

THE JOHNSTONIAN-SUN

THE JOHNSTONIAN AND JOHNSTON COUNTY SUN CONSOLIDATED

VOLUME 15.

SELMA, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932.

NUMBER 41.

NEXT WEEK BARGAIN WEEK HERE

The week of October 17th to 22nd has been designated by the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce as BARGAIN WEEK, and several of our Selma Merchants will offer some Real Bargains during that period. These merchants have purchased space in this paper to tell our readers about this BIG TRADE WEEK in the Town of Selma. Among them you will find the following:

Smith & Cameron—Selma, N. C.
Selma Clothing & Shoe Co.—Selma, N. C.
Selma Drug Company—Selma, N. C.
Walt Godwin—Selma, N. C.
Lee Store—Selma, N. C.
Lonnie Grant—Selma, N. C.

Jake F. Newell Opens Campaign In Stanly

Republican Candidate For United States Senator Addresses Meeting At Albermarle Where County and Legislative Ticket Is Named.

Jake F. Newell, of Charlotte, Republican candidate for the United States Senate formally launched his campaign Thursday at Albermarle where he addressed a large gathering of Stanly county Republicans who held their convention to nominate a county and legislative ticket.

From the Albermarle News-Press who gave quite an extended report on the convention Mr. Newell is quoted as saying that it was one of the finest gatherings that he had ever attended, and that the interest displayed boded ill for Democrats in November. "I have been nominated twice this year," he said, "once at Charlotte, and once in the recent primary. And I think I can say to you honestly that I am the only man nominated for this office, that is fit to be elected. All the Democrats aspirants for the Senate stated frankly that each of their separate opponents were unfit for the place, so I guess that leaves me the only one who is qualified," he added.

The recent conventions of the two major parties in Chicago was the first major consideration of the speaker. "The Republican convention at Chicago had a hard time," he said. "We had enough to deal with. But ours was tame compared to the one held by the Democrats. In spite of the galleries who howled for us to pass a plank advocating the repeal of the 18th amendment, we stood firm upon our decision. "Onward Christian Soldier" was started by an old man at the conclusion of our plank on prohibition. But the Democrats, after deciding that they favored repeal of the amendment, all with one accord joined in the singing of that great American classic, "How Dry I Am."

The speaker paid his respects to Justice Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte member of the Supreme Court, who he said, gave away \$100 in gold each year to the child who made the best speech against whiskey. "I'm going to ask Heriot how he stands on this question now," he said. He likened the Democratic leadership to the South-Carolina bird of folk lore which always flew backward, and occasioned the remark by a negro that "I don't know whar dat bird am goin', but he's sho' gwine away from whar he been."

The present economic condition of the United States occasioned some caustic remarks by Mr. Newell directed at Democratic government. He frankly agreed that there was a state of depression, but denied that it was attributable to the present Republican administration. "It all started during the world war," said Mr. Newell. "After the war, the whole world was in debt, and we are just now realizing the cost of the war that we elected the Democrats to keep us out of."

"The Democrats howl about the tariff," said the speaker. They say we have erected a tariff wall that keeps the rest of the world from trading with us, and say that a tariff for revenue, only will remedy existing conditions through stimulation of trade. They forget that the tariff wall was erected to

prevent dumping by other nations, Germany in particular. They forget that it is made to protect us from goods made in Germany factories, built by American money lent to Germany so that they can pay us. Our tariff is designed to protect every phase of American industry, and to give our factories and other business an equal chance with the rest of the world on our own markets."

The speaker humorously referred to the Democratic platform's remedy for alleviating unemployment as proposed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential candidate. "Mr. Roosevelt's major plan is to set aside thousands of acres of land for reforestation, and to employ hundreds of people to protect the forest from fire and from the ravages of moths and beetles. It is as ridiculous as the plan advocated by the Democrats in 1896 to raise the price of cotton. They proposed that we invade China where the coolies dress in robes instead of pants, and plead with them to add three more inches to the length of their shirts. And one plan is about as sensible as the other," he concluded.

"Our state Government is costing us entirely too much," he said. "I believe, and have heard it stated by men who are in position to know, that by the abolition of many of the useless bureaus that are now being maintained in Raleigh and by elimination of the many employes, we can save \$275,000 per month in our state government." The speaker stated that corruption was rampant in the counties and that in 40 of the state's 100 counties officials had been indicted and prosecuted for embezzlement in recent years.

"I sat in this court house not long ago and heard Cameron Morrison denounce Reynolds for his stand on the liquor question. He asked that if Reynolds were nominated if the people would have to depend upon me as the Republican nominee to stand for those who favored the suppression of the liquor traffic and for the protection and welfare of our women and children. I am asking you today to do that very thing. If you want good government, if you want honest elections, if you want the abolition of the absentee voter law, then follow me to a glorious victory in November. One hundred twenty million people are looking to us for victory and relief. Let us go into office with clean hands fighting not alone for party, but for righteousness," he concluded.

Disease May Spread Through Use of Seed

Agricultural authorities are again calling to the attention of grain growers the fact that they are annually wasting seed, fertilizer and labor in producing the more than two hundred million bushels of grain that is destroyed by plant diseases. It is pointed out that with the control of these diseases less acreage and, consequently, lower costs would result in as large crops as the present ones and that this reduction would increase the margin of profit on the grains produced.

Many of the destructive diseases of cereals result from seed-borne fungi, experts say. The spores or germs of these diseases develop as the seed germinates and attack the young seedlings, often causing poor stands, or diseased plants which

Passing of Miss Julia Jeffreys

In the passing of Miss Julia Jeffreys early Tuesday morning, October 11, 1932, Selma has lost one of its most beloved young women. Her illness developed two years ago following an attack of influenza, and culminated in her untimely death. During the interim her patience and cheerfulness were proverbial. She was brave and hopeful, always looking for the best. Her spirit of youth was an inspiration and influence in the lives of all who knew her. Her kindly nature endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. In her girlhood days she professed faith in Christ and united with Edgerton Memorial Methodist church during the ministry of Rev. J. G. Johnson.

Julia was a graduate of the Selma High School and an accomplished musician. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Jeffreys, and the following brothers and sisters: John and Robert, of Selma; Butler, of Smithfield; James, of Wilmington; Mrs. L. T. Rose, of Clayton; Mrs. Frank Kirby, Mrs. Jim Kirby and Miss Mabel Jeffreys, of Selma.

The funeral was conducted from the home Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock by her pastor, Rev. L. T. Singleton. She was laid to rest in the city cemetery, beneath a mound covered with lovely floral designs, mute testimony to the love and esteem in which she was held.

Pallbearers were: Ed, William and James Creech; Noble Peedin, J. W. Short and John McMillan. Flower bearers were former schoolmates and members of her Sunday school class.

Good Program Put On At Kiwanis Club

The Kiwanis Club held its regular weekly luncheon last Thursday evening with a good attendance. Parson Waddell had charge of the program which was very much enjoyed.

Jimmie Geron, member of the Smithfield school faculty, rendered two beautiful trumpet solos, accompanied on the piano by Geo. Grove also of the Smithfield school faculty. The Sewell sisters, local girls, rendered two vocal duets, accompanied on the piano by Miss Ellen Singleton.

Star Harper announced that Carl Goerch would attend the banquet next Thursday to be given to the wives and the school faculty. He also said that a splendid program had been arranged.

Charlie Scales and Matt Wall were given until next week to report on the entertainment which will be given by the club.

Revival Services At Methodist Church

Beginning Sunday, October 16th, there will be revival services held at the Selma Methodist church each evening at 7:30 during the week. The public is cordially invited to attend these services. The preaching will be done by the pastor.

TOBACCO SALES LIGHTER BUT CONTINUE FIRM

Smithfield, Oct. 11.—Sales were lighter today than yesterday but prices on all grades remained firm. Good tobacco is selling higher and keen competition is manifested on all good grades. Common and medium tobaccos are holding their own.

Average price today was \$13.30.

produce low yields of poor quality grains. Some outstanding examples are such diseases as stinking smut or bunt of wheat, smut of oats, covered smut and strips disease of barley.

Largely, plant diseases can be prevented by disinfection of the seed. According to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Ethyl mercury chloridate (a dust treatment) has given satisfactory results in controlling stinking of oats and kernal smut of sorghum."

Southern Factories Are Humming Now

Business Activities Bring Production, In Some Cases, to Levels Even Higher Than Boom Times of 1928 and 1929; 4,000 Workers' Wages Increased.

Atlanta, Oct. 12.—Whirring spindles and clattering wetting machines sang a song of more, and fatter pay envelopes to employes of textile and shoe factories in Georgia today as increased business activities brought production, in some cases, to levels higher than the boom times of 1928 and 1929.

Some 4,000 cotton mill workers in the Callaway Mills chain have received a 10 percent increase in wages while about 1,500 employes of the Bone-Allen Shoe and Harness factories, representing about 400 more than the boom days of 1928 and 1929 labored to catch up with orders now far behind.

The Callaway chain operates seven mills with headquarters in La Grange, Ga., while the Bone-Allen plants are located at Buford, Ga.

A 75 percent increase in production within the last 60 days bringing the production rate to 150 percent above that of August and September of 1931 was reported by the Atlanta Woolen Mills. The factory is behind with orders and has night and day shifts working full time.

The Exposition Cotton Mills has more than doubled their payroll within the past 90 days and the mills are now running at 80 percent capacity while, increased production at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills here has brought thicker pay envelopes to employes who have been kept at work all summer.

"Definite improvement" was reported by Wellington, Sears & Co., operators of 10 textile mills in the Southeast. All mills are operating full day shifts, some are working day and night shifts and all are behind 90 days with their orders, officials said.

The same story of improvement was told by Hesslien and Company, Inc., operators of mills in Georgia and Alabama. They said their mills are sold out until November with some factories sold out until the first of the year.

Birth Place Of The Republican Party

Wisconsin Add Michigan Towns Both Claim The Original Meeting Which Launched Great National Movement.

Where is the birthplace of the Republican Party? Both Ripon, Wisconsin and Jackson, Michigan, claim that little white schoolhouse at Ripon avers:

In this schoolhouse March 20th 1854, was held the first mass meeting in this country that definitely and positively cut loose from old parties and advocated a new party under the name Republican.

At any rate, Ripon was the scene of the party's diamond jubilee celebration.

As opposed to this, Jackson claims to have been the scene of the "first Republican convention." On July 6, 1854, by public notice, some 3,000 persons gathered "under the oaks" on a farm known as Morgan's Forty adjoining the village, and called to order the first Republican convention. After appointment of a committee on resolutions, so records say, the gentlemen composing it "withdrew some 10 or 15 rods to the edge of the grove, and there, with some standing and some sitting on the grass, deliberated on the first Republican platform ever constructed." A suitable memorial of stone and bronze marks the spot at Second and Franklin streets, Jackson. Besides, the Jacksonians brought pieces of the oak tree under which the session was held and fashioned it into gavels.

Ripon, unfortunately, did not cut up any trees to further its contention. Yet history tells us that here, by candle light, Major Alvan Earle Bovey, Whig lawyer and friend of Horace Greeley, organized 50 dissatisfied Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats into the new party. Some authorities even say he suggested the name "Republican" others attribute

Republicans In S. C. See Victory This Year

S. C. Leaders Predict 40,000 Vote For Their Candidates.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 12.—South Carolina Republican leaders are predicting a vote of 40,000 for their candidates in the general election November 8 and if this prophecy comes true the G. O. P. vote will more than double that which elected Governor Ibra C. Blackwood on the Democratic ticket in 1928.

Democrats in this state have seldom bothered to vote on general election day. In their primaries, they turn out by the hundred thousands but as the nomination has heretofore been equivalent to election, few have bothered with the "ratification" that the general election amounted to.

Politics Hot

In 1928, however, the Al Smith-Herbert Hoover fight, with its attendant Hoover-Democrats, stirred the Democratic party to such a pitch that more than 50,000 of them voted for Smith. At the same time, Hoover got 3,188 ballots. South Carolina gave the former New York Governor the largest percentage victory he received in any state.

In the same election, however, Governor Blackwood got only 17,790 votes and Senator James F. Byrnes 16,211 votes, showing that few voters took the time to vote for State candidates. None of the Democratic candidates was opposed and less than 2,000 votes elected some of the seven Congressional candidates that year.

Dallas A. Gardner, or Orangeburg, state Republican chairman, and J. C. Hambright, of Rockhill, state executive committeeman, have predicted that 40,000 South Carolinians may vote the Republican ticket in November.

Ask Voters Out

Democratic leaders, while disagreeing with this prediction, are making unusual efforts this year to persuade members of their party to register and vote the general election.

Every Democratic Congressional candidate is opposed by a Republican this year for the first time since 1876. In some counties, Republicans are running for county offices and seats in the General Assembly.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our many friends and relatives for their kind deeds done and expressions of sympathy during the long illness and recent death of our daughter, Miss Julie Jeffreys, who passed away at our home here this week. May the Lord richly bless each one who contributed to her comfort or to her precious memory in any way.

MR. AND MRS. J. D. JEFFREYS

it to Greeley. In a letter (destroyed) written in April, 1854, to A. N. Cole, editor of the Genessee Valley, N. Y., Free Press, Greeley is said to have urged: "Call it (the new party) Republican; no prefix, no suffix, but plain Republican!" Yet, according to other evidence, Bovey used the term as early as 1852.

It is a far cry from either Ripon or Jackson to "the sidewalks of New York," yet here is where Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin asserts the Republican party was really born. It was on the street corners of Manhattan, he says, that in 1845 the cry for a "full dinner pail" was first heard. Even then, he says, Bovey was organizing New York workmen as a nucleus for the new party.

It might be said that the present Republican party grew out of dissatisfaction at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It caused many meetings of northerners to oppose extension of slavery, principally in Maine, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana. Wherever the party was really born, by the fall of 1854 Republican tickets had been entered in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and several other states. In 1856 the first national convention was held at Pittsburgh and in that year Republicans first appeared on the roster of Congress.

Proceedings Of Recorder's Court

No court Tuesday, October 4th, due to the fact that W. P. Aycock was engaged in Superior Civil court. Wednesday, October 5th.

State vs. Cateria Watson, colored, aged 17, for A. D. W. Guilty, and defendant sentenced to be worked in county jail for six months.

State vs. Will Moore, colored laborer, aged 22, for carrying concealed weapon. Guilty. Defendant is sentenced to be worked on county roads for 4 months.

State vs. George Bunch, colored laborer, aged 27, for larceny by trick. Guilty. Defendant to be worked on roads for 90 days.

State vs. Tommie Wilson, Romie Watson, Zell Bunch and William Hilliard, for housebreaking and larceny. Not probable cause as to Tommie Wilson and Romie Watson and they were discharged. Probable cause found as to Zell Bunch and Wm. Hilliard and each was bound to Superior court under \$200 bond. Tuesday, October 11th.

State vs. Tobie Childers, white laborer. House breaking and larceny. Probable cause found and defendant is bound to Superior court. Bond fixed at \$200.00.

State vs. George Dublin, colored laborer, for housebreaking and larceny. Hearing had before Justice of Peace and case in this court through error. Ordered that this case be transferred to Superior Court.

State vs. James Willford, colored laborer, aged 27 and Willard Brooks, colored laborer, aged 23, for assault with deadly weapon and disturbing religious worship, etc. Both guilty. Willford given 4 months on roads. Brooks given suspended sentence of 60 days on roads upon payment of \$25.00 fine and cost.

State vs. Donzell Smith, colored laborer, for violation of prohibition law. Guilty of possession of one quart of whiskey for purpose of sale. Defendant sentenced to 60 days on roads. Notice of appeal. Bond fixed at \$200.00.

State vs. E. Parker, white farmer, aged 70, for allowing stock (hogs) to run at large. Guilty. Continue prayer for judgment upon payment of cost.

State vs. Ledford Hudson, white laborer, aged 25; Hubert Hudson, white laborer, aged 17; Braskus Tart, white laborer, aged 20, for violation of prohibition law. All defendants plead guilty to possession of still outfit and manufacturing whiskey. L. Hudson given 12 months on roads, H. Hudson given 60 days on roads, and B. Tart given four months on roads.

State vs. Braskus Tart, white laborer, aged 20. Defendant tried July 5, 1932, and given 6 months jail sentence suspended upon condition that defendant did not violate any criminal law again in North Carolina during next two years. In case above defendant has violated this judgment and is therefore ordered to serve 6 months on roads, sentence to run concurrently with sentence above.

State vs. Jeff Allen, white laborer, aged 18, and Milton Peoples, white laborer, aged 21, for violation of prohibition law. Both plead guilty to possession and transportation of four and one-half gallons of whiskey and each given sentence of 12 months on roads to be suspended, upon condition that defendant does not drink, possess, or transport whiskey or in any way violate the prohibition law again during next 5 years. Sentence of Allen further conditioned that defendant does not operate a motor vehicle again in North Carolina during next six months. Each defendant to pay one-half the cost.

State vs. Fulton Phillips, white laborer, aged 22, and Bill App Barbour, white laborer, aged 29, for violation of prohibition law. Both guilty of possession and transportation of 6 gallons of whiskey. Barbour given 6 months on roads. Notice of appeal. Bond \$300.00. Phillips to pay fine of \$50.00 and cost.

Turns the Corner.

Memphis, Oct. 11.—The Illinois Central Railroad has turned the corner and for the past month has written its balances in black ink instead of red.