

# News and Comment From The National Capital

Washington, D. C.—The political sensation of the past week has been the resignation of "Jimmy" Walker from the office of Mayor of New York City. Ordinarily the resignation of a mayor, even of the Nation's greatest city, would be of no especial interest or importance outside of the city itself. But the circumstances under which this resignation has been handed in, the time chosen and the reasons given for it, make it a major political event.

It will be remembered that following the protracted investigation carried on by a legislative committee a report was laid before Governor Roosevelt, charging Mayor Walker with various malfeasances and misfeasances and recommending that he be ousted from his office. The Governor took the charges under consideration and called upon Mayor Walker to come before him and answer them. For many days this hearing proceeded, attracting national attention chiefly because of the effect the Governor's action might have upon his political fortunes. It was argued that if he exonerated the Mayor his enemies would declare it was done in order to court the favor of Tammany, and if he ousted him, while such action doubtless would strengthen him in the South, where Tammany is anathema, at the same time it would intensify Tammany opposition to him and still further diminish the possibility of carrying his own great State of New York at the November election. The situation has doubtless caused Governor Roosevelt deep anxiety for it seemed as if he stood to lose political support whatever his action might be.

But now the matter is out of his hands. Since the only purpose of the inquiry was to remove Mr. Walker from office in case the charges against him were held valid, there is no point in further proceedings now that he has vacated the office by his own action.

The effect of the whole incident upon the fortunes of the Democratic nominee for President still remains the focal point of conjecture. A consensus seems to be that in so far as there is any reaction it will be damaging to Governor Roosevelt. He has been robbed of whatever prestige his removal of the Mayor, construed as a defiance of Tammany, might have gained, and he certainly has not placated the friends of Walker as might have happened if he had found in the Mayor's favor. The Mayor makes this very plain in the statement he gave out to accompany his resignation. In this statement he accuses Governor Roosevelt of conducting "a mock trial," of denying him "the right to which the law and the Constitution entitled him," of committing many "illegal acts against him," of following a more arbitrary course than had been exerted, even in England since the time of George III, of pursuing a purpose "indefensible and lawless" and in effect of having determined in advance for reasons of political expediency to "lynch" him.

These are the dog days sure enough in the city of Washington. With the mercury reaching an official of 100 and an unofficial of 106 degrees, and the humidity as it is likely to be at sea level in such temperature, the National Capital has been about as uncomfortable a place in which to live for the past ten days as could be found anywhere within Uncle Sam's dominion. Everybody was glad, therefore, to see a little paragraph in the news to the effect that on Friday last President Hoover drove out to his fishing camp in the Virginia mountains, hoping to remain there until after Labor Day, giving himself four full days of vacation. This is the longest rest he has had since his inauguration with the exception of a fishing excursion down the Potomac River a few weeks ago when he was gone from Washington the same length of time. What a change there has been from the days back in the Coolidge and Taft and Roosevelt administrations when the President could absent himself from the National Capital during the whole of the hot summer without anyone suggesting that he was neglecting his official duties.

It is no secret, however, that the President, while he still believes it necessary to keep his hand very steadily upon the helm, yet regards the economic tension as materially relaxed. With gains in the Stock Exchange steadily maintained, indicating a degree of confidence on the part of investors that has not been felt before for more than three

years, with commodity prices slowly but surely advancing, with employment increasing with all possibility of a money panic completely averted, the business situation certainly is in a most encouraging state and official Washington has come to the point where it feels that it may almost begin to "take things easy."

## Co-Ops Get Help For Holding Cotton

Raleigh, Sept. 13.—The loan of \$50,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the cotton cooperatives and the stabilization corporation to enable these organizations to hold cotton off the market has been described by U. Benton Blalock, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association as "a move in the right direction and one in which we are glad to cooperate in the interest of all cotton producers." Thirty-five of the fifty millions goes to the cooperatives to enable them to hold their 1930 cotton off the market until July 31, 1933, and the remaining \$15,000,000 will be used by the stabilization corporation to keep its holdings off the market until March 1933.

"This is a day when cooperation is sorely needed," Mr. Blalock said, "and it is to be sincerely hoped that all cotton producers in the South and our Southern bankers and our seed loan borrowers will cooperate to the fullest extent with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Farm Board, and the cooperative organizations in maintaining a schedule of marketing that will not break prices to lower levels."

Pointing out that the cooperatives, in the interest of all cotton producers are bearing the brunt of the transaction in that a large portion of the interest will be charged against their 1930 cotton in addition to storage charges, Mr. Blalock said he sometimes wondered if the cotton producers and others of the South fully appreciate what the cooperatives and the farm board have tried to do to obtain prices for cotton, the South's chief money crop.

Mr. Blalock referred to the seven million bale cotton holding movement, launched last season by the cooperatives, the farm board and Southern bankers and which he said "steadied the market and gave a very substantial increase in the prices to producers."

## Co-Op Cotton Is Of High Quality

Raleigh, Sept. 13.—Regardless of the drought prevalent in some sections of the State during the growing season, cotton being delivered to the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association is "of very good grade and staple," according to Benbury Haywood, head cotton classifier.

As an example Mr. Haywood cited that eleven bales, delivered by a member who lives in the Southern part of the State, all classed strict middling 1-16.

The member, who grows one of the improved Coker-Cleveland strains received from the cooperative a grade and staple premium of more than one cent per pound on the eleven bales.

Nine receiving agents and a warehouse have been appointed in Johnston county to receive cotton for the association. They are: J. M. Lawhon, Benson; Mrs. Lula T. Massey, Clayton; D. P. Snell, Jr., Four Oaks; J. H. Barnes, Kenly; H. B. Wellons, Micro; D. N. Holt, Pine Level; L. D. Mitchell, Princeton; C. A. Corbett, Selma; Mrs. Lucille B. Sutherland, Wilson Mills; and Farmers Cotton Warehouse Company, Smithfield.

## SAYS HOOVER GROWING STRONGER

Claims that President Hoover is stronger politically now than he was four years ago, when he polled more than 21,000,000 votes, were made by two Republican leaders in New York Thursday night.

Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican national committee said the women of the nation are "even more strongly in favor of President Herbert Hoover than they were in 1928."

Charles S. Whitman, former New York Governor declared: "The President is far stronger now than he was four years ago, the odds are heavily in favor of his re-election."

"New York state is practically certain to go for Hoover and Curtis. Why shouldn't it?"

## SCAPEGOAT

Des Moines Register  
Does the wolf howl at your door?  
Jump on Hoover!  
Are your prospects rather poor?  
Land on Hoover!  
Does your husband sometimes snore?  
Is your wife a tiresome bore?  
Are your bunions awfully sore  
Kick at Hoover!

Did they clean you in the Street?  
Growl at Hoover!  
Has the rust destroyed your wheat?  
Rave at Hoover!  
Do your new shoes pinch your feet?  
Did your favorite team get beat?  
Was your lemon pie too sweet?  
Snap at Hoover!

When King Cotton took a spill  
That was Hoover.  
When your bank stock slid down hill—  
Grrr! That Hoover!  
When your home-brew made you ill,  
And you got the doctor's bill,  
Weren't you mad enough to kill  
Herbert Hoover!

If they find a Bolshoi plot  
They blame Hoover!  
If it rains or snows a lot  
They chide Hoover!  
When the demagogues wax hot,  
In a blaze or silly rot  
How they love to take a pot-  
Shot at Hoover!

Well, enjoy your little game  
Baiting Hoover!  
You MAY win eternal fame  
Knocking Hoover!  
Though it seems a bloomin' shame  
Someone has to take the blame,  
But—he wins out just the same—  
'Ray for Hoover!  
—Marguerite Huckle.

## ABOUT COUSINSHIPS

In a recent published statement, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is quoted as referring to her husband as the cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. Many newspapers have said that the relationship between the two men was that of fifth cousin. Now comes the Chicago genealogist who figures it out that Franklin D. is the one-two-thousand-forty-eighth cousin of the late President. This is the way the Chicago man figures it out, and while it is not important it may be interesting to those who are interested.

"Cousins are one-fourth blood relationship, but are called first cousins. The son of a cousin is a second cousin, although only one-eighth blood relationship."

"Each generation down the direct line divides the blood relationship by two, but the cousins are denominated by the generations, first, second, third, etc."

"Franklin Roosevelt, being five generations removed from Isaac, 1726, is the sixth cousin of Jacobus, 1724, instead of the sixth cousin of Theodore, 1858."

"In going down the other side of the line, cousins are removed by division each generation. Franklin Roosevelt, being sixth cousin of Jacobus, 1724, is twelfth cousin of Jacobus 1759; twenty-fourth cousin of Cornelius van Schaak, 1794; forty-eighth cousin of Theodore, 1831; and ninety-sixth cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, President 1858."

"Jacobus, 1724, and Isaac, 1726, were one-fourth blood relationship, Jacobus, 1724, to Jacobus, 1760, one-eighth; to Isaac, 1790, one-sixteenth; to James, 1828, one-thirty-second; to James, 1854, one-sixty-fourth and to Franklin, one one-hundred-twenty-eighth. Going down the other line, this would make Franklin Roosevelt one two-hundred-fifty-sixth relationship to Jacobus, 1759; one five-hundred-twelfth to Cornelius van Schaak 1794; one one-thousand-twenty-fourth to Theodore, 1831; and one two-thousand-forty-eighth to President Theodore Roosevelt, 1858."

## THIS NEWSPAPER'S NAME WAS SELECTED FROM JUMBLED TYPE

Dallas, Texas.—How a handful of jumbled type—a pi line—inspired the name of one of the influential newspapers of early east Texas is told by Robert M. Mays of this city, a newspaperman, in the current issue of East Texas, official organ of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce.

The old Jefferson Jimplecute, established in 1865 and published until a few years ago, was the journal thus named. "Tradition tells us," the article said, "that the publishers had erected their plant and were ready to go to press before they had been able to agree on a name. Finally one of the partners grabbed a handful of type and scattered it on the floor. Picking up a composing stick he set up the characters as he came to them and the resulting combination was Jimplecute."

## ECLIPSE PERMITS STUDY OF ELEMENTS' BEHAVIOR

The total eclipse of the sun on August 31 gave the earth's scientists a minute and a half in which to study the sun's rays that at other times are hidden by the glare caused by the atmosphere. As the last speck of sunlight disappears behind the moon, making a total eclipse, opalescent lights, interspersed with blood-red splotches next to the black moon, flash out round about the hidden sun.

This brilliant display, known as the corona, is the most spectacular part of a total eclipse. It is also the most important for scientists interested in the elements and their behavior, says Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, who has made observations on eclipses from the wilds of Sumatra to the cotton fields of Georgia.

The iron, calcium, phosphorus, and other elements of the earth's crust occur also in the sun, the wings of light that form the corona are given off by these elements. Infirmation on the elements and how they act under certain special conditions that can not be duplicated in any man-made laboratory helps toward a full understanding of them and their properties.

Each eclipse, Doctor Humphreys points out, has advanced, step by step, our knowledge of the sun and its constituent elements. The last total eclipse visible in the United States, a very brief one, was in 1930. The next total eclipse visible in this country is scheduled for 1945.

## HOOVER'S HEAD AND HEART

Somebody said of President Hoover: "That man's head is always working." And he might have added: "His heart is always functioning, too."

Evidence of both the President's head and heart are found in the Washington dispatches which report that "with business committees of the Nation now organized on a National program to speed industrial recovery, one of the next concerns of the White House will be the renewed organization of private agencies for direct relief work during the coming winter."

The President has called a conference of the welfare and relief mobilization of 1932 to take place in Washington, September 15. This conference will bring together many relief agencies under a notable leadership and is expected to be the second stage in the national organization for what is hoped to be the last phase of the depression.

"That man's head is always working"—and his heart is always on duty.

## Anger — A Bible Study

Cease from anger and forsake wrath. Psa. 37:8.  
He that is soon angry deale foolishly. Prov. 14:17.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. Prov. 16:32.

Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go. Prov. 22:24.

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry; for anger resteth in the bosom of fools. Eccl. 7:9.

But I say unto you that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment.—Jesus.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. Eph. 4:31.

For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God. James 1:20.

## Examples of Anger.

"Cain was very wroth." Gen. 4:5.

"Saul was kindled against Jonathan." 1st Sam. 20:30.

"Herod, exceeding wrath." Matt. 2:16.

Read each of these personal examples of anger to get the bad, sad results. "Be not angry, and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Anger and wrath are both hot stuff. Malice is frozen anger—got cold over night. All murder is rooted in angry passions. Uncontrolled anger yields the murderer's weapon.

Read an indictment for murder in Clerk's Office of Superior Court.

D. H. TUTTLE.

P. S.—Released for use by those who conduct prayer meetings, etc.

"Half the City Council Are Crooks," was the glaring headline. A retraction in full was demanded of the editor under penalty of arrest. Next afternoon the headline read "Half the City Council Aren't Crooks."

## Roosevelt Gives Up New York

A claim that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt "is already reconciled to the loss of New York State" in the presidential election was made the past week by F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war and Republican gubernatorial aspirant.

"And without New York's electoral votes," Davison continued, "the Democrats will not be able to win." He said his "contacts" around the state indicated to him that "President Hoover's strength is gaining every day."

Davison said he was in Omaha on an airplane tour of the country at the time the President delivered his acceptance speech.

"The next day," Davison said, "I circulated around the city and talked to numerous people. Their enthusiasm was amazing. They said many votes had been switched overnight."

Senator Felix Herbert, eastern manager, announced that women's campaign activities will be directed from New York. States whose campaigns will be directed from eastern headquarters are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia among others.

## Need Grazing Crops In Addition to Pasture

Growers of livestock have found by two years of experience that it pays to have some annual grazing crops to supplement the permanent pasture if the stock is to be kept in the best of condition.

"These supplementary grazing crops are emergency or insurance crops for the livestock man," says L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State College. "The drought of 1930, the winter-killing carpet grass that following winter, the March freeze of 1932, and the extended drought this summer has demonstrated the full value of such temporary grazing crops. Some of the crops which might be used to advantage are soybeans, sudan grass, Cherokee clover or lespedeza. Good farmers have found a definite area in these crops each year is necessary. If not needed for grazing, they may be harvested in the usual way for seed or hay."

## EXAMINATION OPEN FOR SUPT. NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that until September 27, 1932, it will accept applications for the position of Superintendent of National Military Park to fill a vacancy in the War Department at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.

The entrance salary is \$3,600 a year, less an annual furlough deduction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, of 8-1-3 per cent and the regular retirement deduction of 3-1-2 per cent.

For this position the War Department wishes a man.

Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a requirement except as provided below. In addition, applicants must have had at least five years of certain responsible supervisory experience showing familiarity with principles of civil engineering on construction and maintenance and with problems of forestry and landscaping. Additional experience of the kind required may be substituted year for year for the prescribed college education.

Full information may be obtained from J. Robt. Barbour, Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office, Smithfield, N. C.

## PAPER HAS LINCOLN LETTER RENEWING HIS SUBSCRIPTION

Chicago.—A letter from Abraham Lincoln, an old subscriber of the Chicago Tribune, dated June 15, 1859, Springfield, Ill., renewing his subscription for another year, was placed on display in the lobby of the Tribune tower recently. The text follows:

"Press & Tribune Co., Gentlemen: Herewith is a little draft to pay for your daily for another year from today. I suppose I shall take the Press & Tribune as long as it and I both shall live, unless I become unable to pay for it. In its devotion to our cause always, and to me personally last year, I owe it a debt of gratitude which I—fear I shall never be able to pay."

His allusion to the debt of gratitude was for the support the Tribune had given him in the senatorial race in which Stephen A. Douglas had defeated him.

A three-acre pasture on the farm of N. J. Miller of Bertie County is reported by him to be worth more than any similar acre in crops.

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, County of Johnston.

The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, plaintiff, vs. Alomia Narron, Newsom Narron, Berry Narron, W. A. Peacock and Geo. L. Morgan, trading as Peacock Grocery Company, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment entered in above entitled civil action on the 8th day of August, 1932, in the Superior Court of said County by the Clerk, I will on the 26th day of September, 1932, at 12 o'clock M., at the County Courthouse door in said County sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, the following described lands, situated in said County and state in O'Neal Township, comprising 55 acres, more or less and bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land containing 55 acres, more or less, situated, lying and being in Oneals Township, Johnston County, North Carolina, having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to plot thereof, made by T. R. Fulghum, County Surveyor, on April 1, 1912, which plot is recorded in Land Book No. 5, page 353, Office Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County, and copy of which is attached to the abstract now on file with the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S. C., the same being bounded on the North by the lands of Dock Narron and Ashley Boykin; on the East by the lands of Thomas Rape; on the South by the lands of Walter Raper; on the West by the lands of Charlie Renfrow, and being Lot No. 3 in the division of the lands of J. Hardy Johnson, and allotted to Alomia Narron in said division, as will appear by report of the Commissioners filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County in Land Book No. 5, page 353 et seq.

The terms of sale are as follows: One-third of the accepted bid to be paid into the Court in cash, and the balance on credit, payable in three equal annual installments, with interest thereon at six per cent per annum, from the date of sale until paid, and secured by a first mortgage of the premises on the part of the purchaser, provided that the purchaser shall have the right when complying with the terms thereof, to pay in cash the whole or any part of the credit portion of the purchase price. Should the cash portion of the sale not suffice after paying the cost of this action, the expenses of the sale including the compensation to the Commissioner and all unpaid taxes and assessments, then assessed upon the property, to discharge and pay off the judgment in favor of the plaintiff in full, then any balance due upon said judgment shall be evidenced by a separate bond and secured by a first and separate mortgage of the premises on the part of the purchaser, the purchaser shall pay for the preparation and recording of all papers.

All bids will be received subject to rejection or confirmation by the Clerk and said Superior Court and no bid will be accepted or reported unless its maker shall deposit with the sale Clerk at the close of the bidding the sum of Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, as a forfeit and guaranty of compliance with his bid, the same to be credited on his bid when accepted.

Notice is now given that said lands will be resold at the same place and upon the same terms at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day unless said deposit is sooner made.

Every deposit not forfeited or accepted will be promptly returned to the maker.

This August 24, 1932.

JAS. D. PARKER, Commissioner.

## SAYS CALVIN COOLIDGE WILL WORK FOR HOOVER

Chairman Sanders, Sunday at Rutland, Vt., after a week-end visit at the Plymouth summer home of Calvin Coolidge, reaffirmed an earlier statement that the former President would take part in the campaign to re-elect President Hoover. As he boarded a train for Chicago to perfect plans for the opening of the Hoover campaign, Sanders said he did not know just what part Mr. Coolidge would take in the campaign as that phase was not discussed during the visit.

The Republican committee chairman who arrived at the Coolidge home Saturday afternoon, emphasized the fact that he had been invited to visit the Coolidges before he took over the management of the Republican campaign and that he previously had planned to spend a much longer time at Plymouth.