

The Rocky Mount Herald

VOLUME 4, NO. 13

ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1937

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DUPLICATE SERVICES FOR EASTER

Methodist Church Plans Services At Nine And Eleven

A nine o'clock service, an exact duplicate of the service scheduled for eleven o'clock arranged to accommodate the large number of people who will be interested, will be held at the First Methodist Church next Sunday. The pastor Rev. R. Dwight Ware, will preach a sermon on, "The Message of Easter," at each of these services, and special Easter music, will be given by the choir.

Marking an innovation for local religious observance of Easter, it is expected that many people will be attracted to these services. In speaking about the plan for duplicate Easter morning services, Rev. Mr. Ware stated that he was scheduling this program in response to the suggestion by a number of people who wished to attend and who expected difficulty in finding seats if only a single morning service was held. "I hope this will not be looked on simply as a chance to parade twice," the minister stated, "but that it will be regarded as an effort to bring a significant Easter service to a larger number of people."

The public generally is invited to attend either one of the special Easter services. The church school will meet as usual at ten o'clock, and at night the choir, directed by Mrs. Adam Thorp, will give a program of Easter music.

CORONATION COST HUGE SUM

London, March 20.—The coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May will be the costliest affair of its kind in the history of Great Britain. It will take approximately \$2,270,000 out of public funds, according to treasury estimates. In reality, the government will spend about \$2,620,000, but \$350,000 will be returned in the form of revenue from procession grandstand seats.

This is a far greater sum than has been spent on any previous coronation. The expenses of the royal household in connection with the coronation, including the entertainment of royal and foreign dignitaries, are estimated at \$500,000. The costs of previous coronations, in round figures, were as follows: George IV in 1821.....\$1,200,000 William IV in 1831..... 211,000 Victoria, in 1838..... 350,000 Edward VIII in 1902..... 965,000 George V in 1911..... 1,000,000

A million dollars is now being spent in the construction of stands along the coronation procession route, in preparation of Westminster Abbey for the coronation proper, and in the construction of an annex to the abbey. Various government departments are being allotted a total of \$260,000 for entertainment of guests and visiting contingents: the India office is getting \$100,000 and the admiralty \$115,000, to include the cost of the coronation naval review.

What the public will get for this money, it is now evident, is a public show and pageantry of almost stupendous proportions. The political significance of the crowning of King George VI is not denied, both as concerns Britain and the empire. The coronation is to be the most vital step so far in the campaign to strengthen the "link" of empire provided by the royal family and to popularize the new king and queen throughout the empire.

Far different, by example, were the admitted motives of King George IV, who made his coronation a grand show to attract attention away from his marital difficulties. The furor caused by his Queen Caroline who, estranged and living on the continent, returned to Britain and tried to "gate-crash" the coronation, only to be refused admittance to the Abbey, still rings loud in British history.

Parts of London already have a changed appearance in preparation for the coronation. Statues, trees and even buildings are being blocked out by tiers of grandstand seats along the route to be followed by the coronation procession.

Parliament square is now hardly to be recognized. The grass plot in the center of the square is hidden behind a tangle of scaffolding for what is to be a covered stand. Old palace yard likewise is being covered with stands while the entire front of Westminster hospital, opposite the Abbey, is being converted into tiered accommodations for paying spectators.

The transformation of Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony proper also nears completion. Tombs within the Abbey have been boarded over and will be decorated with crimson and gold draperies; the only exception being the tomb of the unknown warrior. To permit this tomb to stand revealed a hole will be cut in the blue carpet, 173 feet long and 17 feet wide and made in one piece without any seam, which will cover the processional way within the Abbey.

So crowded will be the Abbey, where the favored thousands will

IN WASHINGTON



Pitt R. Ripley
UNITED STATES SENATOR

WHAT IS TAKING PLACE BY

If any evidence was needed that the Seventy-fifth Congress, with its top-heavy Democratic majorities, would not be a "rubber-stamp" Congress, it has been furnished in the controversy over the President's plan for changing the judiciary. This plan has become the dominant legislative issue and threatens to delay, if not engulf, less important proposals which in more normal times would seem of such magnitude as to demand early action. But proposed changes in the basic scheme for our Government have always, and should have first attention.

It is interesting to note that the heart of the controversy over the Courts is not one of purpose, but rather the best means of attaining the objectives sought. There are a comparative few who do not concede that some changes in the basic plan of our Government to meet modern conditions are necessary—situations that have arisen since Constitution was drafted. But how? That is the most momentous question in the national capital today.

The President's plan calls, of course, for legislative authority to name six new members of the Supreme Court, increasing the membership to fifteen, should justices over seventy years of age fail to resign. That was the program submitted to Congress. Other proposals were promptly advanced and the situation that has resulted brings up three questions.

Does the President's plan offer the soundest approach to a problem that vitally affects every citizen? Would it be more desirable to submit the question—a slow process—to the people for final decision? Would it be feasible to enact a legislative requirement that all rulings by the Supreme Court hold laws unconstitutional by a two-thirds majority? Such a majority is now required in the Senate on more momentous questions. The President contends his plan is the only sure means for prompt and effective action, as the Congress considers the proposal from every angle.

But as I have said, even the most severe critics of the President's plan realize the need for some changes in our basic scheme of Government. Every statement on the subject since our founding fathers is being scanned and quoted. What John Marshall said, what John Jay said, what Justice Chase said, is being broadcast to the country by radio and carried to the nation in the press.

Yet with it all there seems to be a sincere desire on the part of all members of Congress to preserve the progress we have made in Government, and at the same time correct the conditions that prevent further progress at a time when we truly stand at the crossroads in national and international affairs. How can we best do this from the standpoint of the present and the future? It may be the President's plan or it may be a compromise. The Constitution was a compromise document and the legislative course of our nation has been consistently marked by compromise.

And whatever John Marshall or John Jay said, some things are self-evident. Neither of these illustrious statesmen of the past ever rode in an automobile. Neither of these great citizens ever flew from coast to coast in a day. Neither of these outstanding lawyers ever heard a radio. And none of the food for these great justices ever came from a chain store. Obviously, they could not correctly plan for these new conditions. The President is sincere in his desire to meet these conditions and those who ardently support him believe that he will be the first to concede the merits of any plan for changes in the judiciary that is more equitable, more effective, and more logical than the plan he has advanced.

ALABAMA WET
Voting in a county option recently Alabama gave legal liquor to 24 of her 67 counties. The others, voting dry, will continue to have prohibition, though the possession of liquor was made legal in the state by legislative mandate. The dries claim a moral victory, as totals of the county votes gave them a majority of more than 2,000 votes.

A milk route to pick up whole milk for sale by Polk County farmers to the Biltmore Dairy has been organized in Polk County.

watch the actual placing of the crown on the king's head, that some of those attending will have to enter the Abbey through the windows. A plate glass window has been removed from behind poets' corner and a staircase is being constructed to the window from the street outside.

FARMERS URGE USE IMPROVED COTTON SEED

Tarboro, March 25.—The few cents extra required to plant an acre in improved cotton over gin-run varieties should return a profit to the grower of tenfold, B. C. Mayo, of Tarboro, director of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, said here today.

Mr. Mayo, who attended a regular meeting of the board of directors of the farm cooperative in Raleigh this week, pointed out that farmers can secure Coker cotton seed one year from the breeder for planting at a cost of approximately 30 cents an acre above gin-run seed. "Records at State College show that such good seed should produce a staple of around inch and 1-16," Mr. Mayo said, adding that on the basis of grade and staple premiums now being paid by the Cotton Association strict middling inch and 1-16 cotton will bring \$11.25 more per bale than strict low middling 7-8 inch.

"Since it takes no more land, no more fertilizer, no more cultivation and no more expense in any way—except the small outlay for good seed—to produce this longer staple cotton that brings a premium," Mr. Mayo said, "it seems only good sense for every farmer to plant at least some improved seed this year."

The cooperative leader pointed out that last year only about 13 per cent of the State cotton crop ran inch and 1-16 or better and added that the supply of North Carolina grown cotton of this quality was not near enough to fill the demand.

The Cotton Association, which for 15 years has been interested in improving the quality of the State crop, is again sponsoring the distribution of improved seed. This is being done through the State-wide Farmers Cooperative Exchange and farmers should contact the Raleigh office for their needs.

Pointing out that much of the seed from last year's cotton crop has a low germinating power due to the late maturity of the crop in many sections of the State, Mr. Mayo urged farmers to plant only seed that have been tested for germination. All seeds handled by the Farmers Cooperative Exchange are first tested.

Mr. Mayo also reported that the response to the "Re-Purchase Pool" has been most satisfactory and said it is apparent that as more farmers become familiar with it they will use its facilities for learning their grades and staples and the true value of their cotton before offering it for sale.

SCHOOL PUPILS ARE KILLED IN GAS EXPLOSION

Explosion Of Gas In New London, Texas School Kills 450 Children

More than 450 school children had their lives instantly snuffed out last Thursday when gas that had accumulated under the floor of the High School building in New London, Texas, exploded just ten minutes before school was to have been dismissed.

Scenes of indescribable confusion reigned as the parents sought their children. Pitifully few of the nearly seven hundred in the building escaped death. The building was almost completely demolished.

Military authorities are conducting a searching investigation into the explosion, and drastic regulations are being observed in other schools similarly equipped to prevent any further such accidents.

FERTILIZER MAKES LEGUMES BETTER NITROGEN FACTORIES

Legumes are natural nitrogen factories—but their production may be increased with the use of phosphorus and potash. Many farmers grow legumes as green manure crops because they collect nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. Applications of phosphorus and potash to legumes stimulate their growth enabling them to produce more nitrogen than if they did not receive these fertilizer materials. These are not wasted as they are available for the next crop as corn or cotton when the legumes are plowed under and decay.

By this method the farmer gains the use of three fertilizer materials for other crops although he applied only two. Phosphorus and potash applied to legumes when grown as a green manure crop helps to produce heavier yields of corn and other crops than if the same fertilizer is applied directly to the crops, tests of the United States Department of Agriculture show. In the South, fertilizer mixtures of 0-10-4 and 0-8-4 applied at the rate of 400 pounds an acre are generally satisfactory for increasing the growth of the Austrian winter pea, and other legumes grown as a green manure crop preceding corn and cotton—Press Service U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Twelve Montgomery County farmers will conduct demonstrations in tobacco growing this season.

Campfire Girls Celebrate



Eight-year-old Ann Lowenberg, right, and thirteen-year-old Lois O'Toole, Campfire girls, blow out the candles, with the assistance of Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, on their silver jubilee wish cake. The cake was made as a model for Campfire Girl organizations all over the country, signifying their silver jubilee, or twenty-fifth birthday. The cake was made in the form of a seven-point star, denoting the seven points in the wish to be made by the Campfire girls all over the country.

What Price Harmony?

The General Assembly has adjourned after spending seventy-seven days in Raleigh. The work and its value to the state has been estimated by various people, but of course, only time can tell what its value is and the justice of its laws. It has been spoken of as being the most harmonious session that has ever met in Raleigh, notwithstanding that it levied more taxes and appropriated more maintenance money than was probably done before. An appropriation of \$80,000,000 was passed in four and a half minutes in the House and sent to the Senate. The finance bill almost in the same manner.

The Governor says that it is the most progressive legislature to assemble in Raleigh. Many of the outstanding newspapers of the country said that it was highly reactionary, especially in its large levy of taxes. The majority of this enormous amount other businesses of like character that render the necessary services to the great masses of the people. Such business being taxed on their output.

One leading newspaper spoke of it as being a "lousy" session. We are informed that many of the big business concerns of the country which have heretofore maintained large and expensive lobbyists have not had to employ their usual number this year and naturally there is some complaint from this source.

Now, harmony is a wonderful thing and a jewel much to be desired, provided this harmony is not brought about and the results of which may be cast upon the backs of the average individual in the form of these immense taxes.

MAIN OBJECTIVE OF JUNIOR CHAMBER COMMERCE

We are glad to note that the organization known as the Junior Chamber of Commerce has adopted as its main objective for the year, the securing of more playground and recreational space for Rocky Mount. This, indeed, is a most worthy and needful objective. The playgrounds heretofore used by children have been taken up by the growth and development of Rocky Mount which has left the child without air space in which to properly develop.

No longer ago than yesterday, we noticed a group of boys playing baseball down on the property belonging to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Duke, and but for this space, we do not know where they would be able to even throw a ball without trespassing on someone.

We have often called attention to the Board of Aldermen to the necessity of acquiring vacant land in the neighborhood of the Lutheran church for park and playground space, and we offer no apologies for calling it to the attention of the public again. We were glad to note that several aldermanic officials were at the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and we hope they have an interest that will not subside after the May election.

There should be some space acquired in every ward in Rocky Mount whether it be large or small. There is not much need for equipment since children usually devise and plan their own play. They need the space.

BOY SCOUTS COULD HAVE MADE RAILROAD SURVEY CHEAPER

Yesterday a gentleman, having noticed the stools and young people making the survey by the railroad under the \$7500 contract, inquired if the boy scouts were not operating the town as the scouts and high school pupils were put in charge of the town last year for a short time. The gentleman was informed that Rocky Mount was having an "expert" survey made as to what should be done with the railroad and the time lost, by the citizens passing from one side of the rail to another, occasioned by the delay of trains. That these gentlemen checking this matter were experts working under the \$7500 contract.

But seriously, we really believe that since this survey was indispensable, the scout troops could have been employed at much less expense to do this work and probably the results, so far as the good it will do, would be equally as good if not better.

Rex Hospital Plans To Move April 1 Edward Off Of English Payroll

Rex Hospital officials hope to be established in their new home by April 1. Construction is now under way on the drive leading up to the new hospital and is expected to be finished in the next two weeks.

The British royal pay-roll has been presented to the House of Commons without the inclusion of any amount for the Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward. Although this takes the former king off the pay roll, it is thought he has an income privately.

WALLACE URGE MASS MEETING BROAD VISION BEING CALLED AT FARMVILLE

Agriculture Secretary Likens Farm Changes Unto Industrial Revolution

Washington, March 20.—An agricultural revolution similar to the 19th Century industrial revolution is in progress on American farms, according to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Technological improvements, making possible economical mass production, are similar to those which made possible the industrial revolution in manufacturing a century ago, Wallace said.

Between 1922 and 1926 agricultural production increased 27 per cent, while crop acreage remained stationary and the amount of labor in agriculture actually decreased, Wallace said.

For long-range contrast, he said that in 1787—the year the Constitution was framed—it took 19 persons living on farms to produce enough for themselves and one person in town, while today 19 persons on farms can produce enough for themselves and for 66 persons living in town.

Increase Four-Fold
Thus, he reasoned, a farm which 150 years ago supported 20 persons, now supports 85. This, Wallace said, is a shift of greater magnitude than took place in the 10,000 years previous to 1787.

Both urban and rural dwellers have benefited by the improved technology of farming, Wallace said. A hundred years ago, he said, it required six hours of city labor to buy a bushel of wheat. Now the average city worker can buy a bushel of wheat for one hour and 20 minutes work.

Technology, Wallace said, has placed American farmers in a dilemma, which he described as: "Shall American agriculture let an uncontrolled technology wipe out the independent family-sized farm, or shall American agriculture turn its back on technology, in order to preserve the family-sized farm?"

He compared the dilemma of American farmers to that of English workers at the beginning of the 19th Century industrial revolution. Labor feared for its bargain power under the factory system, and for economic independence and security he said.

Sees Possible Bitterness
"So the breaking of machines and the burning of factories were labor's first answer to the industrial revolution," Wallace said. "It is possible that those American farmers, without capital and without training to use the results of modern science, may become even more bitter than the British handicraft workers of a hundred years ago."

The handicraft workers of a 100 years ago were crushed because they did not understand the nature of the forces they were combating, Wallace said.

Farmers of the United States today face the same fate if they fail to understand the true cause of their trouble, and instead permit themselves to be misled by political propaganda about tariffs, or rugged individualism, or bureaucracy, or spending," he declared.

He said the administration's new farm program including aid to tenant farmers, production control, crop insurance and the ever-normal granary is intended as the "true answer" to the farm problem.

MUSIC CONTEST DATES ARE SET

Greensboro, March 17.—Enrollment blanks for the 18th annual state high school music contest which will be held at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina April 21, 22, and 23, have been mailed to schools throughout the state by Dr. Wade R. Brown, director of the contest. District elimination contests will be held in 16 centers on April 9 and 10. Last year's contest brought to the Woman's College a record-breaking enrollment of 3,997 contestants.

The executive committee this year is composed of Dr. Brown; C. E. Teague, assistant controller of Woman's College; Miss Virginia E. Smith, of Roanoke Rapids; Miss Virginia Frank, of High Point; Mrs. Glenn Parker, of Salisbury; L. R. Sides, of Charlotte; and Mrs. C. M. Bachtell, of Greensboro.

Judges for the contest will be Dr. Hollis Dann, of New York University; Ernest S. Williams, of Brooklyn; Alexander Sklarevski, of the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore; and associate judges will be Luther Richman, state supervisor of music in Virginia, and George C. Wilson, of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Doctors And Officials Virtually Declare War On Social Diseases In Pitt County Town

Physicians and officials of Farmville in cooperation with the Pitt County Health Department have declared war on social diseases and today are mapping out plans to organize a general disease clinic to be held on Wednesday afternoon of next week at 2 o'clock, and continue each week thereafter.

Town officials have called a mass meeting of all colored residents of Farmville to be held on Monday night at 8 o'clock at the colored school. Dr. N. Thomas Ennett, Pitt County health official, will address the group and talk on the importance of clinics—giving complete details of proposed clinic plans.

The clinic will be in direct charge of Farmville physicians, all of which will rotate their services. The Pitt County Health Department is furnishing drugs, a nurse, and other necessities for the clinic, which will be under the supervision of Dr. Ennett.

It was pointed out that all persons, both white and colored, male or female, who are unable to pay services extended during the clinic. Dr. Ennett states, "this effort to combat general diseases is an outgrowth of a campaign now being carried on by the North Carolina State Board of Health and the United States Board of Health in an effort to control social diseases."

Many city officials and physicians are expected to attend the meeting.

ACTIVITY IS HEAVY IN CITY

Heavy activity by city welfare agencies, important city drainage improvements, and the beginning of a railroad and city traffic and industrial survey were city activities in City Manager L. B. Ayecock's February report to the board of aldermen at their last meeting.

Two drainage projects important to the city, one well begun with WPA assistance and the other nearly completed, were reported. A 20 foot deep main or underground sewer reservoir on Edgewood street for two blocks north of Tarboro street is being constructed with WPA funds, the report said, to provide better sewage facilities to the residential section east of Edgewood along Hill and Tarboro streets.

The deep main will draw sewage from the Hill-Tarboro section to the east so that it may be pumped into the city sewage system. Begun about 10 days ago, the project is expected to be completed within a month.

Construction of a larger sewer main for 2000 feet into the sewerage disposal plant at the eastern edge of the city was reported nearly finished. The construction was voted by the board of aldermen to prevent the backing up of sewage in eastern sections of the city when sewer drainage was too heavy to pass a bottleneck sewer junction near the disposal plant.

Plans for improving sewer drainage facilities on Nash street and S. E. Main street in two other projects with the aid of WPA funds were reported progressing.

Demands on city charity and welfare agencies were heavy last month, as they were also in January, City Manager Ayecock noted. City hospitalization expense has been well within reason, he said, but purely welfare and charity work has been heavy chiefly from unemployed.

City officials expect relief from the welfare rush, though when shipping stimulates business in general.

LEGISLATURE QUIT TUESDAY

The North Carolina General Assembly rang down the curtain Tuesday on the shortest session in eight years.

Flooded at the last minute with almost countless bills, the assembly managed to dispose of all of them and close on schedule.

In many ways the recent session was one of the most remarkable ever seen in the capitol. The administration seemed to have complete and absolute control, and what little opposition arose, was promptly squelched. In not a single instance was a bill passed over the vigorous protest of the administration, and the liquor bill was the only one passed to which the governor was said to be lukewarm.

NOTICE

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