

CAROLINIANS--Know Your State!

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WILD HORSES

FOR centuries wild horses have roamed the sanddunes on the North Carolina Coast. Tradition says they descended from Barbary ponies which were brought over by the colonists of Sir Walter Raleigh.

These banker ponies are driven into corrals made from timbers of old shipwrecks, where they are lassoed for branding or for sale. They drink brackish water from waterholes which they dig in the sand with their forefeet. During tick epidemics they are disinfected by being made to swim through a bath of arsenic and caustic soda. Between 5,000 and 6,000 of these wild horses roam the sand banks in communally owned herds but each man knows and claims his horses at the round-up. A few years ago these horses sold for \$50 to \$125 each but due to the popularity of automobiles they now bring about \$6.

Moncure News

Big crowds attended Moncure high school commencement. Last Friday evening was the piano and voice recital assisted by the boys' and girls' glee clubs under the direction and supervision of Miss Lucy Boone, the capable and efficient teacher of music at Moncure school. The rendition of every number was good indeed and the students showed marked improvements this year. Moncure should be proud of her boys and girls giving such an excellent program.

Last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the girls' and boys' glee clubs gave two anthems, which were well rendered and enjoyed by all. Miss Boone favored us with a beautiful solo at this time. Rev. Jonas Barclay of Pittsboro led the first prayer, then Prof. W. W. Stedman introduced the speaker. Dr. Myers, professor of religious education of Duke University, who read the Bible lesson, Philippians 2nd, next Rev. C. C. Wheeler of Merry Oaks led in prayer, after which Dr. Myers preached in a most excellent way the baccalaureate sermon in which he held up a picture of the Life of Jesus Christ to the graduating class and congregation, bringing out three main points, viz, work, reverence and devotion to God's will.

Next Thursday evening the graduating exercises will be given and also an address by a professor of the University of North Carolina.

Mrs. J. E. Cathell and son, James of Linwood, were in town the past week-end attending Moncure high school commencement.

Mrs. John Bell, Jr., of Varina, were also in town attending commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Giede of Harrisburg, Pa., arrived here yesterday to spend some time here at "The Cabin." Miss Anna Hershey of Pennsylvania accompanied them here.

Sheriff and Mrs. S. W. Womble and daughter, Miss Amy of Jonesboro, attended commencement here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Travis and children of Chapel Hill also attended commencement here Sunday.

Miss Mary Olinger of Sanford spent the week-end here with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Moore and also attended commencement.

The Epworth League met last Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The president, Miss Camelia Stedman, called the meeting to order. A short song service was held, then the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary.

After which the meeting was turned over to Miss Margaret Mann, the leader for the evening, who announced the subject, "The Gospel for All." Miss Lucy Boone held the devotional, then Miss Mann, the leader gave a good talk on the subject, "Christ for All." After which Misses Berta Holladay and Louise Petty sang a duet, "Golden Bells" that all enjoyed very much. Miss Ona Andrews took up the league's motto, "All for Christ," and gave a good talk. The meeting closed with the league benediction.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Walden motored to Raleigh last Monday evening to attend their daughter's, Miss Alma Walden, graduating voice recital at Peace Institute, which she rendered in an excellent manner. Others who attended from Moncure were, Prof. and Mrs. H. G. Self, Misses Berta Holladay, Daisy Bland and Lucy Boone, and Mrs. W. W. Stedman and daughters, Misses Camelia and Ruth, who were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Foister of Sanford. All enjoyed the program so much and Miss Walden acted gracefully and sang and looked beautifully.

Miss Eleanor Ketchie of High Point is visiting friends in town this week and also attending the commencement exercises. Miss Ketchie is the author of the play that will be given by the seniors this coming Thursday evening. She writes many poems and seems to be very gifted in writing. She is a graduate of Moncure high school. Examinations are on at Moncure school this week. School will close Thursday, May 1st.

Come to the closing exercises at school auditorium Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, May 1st.

DRESS OF CONGRESSWOMEN

Black seems to be the prevailing color in the dress of the women's bloc in Congress—which now numbers eight, the largest in history. This is, probably due to the fact that several of the congresswomen are in mourning for their husbands, whose seats some of them occupy. Those who favor black are Mrs. Pearl A. Oldfield of Kansas, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts, Mrs. Florence Kahn of California, Mrs. Teresa Norton of New Jersey, Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt of New York and Mrs. Katherine Langley of Kentucky. However, that does not mean that most of these women do not wear colors on occasion. There are times, for example, when Mrs. Langley is partial to tans. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, who seeks to succeed Senator Deneen of Illinois, wears strictly tailored things at work but frocks of brilliant hue at her Georgetown home.—The Pathfinder

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, April 28.—Each member of the House of Representatives is responsible to a constituency, and if he desires to succeed himself he must please a majority of that constituency. The founders of our government instituted the senate as a check upon the house, in that a senator was to represent a State, not a constituency, and in his stand upon any public question he was not influenced by the thought that explanations might have to be made to John Doe and Richard Roe to avoid retirement to private life.

True, many a state legislature was purchasable when a constituency was not, and so many senators with a background of electoral scandalism were seated that we repudiated the science of government promulgated by our forefathers and decided to elect our senators by direct vote of the people.

Maybe it was a wise move. Many think so. Many do not. When President Hoover nominated Charles Evans Hughes to be chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, the senate indulged in a squabble over his confirmation. Why? Was there any reason why Mr. Hughes did not qualify. No. A fight was waged against him as an appeal to an electorate. And for the same reason a fight is being waged against confirmation of President Hoover's nomination of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the supreme court.

The senate judiciary committee has reported adversely the nomination of Judge Parker. This was not unexpected, although the size of the vote, 10 to 6, was a surprise. A greater surprise, however, was the declination of the senate committee to hear Judge Parker in reply to his attackers after he had expressed a willingness to appear before the committee. Those members of the committee who voted against Senator Overman's motion to invite Judge Parker to appear and testify justify their course by pointing out that Judge Parker did not request the committee to hear him, but merely expressed a willingness to come before it should the committee desire him to do so. The difference between Judge Parker's expressed willingness to appear and a request to the committee that he be permitted to appear is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Probably it never occurred to Judge Parker that a committee which had before it the testimony of adverse witnesses would not care to hear him after he had declared his willingness to come to Washington and testify.

Judge Parker has been attacked before the committee, and apparently successfully, because he hand-

ed down a decision in which he followed the ruling of the supreme court itself. Because this case involved the "yellow dog" contract, hated by the United Mine Workers of America and organized labor generally, it has been argued that Judge Parker is in sympathy with that form of contract which pledges a mine worker not to join a union. But the committee has no real knowledge of Judge Parker's position on this matter. The supreme court has upheld the validity of such a contract in another case. With that determination of the law before him, Judge Parker, a member of the federal judicial circuit, decided a case in accordance with the law. The senate committee may have difficulty explaining why it was not willing, or even why it did not desire, to hear what Judge Parker had to say in regard to this case and his own view of the principle involved in the "yellow dog" contract.

It is difficult at times to determine accurately whether Senators are hitting at an appointee of the President or at the President through his appointee. Members of the Senate committee have been leading "coalitionists." They have sought, Republican Progressives and Democrats, to embarrass the administration in the past. Here apparently, was a case which has afforded them another opportunity to strike at the administration. It is true that several of the so-called regular Republican members of the committee voted adversely to Judge Parker in the committee. But they have been credited with seeking to shelve issues that might be unpopular with some of the voters. They have been left in a position to do this more readily, perhaps, than if they had taken the testimony of Judge Parker himself.

Chief Justice Hughes was assailed because it was known he was a man of courage who would apply the Constitution without first obtaining the advice and consent of Senate bosses. Now Judge Parker is attacked because he is a strong and upright judge.

Senators who may be inclined to sacrifice an honest and acceptable judge in order to win votes for themselves should think twice before they make that blunder. The great majority of voters are not won won by such cowardice and demagoguery. The people are keeping the supreme court in high respect, and are deeply resentful of the mud-slinging tactics employed by senators who seek selfish advantage at the expense of the judiciary. It is quite possible that this resentment would manifest itself in the defeat of senators who lacked the courage to resist the malign attempts to prostitute the courts. Certainly any senator who would deliberately vote to fill the supreme court bench with charlatans and sycophants deserves defeat.

The crowd, so Mr. Hoover was quoted in the Yale News, is credulous. "It destroys, it consumes, it hates, and it dreams but it never builds." Substitute the word "Senate" for the "crowd," and you have Mr. Hoover's estimate of that body which is the plague of all presidents.

Yet Mr. Hoover's troubles with the greatest deliberative body in the world, as its members usually call it, have just begun. What the Senate is girding to do to the Parker nomination and the London naval treaty will make Mr. Hoover understand what Mr. Coolidge meant when he wrote about the "incomprehensible relief" of escaping from the White House.

President Hoover let it be known that he is opposed to the issuance of special coins commemorating historical events, because he thinks such practices tend to bring confusion to the monetary system of the country, serve to make counterfeiting easier, and are absolutely unsound.

This veto by Mr. Hoover of a minor bill recalls the fact that he has one. It also raises the question of whether he will use it again on the poor tortured and twisted tariff bill, which very shortly will be pitched in his lap. The general belief is he will not, though some of his friends hope very much he will, believe it would be greatly to his advantage.

No President ever has vetoed a tariff bill. Mr. Cleveland let one become a law without his signature, denouncing it and its makers in a blistering message. Mr. Taft signed his, defended it and was politically undone. What Mr. Hoover will do about his there has been no indication—at least from him, though most people in Washington say he will sign. They base this partly on the recognized difficulty of a tariff veto and partly on the assumption that, with the debenture plan out and a compromise flexible provision in, Mr. Hoover could approve without stultification. So far as the rates are concerned, they point out, industry has already ad-

justed itself to these and a veto would tend to upset business, which every President, and particularly this President, wants to avoid. Stability, Mr. Hoover has said, is the essential thing for industry. Also there is the argument that to veto the tariff nullifies a year's work of Congress, leaves a campaign promise to the farmers half redeemed, bitterly aggrieves Senators interested for local or personal reasons in increased rates.

President Hoover's warning to the chairmen of the House and Senate appropriations committees that

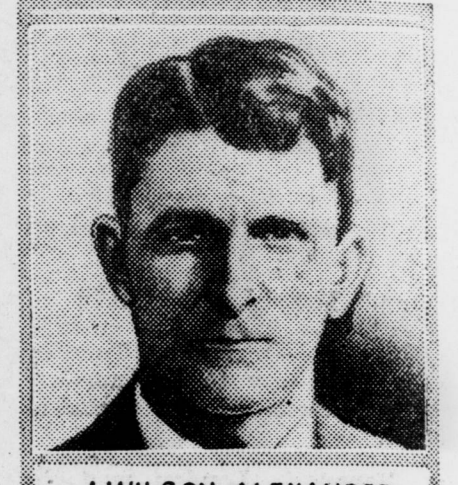
extrabudgetary legislation threatens a serious treasury deficit ought to be heeded at once. A similar warning was given with good effect some time ago. There are bills pending, passed by one house or reported by committees, the president says, which would authorize additional expenditure next year of \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000. Even now appropriations within the budget may create a small deficit.

There's nothin' in the world worse than an old man with a fancy.—Spanish proverb.

North Carolina's New Crop Champions



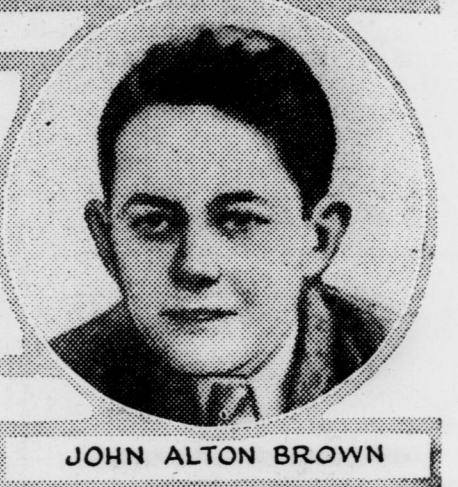
PRESSLEY ALEXANDER



J. WILSON ALEXANDER



CLARK MATHENY



JOHN ALTON BROWN

Two members of the Alexander family of Huntersville were awarded the leading honors in North Carolina's crop-growing contests last year. J. Wilson Alexander led the 5-acre cotton contest for evening adult students with an average production of 1145.2 pounds lint per acre while his son Pressley won the Junior Vocational Corn-growing Contest with an average record of 137 bushels per acre. Clark Matheny, Forest City, won the Junior Vocational Cotton-growing Contest with an average production of 356 pounds lint per acre, and John A. Brown, Weaverville, led the 4-H Club Corn Contest with an average yield of 134.33 bushels on his one-acre field.

NORTH CAROLINA farmers

again have the chance to demonstrate their ability in economic crop production. Five official crop production contests have been recently announced in the State. These include a 5-acre cotton contest for adult farmers, a corn contest for adult farmers, cotton and corn growing contests for junior vocational students, and a corn contest for 4-H Club boys and girls.

Application to enter the contests should be made at once, according to the announcements. The rules may be obtained from county agents, vocational instructors, or the agricultural extension service of North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

Through friendly rivalry, the crop contests have proved an effective

means for improving the farm practices in the State," says J. M. Gray, North Carolina Manager of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau, which is cooperating in conducting the contests. "The winning of the prizes is incidental to the bigger objective which, after all, is the increasing of the farm income by means of lower costs and larger acre-yields.

"As a result of the contest, hundreds of farmers," he declares, "have been thoroughly convinced of the advantages of pedigreed seed, liberal fertilization, thorough cultivation, and disease and insect control methods. They have discovered that the practices employed in producing a high yield on a three or five-acre field may be profitably applied to the entire farm."

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