

The Looking Glass

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE

The New Year is with us once again. Despite depression and hard times there will be as many Happy New Years wished as ever. In fact more, for adversity has brought us closer together in North Carolina. We have come to realize more vividly that Kipling was right when he said: "For the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, Are sisters under their skins."

It was a Latin writer who said a long time ago that "the good things which belong to prosperity are to be wished; but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired." Three centuries ago Francis Bacon declared that "Prosperity doth best discover vice, but Adversity doth best discover virtue."

Despite the hard times, the Christmas that has just gone was a happier one for most people than any that has come in recent years. While people had less money to spend, they spent it more freely on the needy than they had been accustomed to do. They shared what they had with their fellow man. And that is the true spirit of Christmas.

The weather was never more ideal for the Christmas season. It brought vividly to mind again that we have only ourselves to blame for the mess we are in. We cannot blame it on a Divine Providence. The harvest had been bountiful, the winter ideal. Much suffering has been prevented by the mild weather.

It has not been necessary for North Carolinians to go to Florida to experience the thrill of lovely weather in the winter time. It has been in our midst. While it is to be expected that we shall now have some cold days, it can't be long now before another spring rolls around. That realization will soften the cold snaps.

It is the open season for political speculation, and most of it now centers around Josephus Daniels. Not only have thousands of voters waited to see what he is going to do, but other candidates for Governor have been observing a truce. Will he run? That has been the question most often asked. The first of the year has arrived and he must now make his decision. It is only five months now until the primary.

While it has been predicted that his entry would precipitate a bitter fight, it is by no means certain that such would be the case. Most people are too busy trying to save their own skins to give much time to politics. Nor is there likely to be much money available for political campaigns.

While there is more determination in evidence since the depression hit us so hard, there is also more soberness. People are thinking as they have not been thinking in a long time. They are giving more time to reflection. They are not rushing to conclusions. They are hiding their time before making decisions. They are taking stock of themselves.

The only recent political fire works was stirred up by District Attorney E. L. Gavin, of Sanford, who has called the State Republican management to task for collecting campaign funds out of Federal office holders. Gavin stayed in office for four years without attracting attention. The State Republican executive committee decided to kick him out on the ground that rotation is necessary.

Then District Attorney Gavin started something. And the last of it will not be heard for some time. There is no doubt that he stirred up a lot of snakes. There is a Federal statute prohibiting the soliciting of such funds. It is claimed that it was not violated because the letters to Federal office holders were sent to their homes, not to their offices. That is a distinction without a difference. They may get by with the plea in a court of law, but not in a court of conscience.

To make matters worse, it was started that some of these funds were to be used in promoting the contest against Senator Bailey, and does so for the purpose of preventing such a practice. It does so on the theory that no matter how poor a candidate may be, he ought to be able to conduct a contest without being dependent upon a party organization.

Governor Gardner has broken into the "Big Time" circuit of writers. He has an article in this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post. He gives an account of his recent struggles of the North Carolina General Assembly. He lists the four big achievements as follows:

1. Consolidation program for University, State College and State College for Women.
2. State control of highways, both State and county.
3. State responsibility for maintenance of the six months school term guaranteed by the Constitution.
4. Establishment of a State Com-

mission to supervise city and county finances.

It is a comprehensive program, one that challenges the attention of the nation. No other American State has launched out upon so ambitious an adventure as North Carolina. That is the reason the Saturday Evening Post has taken notice of it.

While it is a comprehensive program that the State has launched out upon, it is far from being completed. It is in fact only beginning. With the great agricultural East flat upon its back, the burden of making this great program a reality will rest upon industry and commerce, which thrives principally in the Piedmont section of the State. It marks the end of the era when agriculture dominated the life of the State. It marks the beginning of the era when industry and commerce will control.

Appointment of commissions does not lessen financial burdens. Debts and interest must be paid. Roads and schools must be maintained. Consolidation of colleges and universities may cut down some of the overhead, but it will still take money to run them. The problem of taxation is the most pressing problem before the people of the State. It is the one that must be solved before comprehensive programs can be made realities.

Governor Gardner thinks that substantial progress has been made toward relieving real property of taxes and getting it from sources able to pay taxes. He cites figures to substantiate his statement. Unquestionably, there has been progress in that direction. Yet it is recognized on all sides that the problem has not yet been solved. It will require years of study and experiment to work out equitable adjustments. Its solution is now the big issue before the State.

However, much progress has been made during the past year. Instead of branding those with whom we differ as being actuated by base motives, we have come to see that they may be as convinced of the wisdom of their beliefs as we ourselves. This is a big achievement. It is because of this fact that most of us face the New Year with hope. We shall yet work out our problems in a spirit of compromise.

George Washington's Wedding Anniversary

In the life-story of any great man, the incident most certain to interest every human being of every age is the romance of his courtship and his marriage. Greatness may remove him from average humanity in every other respect, but in this element of romance he touches the lives of all where all understand him.

George Washington's Wedding Anniversary

This day, January 6, probably old style, marks the 173rd anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington, in so far as historians have been able to fix the date, says the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. While the records do not state the fact, it is probable that George and Martha had heard much of each other before they met. Washington had already established his fame as a daring soldier by his movements against the French on the Ohio and by his courage at the Battle of Braddock's Field, and the young colonel, so often in Williamsburg, the social as well as political capital of Virginia, must have known of the handsome, socially prominent, and wealthy young Widow Custis.

Their meeting occurred when Washington, then commanding the military defenses of the Virginia frontier against the Indians, had hurried down to Williamsburg to urge in person certain needed improvements in his command. At William's Ferry, over the Pamunkey River, tradition has it, Washington paused at the house of Major Chamberlayne, which may have been on May 27, 1758, and was pressed by this friend to stop and partake of hospitality. Washington, on his way to see the Governor on important business, at first declined, but at Major Chamberlayne's insistence agreed to stay to dinner.

The argument that turned the decision seems to have been Major Chamberlayne's remark that the charming Mrs. Custis was also a guest at his house.

There is almost a humorous note in this snare which fate seemed to cast about Washington's heart. With him was his faithful servant Bishop, whom General Braddock had turned over to him, and whom Washington instructed to stay by their horses until dinner was over. The old orderly well knew his master's punctuality and took it for granted that the pause at the Chamberlayne home would be a brief one. But dinner passed, the sun sank lower in the West, and still Washington had not emerged. At last, so the story goes, Bishop was ordered to stable the horses for the night. It was only too evident that George Washington had found business that to him was more important at the moment than his errand with the Governor.

On the next day the journey to Williamsburg was resumed, but no sooner was the business with the Governor transacted than Washington hurried away to the "White House" on the Pamunkey where the Widow Custis lived. When he left, on June 5, the deeply smitten young Virginia colonel must have been in high spirits, for he took with him the lady's promise to wed him as soon as his military service on the Ohio was finished.

To this day there is a dispute as to whether the wedding of George and Martha Washington occurred at the bride's home or at St. Peter's Church in Williamsburg, but the rector of St. Peter's, the Reverend Mr. Mossom, is known to have officiated at the ceremony, and the date of the marriage is fixed by Jared Sparks as of January 6, 1759. Wherever the event occurred, it was a notable and brilliant affair, with the Governor, the military and civil authorities, and the socially elite in attendance.

George Washington was arrayed as the most brilliant figure in the whole assemblage. Naturally so important a matter as the bride's attire was not to be lost in oblivion, and we know that Martha's wedding gown was "a satin quilt, over which a heavy white silk, interwoven with threads of silver, was looped back with white satin ribbons, richly brocaded in a leaf pattern. There were close elbow sleeves revealing a puff and frill of lace. Strings of pearls were woven in and out of her powdered hair. Her high-heeled slippers were of white satin, with brilliant buckles."

Martha Washington had been born Martha Dandridge. At the age of seventeen she married Col. Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy man who died eight years after their marriage, leaving her two children and the mistress of a large fortune. After her wedding to George Washington, months had still to elapse before the happily wedded pair could settle down at Washington's estate of Mount Vernon. Having been elected to the House of Burgesses, Washington was obliged to attend its sessions, and the couple remained at Williamsburg until May, 1759. Then they went to the beautiful estate on the Potomac, to make it their home for the rest of

their lives, and to leave it a shrine forever to millions of Americans who hold in reverent memory every incident in their life together.

Box Wood Shrubs Hurt By Disease

A new blight or leaf spot disease, epidemic for the first time in this State during the past year, seems to be threatening valuable box woods in both nurseries and private yards.

"We have had an unusual number of inquiries about this trouble this season," declares Dr. R. F. Poole, plant pathologist for the North Carolina Experiment Station. "The blight seems to affect the boxes in all parts of the State. Very old plants have been completely destroyed and small ones being propagated in nurseries have been wiped out. The disease is caused by a fungus which becomes visible as

Warren County Superior Court Calendar

Calendar of Jury cases to be tried January Term, 1932, first three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 18th, 19th, and 20th for criminal cases only.

- Thursday, January 21st, 1932**
- No. 27, John W. Culpepper vs Louise E. Culpepper.
 - No. 28, Pattie P. Lynch, by her next friend, Beulah B. Lynch vs Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company.
 - No. 39, Eugene Branch vs Anne Mae Branch.

- Friday, January 22, 1932**
- No. 19, J. L. Harris vs W. W. Taylor.
 - No. 29, Smith Douglas Co. vs Raymond A. Harris and Bessie S. Harris.
 - No. 40, Lucy I. Leach vs Elizabeth Hight.

- Monday, January 25, 1932**
- No. 18, In the matter of the will of Byron Brown, deceased.
 - No. 31, A. E. Morris vs Mrs. J. R. Harris.
 - No. 32, T. R. Morris vs Mrs. J. R. Harris.
 - No. 37, Alfred J. Ellington vs Weldon Coca Cola Bottling Works, Inc.

- Tuesday, January 26, 1932**
- No. 8, W. H. Dameron and Co. vs Charlie Alston, Peter E. Alston and Samuel D. Alston.
 - No. 9, J. F. Brown and wife Maggie Brown vs W. T. Polk and Frank H. Gibbs Adm's. of Tasker Polk, Trustee and the Cooper Company.
 - No. 16, Warrenton Box and Lumber Company vs J. W. Carroll.
 - No. 34, Jos. C. Powell, Jr., by his next friend Jos. C. Powell, Sr. vs Miss Ethel Frye.
 - No. 35, Marion C. Powell, by her next friend Jos. C. Powell vs Miss Ethel Frye.
 - No. 36, Evelyn Powell by her next friend Jos. C. Powell vs Miss Ethel Frye.
 - No. 38, Ethel Frye vs Joseph C. Powell and Mrs. Joseph C. Powell.

- Wednesday, January 27, 1932**
- No. 17, Isaac Davis vs William T. Polk and Frank H. Gibbs, adm's. of Tasker Polk and Phillip Sommerville.
 - No. 30, Swift and Company vs Poplar Mount Mercantile Co. and J. C. Brauer.
 - No. 41, Charles Store vs R. H. Dugger and J. C. Dugger trading as Dugger Hardware and Furniture Company.

- Thursday, January 28, 1932**
- No. 13, J. J. Tarwater vs Pitt Moore.
 - No. 21, H. M. Davis vs Henry Davis.
 - No. 22, H. M. Davis vs Richard Alston.
 - No. 33, H. P. Williams vs I. H. Lynn and Hugh Lynn.
 - No. 42, A. S. Bugg vs J. G. Williams.

- Friday January 29, 1932**
- No. 5, W. H. Dameron vs E. L. Harris.
 - No. 20, John Tarwater vs John Rodgers, T. R. Tunstall and Roy Simons.
 - No. 26, T. R. Hunter vs Isah Hunter.

For Report

No. 3, The Corporation Commission of N. C. vs The Bank of Norlina.

Suitors and witnesses need not appear until the date set for trial of their respective cases.

JOHN D. NEWELL,
Clerk Superior Court.

LUCKY BREAKS
By C. R. Miller

DIDN'T GO BOOM SO WE WON WAR— A SENTINEL'S GUN MISSED FIRE AS ETHAN ALLEN STRODE UP TO FORT TICONDEROGA TO DEMAND ITS SURRENDER, ALLOWING HIM AND HIS MEN TO ENTER THE FORT WITHOUT INTERFERENCE—



small black bodies on the diseased leaves and stems. The symptoms of the trouble are so prominent that it is not difficult to make a definite diagnosis. The infected leaves develop a light, bronzed color. The black bodies develop uniformly over the diseased leaves largely on the under side. The infected leaves gradually fall off leaving the branches naked and they finally die. Any plant having the disease is left with a ragged, ugly appearance if it does not die entirely.

Dr. Poole says the best method of control is to protect the foliage with Bordeaux mixture and to practice safe sanitary measures. Shake off all dead leaves in winter and gather up every one for burning. Prune out the dead twigs and destroy them in a like manner. These measures should be taken any time during the late fall and winter but must not be delayed until spring.

The first application of Bordeaux

Patents

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for FREE book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Inventions" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service.

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN
Registered Patent Attorney
45-A Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building
(Directly across street from Patent Office)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Centre Warehouse

Warrenton, N. C.

Re-opens On

Tuesday, Jan. 5

The Centre Warehouse will re-open for the sale of tobacco after being closed for the holidays.

We appreciate the patronage given us and trust you will continue to sell the remainder of your crop with us. We will always work hard for you and give the best service and guarantee the highest prices at all times.

Your Friends

CENTRE WAREHOUSE

Carroll and Hicks, Props.

the cost of producing the corn was about offset. The agents estimate that about 2,500 persons were influenced towards better methods by the demonstrations conducted this year. In one case, by actual count, 160 farmers visited one demonstration.

Mr. Hudson says negro farmers are not encouraged to grow corn for sale but rather as a feed for family and livestock. Those who grow it at a cost of from 20 to 40 cents a bushel will not have to spend about one dollar a bushel to buy it with tobacco or cotton money.

Grow Corn To Better Farming

Corn, the universal crop in North Carolina, is used by extension forces working with Negro farmers as a basis for teaching better farming practices.

"Corn is the main demonstration crop used by our local negro county agents because the crop is important to North Carolina agriculture and because good acre yields may be secured without great expense when good farming is done," says C. R. Hudson, farm demonstration worker at State College. "We give especial attention to this crop each year and advise our farm agents to try to get every colored farmer in the State to produce his own needs according to the best possible methods. In 1931, there were 400 farmers who conducted corn growing demonstrations under the supervision of the 16 colored agents. Careful records kept by a number of these men showed an average production of 56 bushels an acre at a cost of 19.7 cents a bushel."

This cost item included rent of land, cost of fertilizer and manure, cost of labor by man and mule, and allowing for the stover. Nor were the acre yields secured by guess work, says Mr. Hudson. At least two average rows were harvested, shucked and shelled to determine this yield.

The farmers found that where they grew a good crop of cowpeas or soybeans along with the corn,

Kills Rats

and Mice, that's RAT DIE the old reliable rodent destroyer, comes in powder form. No mixing with other foods. Your money back if it fails. 50 cent size, 3 oz. is enough for Pantry, Kitchen and Cellar.

75 cent size, 6 oz. for Chicken House, Coops and small buildings. Sold and guaranteed by W. A. Miles Hardware Co.

Keen Enjoyment for Smokers of Pipe and Cigarettes

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