

# Brighter Days Ahead Says The President

Hoover Tells Business Men That He Is Convinced the Country Has Overcome the Major Financial Crisis.

At Washington, Aug. 26, national business pilots embarked on a broad six-point program to make new jobs after hearing the personal conviction of President Hoover that the country has overcome the major financial crisis.

The unprecedented gathering of American industrial, banking and business leaders called to Washington by the President accepted his suggestion to "assure further initiative and responsibility" in "this new setting" by selecting a central committee to direct the six-way drive to better general economic conditions.

A resolution naming Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker, as head of the permanent central committee was adopted without a dissenting vote as the question was put to the distinguished assemblage in the auditorium of the commerce department building after a full day of discussion.

Mr. Hoover, in declaring the "major financial crisis" overcome, asked those who control the purse strings of the nation's wealth to see to it that credit goes into needed fields of productive enterprise to aid employment. Much is still to be done, he asserted.

The six-point program adopted by the conference calls for making available credit "affirmatively useful to business"; stimulation of railroad and home repairs and improvements; expansion of capital expenditures in the way of replacements; increased employment "through sharing of work," and assistance to home owners with maturing mortgages.

The government heads immediately charged with responsibilities in these fields participated in the day's discussions. The non-partisan effort was emphasized.

President S. Clay Williams, of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., was invited by President Hoover to attend the meeting.

## Radio Reports On Air At Height of 10 Miles

Radio meteorographs are the newest devices for bringing down to earth information on atmospheric conditions high above the clouds. Several of these instruments have just been calibrated by the United States Weather Bureau and sent to Alaska for use in obtaining facts for the Second International Polar Year, which started August 1.

A radio meteorograph consists of an automatic temperature and pressure recording device and a compact radio sending apparatus. It is attached to a balloon for release at any desired point. As the balloon rises the changes in barometric pressure and in temperature cause a metal finger to move across various contact points, thus transmitting radio signals. The observer on the ground below picks up these signals with a receiving set and, from calibrations of the instrument previously made, determines the corresponding temperatures and heights.

In thickly settled areas instruments that automatically record atmospheric changes on tracing paper are often sent up in balloons. Attached to a parachute and bearing a tag asking that they be returned to the nearest Weather Bureau station, they stand a good chance of being recovered. In the uninhabited polar regions, however, they are not likely to be seen again. The radio meteorograph was, therefore, designed for use there.

Atmospheric records at all levels up to about 4 miles can be obtained by pilots in airplanes. To get records at higher levels, however, balloons are necessary. They go 10 miles or more up into the stratosphere before they burst.

Radio meteorographs are designed to promote that part of the polar year program which calls for a determination of the relationship between weather conditions in the polar regions and those in the lower latitudes. They will also help toward a better understanding of the general circulation of the atmosphere over the earth.

"So you want a position as a floor-walker. Have you had any experience?"  
"Yes, indeed, I have, sir. Seven children."

## Democratic Election Frauds In Stanly

Hard For Republicans To Get Its Electors Registered And Voted And Their Ballots Counted As Cast.

(Union Republican)

Stanly county has long been noted as a "plague-spot" when it comes to holding the elections, the Democrats giving the Republicans no show whatever, and are charged with the most flagrant violations of the election laws imaginable. Republicans have been deprived of their votes, hundreds of absentee ballots cast for people who have long since moved away from the county and numerous other questionable methods perpetuated upon the Republicans by the Democrats.

This year W. E. Bogle, chairman of the Republican county executive committee has made a statement in which he fires a broadside into the Democratic camp, making accusations of irregularities in the 1930 election and offers to prove same to any one that disputes it. North Carolina for it was at Albemarle in 1900 the late Charles B. Aycock when making his campaign for Governor in a speech delivered in that City stated that if elected Governor and the amendment eliminating the negro vote in the state was adopted that he solemnly promised that in the future no white man should be deprived of his vote. It is a wonder that sometimes the ghost of Aycock would not walk into Albemarle on election night and knock over some of the election thieves in that county for making him out a liar.

Chairman Bogle's statement which was given out the past week regarding the situation in Stanly was as follows:

"While I have no special political news at this time, I would like to say, however, that I hope the time will come when the electors will have the opportunity of casting their ballots as their conscience or better judgment may direct and with the assurance that they will be counted as cast.

"If a majority of the people of Stanly county desire that the county offices be filled by Democrats; but if a majority of the people of Stanly county desire the county affairs handled by Republican officials, I insist that this is their rightful privilege also and that Republicans should be elected to fill the offices.

"Under our existing election laws, as handled, it is hard for the Republican party to get its electors registered and voted and their ballots counted as cast.

"The 1930 election in this county was not conducted as an election should be. Electors who had been out of the county for a long time and voted elsewhere were voted by absentee ballots, others who were well and at work in this county but would not vote in person were voted by absentee ballots and very few of those who voted by absentee made the affidavit as required by law.

"There were other irregularities besides those in connection with the absentees; but I will not go to the trouble to enumerate them; but if anyone questions it, I will be glad to show them undisputable evidence of the facts.

"A majority of those who vote the Democratic ticket are honest and believe in a square deal and if they knew how the elections are manipulated would not vote the Democratic ticket as they would not be a party to or connected with such conduct.

"I would like to see the election this fall conducted fairly and impartially and if this is done, the best interest of the county will be protected and the honest citizenship of Stanly county will be satisfied regardless of whether those elected are Democrats or Republicans."

"I tell you, nobody on earth can fool my wife!"  
"Then, how did you contrive to get her?"

"Pa, what is conscience money?"  
"It's the dollar your mother leaves in my pocket when she cleans out all the rest."

"How're you getting along with your garden?"  
"Fine! I've planted the seeds a foot deep and defy the neighbors' chickens to dig them up."

## NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS AND DIVIDENDS

On July 1st, the 146 mutual savings banks of New York State credited their depositors with interest to the amount of \$47,000,000. At this time attention was called to the fact that not one of these banks has ever failed to pay a dividend since its founding which in some cases means more than a century. The Bank of Savings has, since 1819, paid its depositor-owners \$189,000,000 in dividends. The Bowery Savings Bank, which is the largest of all, made its 216th payment; and there are five other banks which have unbroken records running over a century. The oldest account is in the Bank of Savings. A depositor put therein \$10 in 1819, and added another \$5 in 1820. There have never been any additional deposits, nor has there been any withdrawals, though the account has been kept alive by heirs of the original depositor. It now amounts to \$3,100.

## Headed Hellwards.

In a number of issues of the North State News, we have condemned bridge playing. It is as sinful to play bridge for prize as it is to play poker for money.

But who plays bridge and where? The most popular bridge parties are held by church members, women who sing, teach and pray as loud as anybody on Sundays. Six days spent in serving the devil only show that the seventh day's work is false pretense. People cannot serve two masters.

It is not the play that is wrong, but the spirit of gambling that is usually displayed. To make these blacker in the public eye, is the fact that some church members glory in holding their evening's games in sight of their church. In one instance we are told, a group of women, church members, gathered for an afternoon game, or party or some kind and eating of refreshments on the porch of the hostess' home also at the door of the church. While the party was in progress a revival service was being conducted in the church.

Whose messages could be heard? Was it the message of God's salvation delivered by the pastor or was it the devil's message delivered by a porch full of giggling women.

Playing bridge for a prize is sinful, and hell is just a little way up the road. It looks like a lot of modern women are determined to get there ahead of the men.—Apex North State News.

## PLAN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FISH

Six fish for every man, woman, and child in North Carolina is distributed evenly and with mortality not counted is the record production of "young hopefuls" for the benefit of the tens of thousands of fishermen of the State during the past two years, J. S. Hargett, assistant director of the Department of Conservation and Development, will report to the departmental board at annual meeting in Morehead City this week.

The total output of the State fish hatcheries, Mr. Hargett will show, numbered 20,178,429 during the two-year period ending June 30, 1932. Of the total reported 8,178,429 are classed as strictly game fish while the remainder came under the heading of game and commercial fish.

Assistant Director Hargett's summary shows the most successful biennium for the production of game fish since the beginning of operation of the State fish hatcheries, exceeding the previous biennium which shows the second highest output numbering 17,538,121 by more than 3,500,000 fish.

## A JUDGE'S REMEDY.

Among other evils that seem to be on the increase is that of divorce, and there is one man who might well speak with authority as to their causes. Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago, has the reputation of having presided in more divorce suits in court than any other man in the world. From his background of experience he has this to say: "Divorce can only be prevented by keeping the flame of love from dying out. When affection goes out, hatred comes in. True love is born of religious faith, and to preserve home life it must be made spiritual. For that reason I believe in the sanctity of marriage and in the sacredness of family ties. The greatest defense of marital happiness and of the maintenance of the integrity of the home is the open Bible, daily prayers about the family altar and the practice of the principles of religion."

Mother: "Mary, aren't you getting too big to play with boys?"  
Mary: "No, mother; the bigger I get the better I like 'em."

## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

The Interstate Commerce Commission declared in a decision the other day that it has "no authority to enforce the Ten Commandments nor any one of them." Of course not, but the assertion raises the question, regardless of enforcing powers, "How does America stand in relation to the observance of the Ten Commandments?" Let us consider them in order, in condensed form:

1. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." This obviously is a land which has many gods before him. Most of the tribulations of ancient Israel were caused, according to the biblical records, by their wandering off after strange gods. The worship of Jehovah is below par, to say the least, in America.
2. "Thou shalt not make thee any graven image." A dead letter.
3. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." It is being done in the best society, as well as in the worst.
4. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Our memories is this particular are somewhat defective, and we are not at all sure what "keeping it holy" means.
5. "Honor thy father and thy mother." There is probably less of this in America than in any other country.
6. "Thou shalt not kill." America leads the world in killers.
7. "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Rather a conventional offense in these United States.
8. "Thou shalt not steal." "Oh, yeah?" seems that we have heard of some stealing, too.
9. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Let the courts testify as to the observance of this command.
10. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor anything that is his." Almost universally violated. These commands are a concise statement of the basic essentials of an orderly civilization. Though they were promulgated more than 3,000 years ago, they are still in force in the written or unwritten statutes of human society, and any society, or any people, that ignores them or persistently violates them, is bound to deteriorate. Regardless of the forms of religious belief, and whether we like it or not, the moral law is necessary supreme in the relations of civilized mankind and if not obeyed or enforced it creates its own penalties. The Ten Commandments church and every court and inscribed upon the conscience of every citizen.—An Editorial in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## NO WINE FOR FOREIGN EMBASSIES.

The campaign has hardly begun yet but already the people must be warned to be on their guard against reckless misstatements in political speeches. In a recent address Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, Democrat, made the statement that the State Department had asked Congress for an appropriation of \$400,000 for wine to be served at United States embassies in foreign countries.

Secretary of State Stimson promptly sent a letter to the Senate in which he vigorously denied Senator McKellar's statement as "wholly without foundation." The Secretary wrote that never in the recollection of any official of the Department of State has a recommendation been made to Congress for an appropriation for wine or other intoxicating liquor for any officer of the Department abroad. Not only was this true, declared the Secretary, but by direct order of the President official representatives of this Government abroad are expressly forbidden to expend any portion of any sum placed at their disposal for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.

This Administration not only enforces the law to the best of its ability, but it OBSERVES it to the letter.

## NEWELL GETS GREAT OVATION

At the Falcon camp meeting six miles from Dunn, Harnett county, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28, Jake F. Newell, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate for one and a half hours electrified 4,000 people in an address long to be remembered.

Mr. Newell was invited to tell of his trip to the Holy Land to which he was sent in 1929-30 by his large Sunday-school class of the Methodist church in Charlotte.

The tabernacle was filled to capacity and hundreds milled about the grounds, unable to get seats during the speech.

Mr. Newell was introduced by Julius Culbreth as one of the foremost Bible students in the country and as teacher of one of the largest Sunday school classes in the South.

# Secretary of War Hurley Assails Frank Roosevelt

Peppery War Head Says New York Governor Has No Program Save Vague References To A New Deal.

Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, whom the Democrats some days ago reported would be silenced during the remainder of the campaign proved to these self-same Democrats Wednesday that their "wish was father to the thought" and showed them, like other doubtful reports they have been circulating that this one too, was untrue and he waded into the wishy-washy, vacillating stand of Franklin D. Roosevelt that must at, once have been pleasing to all red-blooded Americans.

Saying Franklin D. Roosevelt "has suggested no program, save the vague references to a new deal," secretary Hurley paid tribute to the Hoover non-partisan reconstruction program in an address Wednesday to the Rhode Island Republican Club at Rocky Point. The speech was an answer to the one made before the Ohio Democratic convention at Columbus the past week by the Democratic candidate for President.

Hurley praised President Hoover's exposition of views in accepting renomination, asserting:

"For constructiveness of purpose, definiteness of program and for intellectual decency the Hoover acceptance speech has already taken its place in the minds of the American people among the outstanding papers of the republic. Contrast the words and the spirit of the Hoover address with the carping criticism, the unsupported charges, the indefinite, impractical and floundering suggestions of the Columbus address of Governor Roosevelt.

"From the very beginning of this campaign, Governor Roosevelt continuously has attempted to arouse class antagonism, to capitalize discontent, to make politics out of human misery and to profit by distortion of fact.

"Up to this moment, the Governor has not stated whether he approves or disapproves the Hoover non-partisan reconstruction program. He has not stated whether he would continue that program in effect or repeal it. He has not offered one suggestion of any nature for the improvement of that program."

"Up to this moment, the Governor has not offered one constructive suggestion that would give employment immediately to any person or relieve distress or overcome the effects of the depression."

The Secretary of War disagreed with the New York Governor's charge that "the bubble burst first in the land of its origin, the United States."

"If he were familiar with the 'records of the civilized world,' Hurley said, 'he would have known of the great war, its inheritance of high taxes, armament, instability, and revolutions. These would seem to have more to do with the business of the world than a stock market boom, or crash.

"He would know that our tariff was not enacted until nearly a year after the boom broke, so that did not break it."

Hurley said the report of the world conference of government officials and economists at Geneva in 1931 "proves that the boom did not start first in the United States and did not break first in the United States. It shows that the boom broke in six important commercial countries before it broke in the United States incidentally."

Questioning Governor Roosevelt's statement that two-third of American industry is concentrated in a few hundred corporations, Hurley commented, "It would be interesting to know what reliable authority has ever made such a statement."

"To find a more permanent solution to our unemployment problem," he said, "President Hoover has instructed the Department of Labor and Commerce to study the five-day week and programs of shortened hours as a means of wider distribution of employment."

The suggestions by the New York Governor, which Secretary Hurley called "his so-called constructive program," were also assailed. "The Governor favors the reform of the stock exchange," Hurley said. "The stock exchange is an institution existing under the laws of the state of New York. There is no doubt but what abuses have existed in the operation of that exchange. What did the Governor of New York do to remedy this situation during the long period in which he has had the power to act?"

"Governor Roosevelt now suggests federal control and publicity for the

sale of securities . . . The control of the sale of these securities and the conditions under which they may be sold or not sold is now in the State of New York . . . These laws have not been enforced by Governor Roosevelt . . . He is trying to pass the buck to the federal government.

"Why has the Governor not used the power of his great office, as chief executive of New York, to bring about the elimination of the abuses and frauds in commercial banking that he so properly condemns?"

Secretary Hurley said it was undisputed that a general reform in the national banking laws was needed, but that President Hoover recommended changes nine months ago.

Praising the Smoot-Hawley tariff law, Hurley said "Governor Roosevelt wants to reduce the protective tariff, but will he state to the American people which schedule of the tariff he would reduce. Does he want to reduce those schedules which were put in the tariff by the Democratic members of the House for the protection of the industries in normally Democratic states?"

## Chemical Controls Peach Tree Borers

Effective control of peach tree borers can be secured by growers in North Carolina by the use and proper applications of paradichlorezene.

"This chemical has been thoroughly tested and peach growers can expect from 95 to 100 percent control if used properly," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "The age of the tree, however, has a great deal to do with the amount of chemical to use and growers should be very careful in the amount used as well as the time and method of application."

Where two and three year old trees are badly infested the chemical may be used at the rate of one-half ounce to the tree but if the tree is not badly infested the use is not recommended, says Mr. Brannon.

For trees that are four and five years old three-quarters of an ounce is sufficient and for those trees that are six years old and older one full ounce should be applied. For every old tree with large trunks the dose should be one and one-quarter ounce to the tree.

Mr. Brannon states that very little preparation of the soil is necessary other than breaking the crust with a hoe and smoothing it off. The dirt, however, must be placed around the tree if the borer hole is above the surface of the soil. The gas formed by paradichlobenzene is heavier than air and will not penetrate holes above the point of application.

In applying the chemical all gum should be scraped from the trunk of the tree and the dirt levelled. The crystals should then be put in a continuous ring around the tree about one inch wide and one inch from the trunk. Be careful in putting down the crystal so that none will come in contact with the tree, advises Mr. Brannon. Loose dirt should then be placed over the crystals and packed in a mound close to the tree, he states.

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale vested in me by a certain deed of trust made and executed by A. S. Oliver and wife on the 28th day of October, 1927, the same being recorded in Book 197 at page 545 office of the register of deeds of Johnston County, default having been made in the payment of the bonds therein and thereby secured and the holder of the said bonds having demanded the sale of the lands conveyed and described in said deed of trust as therein provided, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., at one (1:00) o'clock P. M., on the 4th day of October, 1932, the following described lands:

Known as the Mill Pond Tract, beginning at a stake, corner of Lot No. 2, and runs South 26 West 186 1-2 poles to a stake; thence North 86 West 143 poles to a stake; thence North 43 East 98 poles to a stake; thence South 86 East 110 poles to a stake; thence to the beginning, containing 190 7-8 acres, more or less, and being Lot No. 3 in the division of the lands of the late Jas. U. Oliver.

This September 3, 1932.  
W. P. AYCOCK, Trustee.