

The Rocky Mount Herald

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 49

ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1938

\$1.00 PER YEAR

WOODHOUSE LAUDS WAGE-HOUR LAWS

Carolina Editor Addresses Current Topics Club in Local Y. M. C. A.

"For a beginning on a very troublesome question, I think it is a good act" was the evaluation of the Federal wage-hour law made by Professor E. J. Woodhouse of the history and government department of the University of North Carolina in an address to the Current Topics Club.

The program of the club, for the first time in its 25 years of existence, was broadcast by the local radio station from the dining room of the Y. M. C. A.

Of Elmer Andrews, the wage-hour administrator, Professor Woodhouse said, "I have been very favorably impressed by his spirit of reasonableness toward all concerned." Professor Woodhouse commended the scope of the act, "I would expect its extension in the near future to cover agricultural laborers. I don't think that is undesirable," he added.

Observing that the act affected immediately at least two and a half million workers, the speaker said in reference to workers like the stemmers in tobacco factories, "Some will lose their jobs, I'm sorry to say." He added, "That's unfortunate, and I think that will be taken care of in amendments to the act." The professor expressed his opinion that the act will be amended by the next legislature.

Commenting, "This act will undoubtedly go to the supreme court, and soon," Professor Woodhouse predicted that it will be held constitutional.

Asked during a discussion following the address "Don't you think the effects of the act are felt more in the South?" Professor Woodhouse replied, "Why, yes; but I ask you haven't we exploited labor in the South?"

Professor Woodhouse said that, although he opposed the NRA and its "crack-down" form of administration, he favored the wage-hour law because "our government has the right as the representative of all of us to regulate relations between employers and employees."

Stacy L. Bowen, program chairman, presented the speaker. President John M. King conducted the meeting.

EDGECOMBE NEGRO HAS GOOD RECORD

Young 4-H Boy Surpasses Father's Corn Yield With Later Crop

College Station, Raleigh, Nov. 28.—There are many instances where a 4-H Club boy or girl outdid adults, and thereby caused the elders to adopt improved methods of farming, carrying out the prophecy: "A little child shall lead them."

F. D. Wharton, Negro farm agent of the State College Extension Service in Edgecombe County, reports such a case in the Leggett community, on Tarboro, Route 2.

Benjamin Bryan, a Negro 4-H Club boy, planted his corn on May 21, nearly two months after his father's corn was planted. But the boy gave his corn special cultivation and treatment, whereas the elder Bryan did not give his crop any special attention.

When they harvested their corn at the same time, last week, in the presence of Agent Wharton the father felt sure he would have the larger yield, especially because of earlier planting. However, the boy made an average yield of 56 bushels an acre and the father's average yield was several bushels an acre below this.

When he looked at the corn and weights, the father saw how much labor and time he was wasting by his method of growing corn and resolved to adopt the policies of his son in the future, Wharton said.

This 56-bushels yield is not, however, the best corn yield of the year in Edgecombe County by a Negro farmer. H. L. Dixon, a tenant on the Brick School Farm, made a yield of 92 bushels an acre, which is 15.6 bushels more per acre than he made last year.

The high yield of Farmer Dixon was checked by Agent Wharton, D. J. Knight, Halifax County Negro agent, and I. C. Rogers, vocational agriculture teacher at Bricks, in the presence of John W. Goodman, Assistant director of the Extension Service; C. E. Hudson, State Negro agent, and others.

Arturo Toscanini and family to become naturalized citizens, renouncing Fascist Italy.

Governor Hoyey Welcomed In Chicago



Farmers, Vote For Crop Control!

Within a few days now the farmers of Nash and Edgecombe Counties will be given an opportunity to vote on whether they desire a continuance of crop control. The matter is squarely up to the farmer himself. Up to this present date we have not heard any criticisms of the crop control law but we have heard some few criticisms which were directed at the manner of the operation of the law and these criticisms have been few and far between. This will be one of the most important votes that can come to the farmer and the great agricultural interest of the whole country. If the farmer fails to support and vote crop control he is leaving himself absolutely in control of the great concentrated wealth of the country and putting himself absolutely at the mercy of the buyer and highly organized special interest. If crop control fails to be voted in for another year and confiscatory prices are offered for our crops how can we afford to go to Washington and ask for governmental relief when we have turned down the very plan that has been offered for our relief. Those few who oppose crop control admit that they have no plan and they admit that before President Roosevelt was elected that agriculture was absolutely paralyzed. There is but one thing for the farmers to do at this time and that is to register and vote for crop control and continue to vote for crop control until some better plan is offered. Up to this present time no plan has been brought forward nor do we expect one will be brought forward for next years crops, so let us vote unanimously for Crop Control.

RESPONSIBILITY ENFORCING THE LAWS UP TO EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOV.

We notice according to press reports that Chairman Lucas in describing the horrible condition that exists in the state with reference to holding elections states "that probably the law is all right but the whole trouble was with the people themselves." Now if the law is sufficient then who is responsible for the enforcement of the law. Is it not the responsibility of the chief executive, the Judges and the solicitors duty to see that the election laws are properly enforced. It has been generally thought throughout the state that if a man stole chickens, hogs and turkeys, that he would be arrested and sent to jail but with all the stealing that has taken place in elections in North Carolina we have not heard of but one man being put in jail and he was probably one of the least offenders. He lived in Wake County and was charged with fraud in connection with 30 votes. Nobody was ever put in jail in Polk, Clay and many other counties whose elections have been conducted in like manner. The trouble is with the judges and solicitors and with appointment to please on election boards rather than with the people. It is easy to excuse the whole matter by saying that the whole trouble is with the people. One would feel that it was right to charge up the condition in Germany to the German people and excuse and relieve the President and Dictator of the German Republic from his responsibility in this matter. The responsibility in election matters in North Carolina is up to the election officials and it is up to the courts to see that the laws are enforced.

Lt. Governors Live Long Time

The recent death of William C. Newland, of Lenior, who was Lieutenant Governor 30 years ago, brings to mind the longevity of the men who fill the Lieutenant Governor's office in this state as compared with those who fill the office of Governor. At the present time there are eight former Lieutenant Governors living who filled the office during the past 60 years, Douglass, Winston, Gardner, Cooper, Long, Fountain, Graham and Horton. Lieutenant Gov. Reynolds died only two years ago at a ripe old age and less than 10 years ago Major Stedman, who served as Lieutenant Governor in 1885-89 passed away. Also Lieutenant Governor Turner who was in office in 1901-05 died less than a decade ago as did Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge who served in 1913-17.

There are only three living former Governors, Morrison, Gardner and Ehringhaus.

Since 1876 only two Lieutenant Governors succeeded to the office of Governor when Vance was elected to the United States Senate and Holt who became Governor on the death of Governor Fowle. Gardner who was Lieutenant Governor in 1917 was elected Governor in 1928.

URGES MALE TEACHERS

Says Females Develop Sissy Boys And Boyish Girls

PSYCHOLOGIST SCORES FEMININE DOMINANCE

Excess Of Women In School Rooms Results In Weak-Kneed Husbands, Dicatorial Wives, Lop-Sided Personalities And Much Unhappiness For Boys And Girls

Chicago, No. 26.—From a woman psychologist came the suggestion that American elementary public schools could, with profit, hang out this sign:

"Men wanted; too many women in the teaching profession."

Mrs. Evelyn Mills Duvall, executive director of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education, made the suggestion in declaring that "feminine dominance" was helping to produce:

"Sissies" among boys, "dictatorial or weak-kneed husbands," "boy-crazy girls"—and last, but not least, "man-hating, over-aggressive women."

"If," she said, "educators are serious in attempting to develop the whole child—the personality as well as to teach the three R's—they need to move to eliminate the lop-sided existence children of today are leading in their woman-dominated world."

Mrs. Duvall, who has had a wide experience in studying and analyzing children's problems, said that, one solution lay in improving the status of the teaching profession for men, and in placing greater emphasis on personality in the selection of teachers. Some teachers' colleges, she added, were moving in that direction.

"It will cost more to get the men into the schools," she said, "but more of them must enter the profession, and in finer quality than has been the case in the past, if the situation is to be corrected. Men demand consistently higher wages than women. And the status of the teaching profession for men will have to be raised. Men are not going to be enticed into a profession which for years has operated under the apologetic understanding that: "Those who can, do; those who can't teach."

"But it is generally agreed that masculine example is urgently needed. Today's children lead a pretty lop-sided existence in their woman-filled world. For the first few years they are under mother's watchful eye, and scarcely see father in these days when well-brought-up babies are put to bed at 6, and have their playtime when father is out earning the daily bread—or playing golf over the week-end.

"From the feminine beginning the child goes to nursery school, where he meets more women—old ones, young ones, kind ones and stern ones, perhaps, but women nevertheless. And thence to school where for long years to come the child meets and knows and gets around a succession of women teachers with only an occasional male principal to break the feminine spell.

"Boys, generally speaking, don't come in close enough contact with typical 'the-men'."

(Please turn to page four)



PROBLEMS REMAIN SETS UP A NEW BOARD MORGENTHAU VS. ECCLES TRADE PACT SIGNED WILL STIMULATE TRADE 20 YEARS FOR WPA TRY PROFIT-SHARING THE LIMA CONFERENCE

With the President away from the capital and Congress not in session, Washington officially has something of a lull from the standpoint of news, but there are problems that are constantly in the forefront as the nation seeks to solve various problems.

Readers are familiar with the difficulties that have presented themselves as efforts to reduce the unemployment have been continued, and are aware of the rocky road that has beset the effort to make secure the economic condition of American farmers. These are two great domestic question marks, which have the best minds perplexed. Reviving business may take care of some of those out of work and help the farm situation as well. At the same time, Americans have to face the facts that indicate existence of these issues for some years to come.

Along the line of this endeavor is the recent appointment by the President of a board to survey the spending policies of the government with reference to their effect upon production and national income. The board includes Secretary Morgenthau, of the Treasury; Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board; Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, and Frederic A. Delano, of the Advisory Committee on National Resources. They will make a study before reporting to the President and the chances are that it will be some time before they have a report ready.

The fact that Mr. Morgenthau is inclined to a conservative attitude in regards to budgets and governmental finance, and that Mr. Eccles is an advocate of direct government action to put money in circulation arouses interest. The other members of the board have not, as yet, been generally identified with policy making functions.

The retirement of Attorney General Cummings in January will mark the first break in the original Cabinet of the President by resignation. Former vacancies have been occasioned by death. Immediately upon announcement of Mr. Cummings' intention, the air was filled with rumors of other Cabinet alternations, with the finger being put specifically upon Secretaries Roper and Woodring. There may be something to the reports although we recall very well the wild flock of rumors that filled the newspaper columns after the 1936 election. It was said that several Cabinet members would resign but we discounted the suggestions then and they proved groundless.

The trade pact that goes into effect January first between the United States and Great Britain, New Zealand and fifty non-self-governing colonies of the British Empire, will last for three years and may mark an epoch in international commerce. Both countries made concessions in the hope that both will secure trade advantages. We reduced duties on items described as "complementary rather than competitive" with American products. In 1937 the value of the trade covered by these concessions was \$141,000,000. In turn, Great Britain's concessions, including a number of agricultural products, affected exports that were valued at \$200,000,000 in 1936.

000 in 1936.

"At the same time, Canada and the United States enlarged their trade agreement duties on American products which it imported in 1937 to the value of \$241,000,000. In addition, Canada abolished a 3 per cent excise tax on 447 items, of which \$18,000,000 revenue was collected last year. The United States reduced duties on certain farm products, minerals and lumber which, it is expected, will give Canada access to some of our markets for these things.

The signing of the trade agreement marked a reversal of British commercial policies for the first time since the World War. During the war days the British abandoned their traditional free trade policy and began the erection of stiff tariff walls, which, it must be admitted, came after this country adopted the Smoot-Hawley Act which raised our tariffs considerably.

Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the WPA says that the Federal Government, in its efforts to provide jobs for the unemployed, could find useful work for at least twenty years. He advocates putting the organization under civil service and making test of an applicant's right to a job the ability to "do a day's work." As readers know, Mr. Hopkins insists that his organization has not been politically active and that prompt action has been taken against efforts to take advantage of those on relief work. He points out that, in many instances reported, the trouble was not with WPA officials but with local officials over whom he has no control.

Talking quietly before the Senate Finance Committee last week, leading business men gave their views on profit-sharing as the most equitable and most business-like method of establishing and guaranteeing

Dr. D. R. Coker Claimed By Death

Hartsville, S. C., Nov. 28.—David Robert Coker, 68, noted agriculturist, capitalist and semi-lawyer of Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper, died suddenly early today at his home here. He had been in failing health for two years.

Known widely as a plant breeder and cotton expert, Coker was the originator of staple cotton varieties planted widely in the United States and elsewhere. He was president of J. L. Coker and Co., and of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company. He served as Hartsville mayor from 1902 to 1904, was chairman of the South Carolina council of defense during the World War and also federal food administrator for that state during the war period.

Coker was a trustee and benefactor of Coker College here, founded and endowed by his father, James Lide Coker. His health prompted him to resign three months ago as a trustee of the University of South Carolina, where he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1891.

His widow and six daughters, three of them by a previous marriage to the former Miss Jessie Ruth Richardson of Timmonsville, survive. They are Misses Martha, Mary, Carolyn, Hannah and Eleanor Coker, and Mrs. Katherine Wilson of Henderson, N. C.

The funeral will be held at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow in the Coker College chapel. Dr. Howard Reeves, pastor of the First Baptist church, will be in charge. Interment will be at Hartsville.

NOTICE

Those desiring to subscribe to The Rocky Mount Herald may do so by sending \$1.00 with name and address to The Rocky Mount Herald, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Name

Town, State, Route No.....