

The Sanford Express.

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Marvin Nash, of Hamlet, who represented Richmond county in the last Legislature, was so sure that he would be returned to the next that he had made it known to his friends that he hoped to be the next speaker of the House. Yet when the votes were counted out at the recent primary Mr. Nash missed the nomination, his opponent winning by 840 majority. A rather emphatic knock out for the would-be speaker. But you cannot always tell what voters will do.

It is said that the tariff bill just passed by Congress and sent to the President will cost the consumers of the county a billion dollars, increasing the revenue only seventy-five million. It is claimed by economists that the measure does nothing to ease up things in favor of agriculture, and that it is as badly adapted as could be to the present position of the United States in world trade. Not only the consumer but some of the biggest industries in this country are opposed to the measure.

The News and Observer wants to know if the wives and other relatives of candidates should take active part in furthering the interests of their relatives in primaries and elections. Then that paper answers its own question by saying there was conspicuous evidence of the assistance rendered by the women in the recent senatorial primary. Not only so, but some of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature owe their nominations to the assistance rendered by the women. In Lee county women were quite active around the polls.

The idea of consolidated duplicative city and county offices in the interest of economy and convenience to the tax-payers is gaining ground. Durham has asked the county advisory commission and other state agencies to outline the necessary legislation to establish the consolidated system in that city, while in Greensboro, according to the News, there is a pronounced sentiment for similar action in Guilford county. The Express would like to see the idea carried out in Lee county. For instance, why wouldn't it be possible to combine the tax collecting agencies of Sanford and the county. The combination would eliminate one of these offices. It goes without saying that such an arrangement would save money and prove a convenience to tax-payers.

The new president of the University of North Carolina, Frank Graham, came to Sanford not so very long ago and made a talk in which he expressed the opinion that the Piedmont section of the South would in the near future become the great industrial center of this country. In that talk, as we recall, Dr. Graham took advanced ground as to the just rights of labor. He is a historian of parts but that is not all. As a writer in the Baltimore Evening Sun says, "Graham is one of the almost extinct species—those who go to church on Sunday and try desperately all week to live up to the doctrine they have espoused." It is gratifying to the Alumni and friends of the University to know that such a man—"A Christian Gentleman," as the same writer calls him in another place—has been placed at the head of the State's education system. A few years ago another Graham—Edward Kidder Graham—was president of the University. Ed Graham carried the University to the people of the State, and made them understand in no uncertain way that the University was their institution. Frank Graham will do the same thing in a more intimate way if that were possible.

TALKING IT OVER.

Charlotte Observer. The diagnosticians are agreed on the one point that Simmons was defeated mainly on the score of his refusal to support Smith. He was given a dose of party discipline. However discussion continues as to the contributing causes. One mighty good cause that is likely to come in to general acceptance later on, after the mad has subsided, is that the Simmons managers laid too much stress, in the latter days of his campaign, on the prohibition issue. Bailey got the support of all the wets, while a large part of the dry vote failed Simmons. The wet Raskob issue had been so tightly drawn as to have turned the contest somewhat into the nature of a referendum on that question. While the Simmons managers were playing up that issue, Bailey was sharp enough to distract attention from that to one more immediately concerning the people. This was "Hoover Prosperity." Simmons backed Hoover; Hoover is responsible in the eyes of the politicians, for the prevailing depressed condition of the country, and for Bailey, that was making hay while the sun was shining.

Simmons' prestige at Washington was altogether lost in the shuffle. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives what the Observer believes to be a clear line on that point. The view taken there is that had business conditions continued at their par, Simmons' defection from the Smith contingent in the South would have been overlooked to a considerable extent, but when the voters, taking cognizance of changed commercial situations, reckoned that the Senator guess ed wrong, the result may be looked upon as an anti-Hoover demonstration and vindication for the Al Smith Democrats in the State.

A MANY-SIDED MAN.

The following article from the Greensboro News will be read with interest, by the people of this section where Mr. Bailey is personally known by many people: "Leaving out the years occupied by growing up and schooling, a phase of existence of universal experience, the State has known two Josiah William Baileys and now begins acquaintance with a third. The young luminary of the Fourth estate ascended rapidly and high. He was to be called by some one the Baptist pope, and with sufficient of truth to cause the appellation to stick in men's minds. He had grown up in the atmosphere of ecstasies and of journalism. He wrote to the Baptist denomination and to the world in the clear faith of youth, in an assurance growing out of a rich heritage of general and special abilities of sound preparation for his work, of complete harmony of his environment. His brilliance; his industry, his mastery of the medium through which he wrought, constantly enlarged the scope and power of the Biblical Recorder. Before he left this field he had laid foundations on which the state was to build. In doing this he had met and overcome intellectual giants. He was still a youth, wearing such laurels as few had been able to win in a life time, when he ceased to be Bailey the church journalist and became Bailey the lawyer and man of affairs, with incidental participation in politics.

"The second Bailey was not meteoric; relatively, he was no stellar. He was before the multitude a great deal, at intervals he campaigned for prohibition, for the Democratic party, for its chief and his mentor, Senator Simmons, he was not a stranger to audiences political and general, in any part of the State. He was one of the great Simmons captains. He was rewarded when the party held its brief lease of national power, with a place of substantial dignity and emolument. But for much of the period of two decades Bailey was submerged in the practice of his profession, in domestic life, in relative obscurity. In every political campaign he emerged to do his share on the hustings, he was always a tower of strength in the inner councils. He elected to make a contest for the nomination for governor, equivalent to election. His great strength, his ripened knowledge of the game of politics, and of the people as a political mass, his platform ability, his engaging personality, seemed, when it was all over, to have been applied with a singular lack of judgment of the situation of the moment. He put forth a tremendous effort, and at no time was there a chance of its success. At the end of this campaign the Bailey legend seemed shrunken and lifeless. Political virtue, men said, had departed from him. He had left the machine and gone his own way, and a great lieutenant was proved to be an inept leader. He was not a people's man. His abilities did not include the ability to compel the enthusiasm of the mass. People did not understand why a man of such reputed sagacity had set out upon what sagacity should have been so ill-fated a venture. Many concluded that he had run for the exercise of the opportunity of expressing himself from that particular sort of forum. If he was beaten in spirit no one sensed it.

"The third Bailey is dramatically revealed as the choice of an overwhelming majority of his party for United States Senator. It is a situation that grows directly out of the Bailey participation in the Presidential campaign of two years ago. Once more he becomes altogether the lime-light Bailey. The lieutenant is no more; the chief arrives. Good fortune attending him in the fall election, henceforth we have a Bailey robed in the most magnificent of political habiliments save only those of the Presidency, living and moving in an atmosphere that has many of the attributes of the grand ducal. The man he replaces is the head of his party in North Carolina. That distinction does not necessarily go with the succession; it is Bailey's if he can and choose to hold it. If he had been a dilettante in politics, he will be so no longer. Dilettantes do not survive in the senatorial toga.

"A many-sided man, this Bailey. One of the Bailey's is a nature lover, specializing in angling and bird lore. He is a companionable man who yet can be sufficient unto himself. He will go fishing in the company of kindred spirits; he will go fishing alone. He will sojourn in a lodge in the wilderness, hard by a bass pond. He will pass a day of solitary industry amongst the fish, and a night of such repose as the enthusiastic angler wins. He will awaken at dawn to listen to the birds chorus, all familiar as the various instruments of an orchestra to any of the cognoscenti of a man-made melody. Then he will turn him over and take a nap; afterwards preparing his breakfast and setting forth for another day with the fishes. It is suspected that this Bailey has put in a good deal of time in the past 20 years, first and last, extracting the flavor out of life, getting from it an enjoyment of intellectual appreciation."

A COSTLY VICTORY.

Houston (Texas) Post Dispatch. Democrats of North Carolina have put the stamp of their approval upon party regularity. That is the real meaning of the primary vote which takes F. M. Simmons out of the Senate and gives Josiah Bailey a chance to get in. A great many Democrats who voted with Simmons for Hoover in 1928 must have voted for Bailey against Simmons in 1930. Apparently they feel at liberty to bolt party nominees at will, but deny to leaders of the party the same right. In rebuking bolting party leaders, the North Carolina Democracy has perhaps done much to enforce party regularity in the future. But, it is unfortunate that in accomplishing this end, it has removed from the Senate one of the most capable legislators who ever sat in the body, and perhaps the ablest and most influential member of the Democratic side of the chamber. The Democratic party loses from the Senate a stalwart leader who will be hard to replace. His nearly 30 years of service gave him an experience that was of great value to his party in its efforts to maintain itself as a vital force in the upper house. Senator Simmons has suffered the supreme penalty for his sin of defection in 1928.

URGING MR. HOOVER TO VETO TARIFF BILL

Farmers, Importers, Exporters, The Great Body of Economists and Many of the Leaders of the President's Own Party Are Persisting and Asking Him to Veto the Worst Tariff Bill in the History of the Country—Even a Majority of the Republican National Committee Said to be Advocating A Veto.

(Editorial Correspondence.) — Washington, June 17. — President Hoover is now up against the most serious problem he has ever faced, according to independent Washington observers. The most monstrous tariff bill ever enacted by any congress now lies on his desk awaiting either his approval or veto. If the President is perplexed, and those who claim to know, say he is, he has only himself to blame, for if he knows what he wants in the way of tariff legislation and had definitely and unmistakably told Congress, he most likely could have had it. His friends in Congress, those whom he must count upon for support, have had their way. They passed the kind of tariff bill that the manufacturing industry demanded of them, and it was passed because vice Democrats Senators deserted their party, in the final vote.

The tariff bill has been under discussion for more than a year and a half, and the only help Mr. Hoover has given Congress was a vague message calling it into extra session in April, 1929, and his expressed opposition to debenture, the only provision in the bill that could offer any real benefit to the farmers in their demand for parity with other industries, and his opposition to the elimination of the flexible tariff. By his opposition to these two provisions and his silence otherwise he has permitted certain groups of industry to pyramid their extortions and robberies of the mass of helpless consumers in the country.

The President's difficulty is great, because the bill as finally passed has created such an array of formidable enemies. Indeed it now appears that practically everybody except the favored industries are against the bill. The farmers, as a class, the importers, the exporters, some of the giant industries, such as the automobile industry, the great body of economists and many of the leaders in Mr. Hoover's own party are persistently urging him to veto the bill. The White House is reported overwhelmed with protests, and according to reports a majority of the Republican national committee is advising a veto. Some of the Republicans in Congress who voted for the bill are now begging Mr. Hoover to veto it on the score that it will wreck the party at polls this fall.

What is now greatly disturbing the Republican party is the fact that the Congressional elections are only four and one half months away, and the cloud of economic depression hangs as dark and threatening over the country as ever. There is no silver lining to be discerned anywhere. The opening of the summer has not decreased unemployment. Wall street on the day the House passed the Smoot-Hawley bill had another black fit. Fact is there cannot be any real improvement in business before November, and everything that now goes wrong will be charged to the tariff.

The Republicans got themselves in this mess by their failure in the previous administrations to do anything for the relief of agriculture. The Hoover administration on the pretense of helping the farmer, adopted as one of its policies the revision of the tariff, and it has now frittered away a year and a half and so far as the tariff is concerned the farmers are worse of than ever.

The situation is one to be damned if you do and be damned if you don't. If Mr. Hoover signs the bill, and the odds are that he will, he and his party will be charged with perpetrating on the country the most obnoxious and injurious piece of economic legislation in the entire history of the Republic. On the other hand if he vetoes the bill he and his party will write themselves down as having wasted a year in floundering in the quagmire of stupid inefficiency. Nothing done. Nothing accomplished after all these glittering promises.

While it might in the end be worse for his party, it might be better for the country if he should veto the bill. It is said the bill will place an additional burden of \$5,000,000,000 annually on the backs of the American people. A comparatively few people will get that vast sum of money, many of whom today possess almost untold wealth. But there is another class of these beneficiaries who are engaged in operating enterprises that are inefficient and have no economic right to exist.

The President will sign the bill, his close friends believe, for the reason that had as it is it cannot be worse for himself and his party than a continued agitation of the subject. If he signs the bill no new tariff legislation will be attempted by the Democrats, even though they should capture the next Congress. But if he vetoes it and the Democrats must er a majority they will present him with a bill without export debenture and the flexible provision eliminated. But a still more pertinent reason why he will sign it exists. If he vetoes it he will win no friends among his enemies, and the great

hosts of the opponents of the measure, and he will lose the friendship of many of those who have supported him in Congress. While it may be true that some of those who voted for the bill are now asking him to veto it, the leaders in the House and the Senate who framed the bill and engineered it to passage, are his only hope for any legislation. If he by his want of courage and his silence allows these leaders to pass a bill after their many months of labor and then puts it to sleep, it is not going to increase their enthusiasm for him.

Some Washington observers point out that Mr. Hoover, by his failure to exhibit courage of leadership while the tariff bill was under consideration, has thrust upon himself a situation where he cannot now escape action and in which he cannot rightly feel any emotions of pride. (Since the above Washington letter was received President Hoover signed this obnoxious tariff and it is now a law.)

JACKSON IS A GOOD SPORT.

Attorney H. M. Jackson who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the House sends the following letter to Hon. A. A. F. Seawell, pledging his support to the winner: Sanford, N. C., June 11, 1930. Hon. A. A. F. Seawell, Sanford, N. C.

Dear Mr. Seawell: I congratulate you on your victory in the primary, and pledge you my hearty support in the fall election, and anything I can do for you and the Democratic party, call on me. I am at your service.

With kind personal regards, I am, Your truly, H. M. JACKSON.

SENATOR SIMMONS TO SUPPORT THE NOMINEE.

"I have no further statement to make, for I assume the people of the State know that I shall keep the pledge I made when I entered the primary, and support Mr. Bailey," Senator S. M. Simmons wired John D. Langston state chairman of his advisory committee, from Washington on Tuesday in reply to an inquiry from Langston. This pledge was to support nominees of the party selected in the primary Saturday. Leading Simmons supporters all over the State have wired their hearty support of the nominee, and every indication is for a united Democratic party in the State this fall. Senator Simmons is rounding out his fifth term as United States Senator from North Carolina. He is the oldest member of the Senate in point of service and age.

JONESBORO, ROUTE 2 NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Joyner, of Nashville, visited their daughter, Mrs. R. W. Williams. Miss Gerline Parrish spent the week end with Misses Fannie and Nettie Stone. Mr. L. S. Westmoreland, of Fayetteville, spent Sunday with his brother, R. W. Westmoreland. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Lamm, at Rocky Mount. Sorry to report Miss Fannie Stone confined to her home with neuritis again. Misses Odex Griffin and Mattie Lee Stone, visited Mrs. Rupert Harrington, Miss Stone's sister.

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