carrie M. Jackson are attending the presentation exercises of the Virginia Dare Baptismal painting, in Raleigh, on Friday 25th at 2:30 o'clock in supreme court room.

As chairman of the committee, Mrs. London will present the painting to Judge Thomas Pittman, for the Historical Commission, in behalf of the Colonial Dames of North Carolina.

This painting is to be hung in the Hall of History, where it can be seen by all of the school children who visit Raleigh.

Every Woman Knows

Every woman knows how easy it is to burn or scald herself while working in her home. Every woman knows that these burns and scalds are painful and sometimes very slow to heal. Every woman should know that the pain of burns and scalds will be quickly relieved, infection positively prevented and speedy healing assured if Liquid Borozone is instantly applied. Get a bottle of Liquid Borozone and keep it handy in your medicine cabinet. Sold by Pittsboro Drug Company. —Advertisement. There are many teachers of wisdom, but where is the wisdom?—Ibsen.

Bank of Union at Monroe Closes Doors

The Bank of Union, state bank at Monroe with more than a million dollars in resources, failed to open Tuesday morning. Representatives of the state banking department arrived about noon Tuesday and took charge of the bank. A statement issued by bank officials Tuesday morning said that the action was taken to protect depositors. This statement set forth that inability to collect past due notes made it impossible for the bank to carry on.

The Bank of Union has capital of \$100,000 and an equal amount of surplus. Total deposits, according to last statement, exceeded \$775,000 and total resources were above a million dollars. W. S. Blakeney is president, J. R. Shute vice president, and Robt. G. Laney cashier; the board of directors includes the above named and W. E. Cason, H. H. Wilson, S. B. Hart and C. J. Braswell. The directors have expressed the belief that depositors will not lose heavily.

The Bank of Marshville in Union county closed a few days ago, and it is thought that the nervousness occasioned by its closing started a steady withdrawal of funds from the Monroe institution. However, the two institutions were in no way connected.

Mr. Blakeney, the president, enjoys the confidence of the people of Union county. His generosity in trying to aid distressed farmers is perhaps the chief cause of the bank's present trouble, and the general hope is expressed that the situation may be worked out with small loss to anybody.

Reports have been received as this paper goes to press Wednesday afternoon that the Farmers Bank and Trust Company of Monroe failed to open today and the First National Bank stayed open about

an hour and closed to prevent further withdrawals until conditions improve. There were only three banks at Monroe.

SENDING 'EM BACK
During the last fiscal year the United States deported 12,908 aliens at a total cost of \$926,050—nearly a million. But there is no complaint that the service was not worth the price. Ont bad man might cost the government and the nation that much.

Of course it would be much better to keep out the bad ones in the first place, but that is not always possible. Sometimes they turn bad after they get in. But when we find out they are bad it is certainly not incumbent on us to keep them. We have plenty of criminals and undesirables of our own without having those of other countries slipped in on us. There is a pretty general feeling that every dollar spent to send these people out of the country is well spent. Of the number deported 2,800 went back to Canada and 3,300 back to Mexico. That is sufficient evidence that the watch on the borders should be more efficient.—The Pathfinder.

TODAY'S DEFINITIONS
CIGARETTE—The cigar's sister.
FLAPPER—A girl with weak legs.
HOG-WINE—Root beer.
HONEYMOON—That part of a girl's life that comes between the lipstick and the broomstick.

HASH—The connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
BACHELOR—A man who has cheated some woman out of a divorce.

FOUNTAIN PEN—An instrument for systematically inking the fingers.—The Pathfinder.

Many a man in love with a dimple makes the mistake of marrying the whole girl.—The Pathfinder.

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