

Colby Sketches Wilson's Fight Against Ill Health

St. Louis, Mo.—A picture of President Wilson conquering the physical ill health and directing governmental policies with unimpaired mental clarity until he retired from office was sketched tonight by Brainbridge Colby, intimate friend and his last secretary of state, in an address at the Missouri Historical Society's annual dinner.

Speaking on "the close of Woodrow Wilson's administration and the final years," Mr. Colby credited the war President with supervising the problems of demobilization and initiating foreign policies with regard to Russia, Mexico, and the League of Nations mandates which have been followed by succeeding administrations. As to Russia, he said the stand later called "Harding's policy," "the Hughes policy," and "the Coolidge policy" was only a continuation of the attitude emanated by the Wilson administration.

A note regarding occupying of the northern half of the island of Sakhalin by the Japanese "foreshadowed" the American position regarding the Russian Soviet regime, Mr. Colby said. This attitude was that the United States would look with disfavor upon any attempt to despoil Russia of its territory during revolution and civil war. The speaker added that definite attitude regarding recognition was refused, he said, because of "repeated denials and repudiations of the principles and usages which are the foundation of international order and comity," and "in no wise due to disapproval of any particular political or economic system which Russia might see fit to adopt."

The policy, thus enunciated in the final year of the Wilson administration, has been variously referred to in the years that followed as the "Harding policy" and "the Hughes policy" and "the Coolidge policy," but not the slightest departure from it has taken place, and it stands today, intact, as America's attitude on this far-reaching question.

The signing of the Versailles treaty of peace, Mr. Colby said, "marked the crest of Woodrow Wilson's career or at least, of his public acclamation and world influence." Of his fight for the ratification of the treaty, which led to the breakdown of his health he continued:

"With blithe courage and unswerving confidence he bent to the task. How valiantly he waged his single-handed battle for the ratification of the treaty will be told by history, again and again. Others might falter, but not he. Others might proffer a compromise—not he. His notions of a signature may seem to a later day, a little restricted. He thought of it, rather simply, as something to be honored. His idea of a pledge also had a little angularity about it. He regarded it as something to be redeemed—even redeemed without reservations."

He recalled a remark of the former President, about a year after he had left the White House, on the failure of the ratification.

"The poison of untruth," he said, "has gone so deep into the wells of popular thinking, that it will be 30 years, at least, before a rational public opinion as to the true foundations of our security and as to our international duty is restored."

Depicting the manifold problems of demobilizing the "vast war machine" of the United States, Mr. Colby said "the President never relinquished his supervision and direction of these measures."

"While he only partially recovered his physical energy, after his shattering illness, his mind showed no abatement of its clarity and penetration," said Mr. Colby. Interviews with him were shortened, if possible, and more guardedly conceded. Every one made an effort to come to the point quickly, to save his time and spare his strength. And yet full justice was done to every subject."

Mr. Colby told how touched Mr. Wilson was when the New York legislature passed an act admitting him to the bar of the State of New York. The day before the close of his administration he had announced intention to resume practice of law. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia on motion.

The speaker's association with Mr. Wilson continued until 1923, the year before his death.

"The death of Mr. Wilson was not foreseen nor believed imminent until a brief period before he died," Mr. Colby continued. "He was not old, but the none too robust frame had worn out under the unsparring demands of the ardent and heroic spirit which housed the final years of his life. I think, were sweet to him. Love reigned in his home. His devoted helpmate never left his side. Chosen friends came and went. And one day he passed away—passed into history, which is now the custodian of his deeds and the guardian of his fame."

FARRELL DOFFS OLD FLANNEL SHIRT FOR HARD-BOILED ONE

Charles Farrell, co-featured with Janet Gaynor in "Sunny Side Up," Fox Movietone musical comedy written by B. G. DeSylva, Lew Brown and Ray Henderson, is a well dressed young man for the first time in his screen career in this production.

In the past, Farrell always has played roles of the handsome young man of ordinary circumstances, whose idea of sartorial splendor was a flannel shirt open at the neck and a pair of corduroy pants.

"Sunny Side Up," which will be seen and heard soon on the screen at the Pastime Theatre in Boone, however, presents Cherley as a wealthy young bachelor, prominent in Long Island society.

In such a role, he is seen as a genteel fashion plate, and thousands of dollars were spent in outfitting the young man for his role. Hollywood's best and most expensive tailor was commissioned to make Farrell half a dozen lounge suits, several sport ensembles and two complete outfits of evening wear.

So when Farrell is seen in this great production, he will be a living model of what the young man about town will wear next season.

New Church Head



The Right Reverend James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, just elected Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

Improvements Under Way at Shatley Springs

(Wilkes Patriot)
The improvement at Shatley Springs, started some weeks ago, are rapidly being completed. The erection of eleven new cottages is well under way. The old cottages have been overhauled and these as well as the new will be equipped with water, lights and sewage.

The tea room has been enlarged to accommodate forty diners comfortably, and will be in charge of Mrs. McConnell, formerly with the Appalachian Training School as dietitian. She will be assisted by her daughter, who was at the springs last year.

The improvement at the spring itself will be greatly appreciated by the patrons of this popular resort. It has been walled with marble slabs and encased in plate glass, giving an element of cleanliness to the health-giving waters.

On a recent trip to Washington, Mr. W. A. McNeil, president of the Shatley Springs Company, made application to the Postoffice Department for mail service at the springs. The establishment of a postoffice on the grounds will give a double daily service that will appeal to the patrons. Mr. McNeil was given assurance that an inspector would be detailed at once to make a report, and every indication points to the establishment of a branch at the springs at once.

Junior-Senior Reception At Appalachian College

By J. M. DOWNUM
On the past Saturday night occurred one of the most important events in the history of the Appalachian State Teachers College, one that will be looked back on in future years by all those who are especially concerned as a date to count from. This event, given in the central dining hall, was the first reception tendered by the junior class to the first four-year senior class to graduate in the four-year college. Quite an interesting program was given under the direction of the president of the junior class, and all were much pleased with this fine program, consisting of instrumental and vocal music and a number of talks by the members of the faculty, including Professor Wright and Professor Smith, sponsors of the senior and junior classes respectively. Dr. Rankin, Professor Johnson and Dr. Dougherty, all emphasizing the importance of the occasion, and Dr. Dougherty bringing up past and prospective future events that would mean much to all concerned in years to come. After the splendid program a delicious two-course dinner was served much to the satisfaction of all present, and all went away much delighted to be present on such an eventful occasion.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUYS FLEET OF CHEVROLETS

Renewed vigor in the Government's co-operative battle with the farmer against injurious crop insects was promised for this month with the delivery of a fleet of Chevrolet sedan deliveries to the Western Division of the Department of Agriculture.

This particular fleet is to be used in the campaign against the corn borer and is to concentrate its work in West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Similar fleets, enlisted in the war against the fruit fly, boll weevil, etc., are in operation in all parts of the United States.

Every car in the fleet recently delivered is a standard Chevrolet six, with sedan delivery body, in which equipment essential to a successful pursuit of the Government's war is transported. As the cars left the Flint plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company, they were paraded through the streets of that city the national banner fluttering from either side of each car, as though mobilizing for the "war" in which they were soon to take part.

Selection of Chevrolets for this work was made by the Government because of their dependability and economy of operation in transferring activities from one "battle sector" to another, it was explained.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the policy holders of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Association in the courthouse in Boone, N. C., on Monday, May 12, 1930, at 2 o'clock p. m.

This is an important meeting and every member is urged to be present. W. Y. Farthing, A. J. Edmisten, A. J. Payne, Smith Hagaman, C. J. Farthing, Clyde Perry, M. H. Edmisten, J. Y. Walker, J. B. Farthing.

Business Leaders Are Thanked by President

Washington, D. C.—Business leaders of the country received thanks of President Hoover last Thursday night for their co-operation with the government in stabilizing economic forces after the crash of six months ago.

This undertaking was termed by the Chief Executive as possibly one of the greatest economic experiments of the nation's history, and one that has "succeeded to a remarkable degree."

Addressing the annual gathering of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the President said he was convinced the worst was passed and that "with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover. There is one certainty in the future of a people of the resources, intelligence and character of the people of the United States—that is, prosperity."

In the success so far attained by the stabilization measures Mr. Hoover foresaw abandonment of the belief that the speculative rise and fall was a "disease which must run its course and for which nothing could be done either in prevention, or to speed recovery, or to relieve the hardship which wrecks itself especially upon workers, farmers and smaller business people."

"I do not accept," he declared, "the fatalistic view that the discovery of the means to restrain speculation is beyond the genius of the American people."

The President said that he intends—when the situation clears a little—to place the whole range of the nation's experiences under the boom of the past several years and the slump that followed under accurate examination to evolve ways of achieving greater stabilization in the future, "both in prevention and in remedy."

"If such an exhaustive examination meets with general approval, I shall," he said, "move to organize a body—representative of business, economics, labor, and agriculture—to undertake it."

"I do believe that our experience shows that we can produce helpful and wholesome effects in our economic system by voluntary co-operation through the great association representative of business, industry, labor and agriculture, both nationally and locally."

"And it is my view that in this field of co-operative action outside of government lies the hope of intelligent information and wise planning. The government can be helpful in emergency. It can be helpful to secure and spread information."

The President warned, however, that such action, "must adhere steadfastly to the very bones of our economic system, which are the framework of progress."

"We are not yet entirely through the difficulties of our situation," he added. "We have need to maintain every agency and every force that we have placed in motion until we are far along on the road to stable prosperity."

"He would be a rash man who would state that we can produce the economic millennium, but there is great assurance that America is finding herself upon the road to secure social satisfaction, with the preservation of private industry, initiative and a full opportunity for the development of the individual."

Inquiring into the progress of recovery from the slump, the President said that confidence and courage have been maintained; that monetary panic and credit stringency have been avoided; interest rates have decreased since the crash and capital has become steadily more abundant; investment markets have absorbed over ten billion of new securities since the crash and that there has been no significant bank or industrial failure. There have been no substantial reductions in wages, he added, and no strikes or lockouts connected with the situation.

The acceleration of construction programs had been successful, Mr. Hoover continued, "beyond our expectations." At the same time, the President

hopes," "we are suffering from a decrease in residential construction." In spite of this, he added, however, "we have reason to believe that the total construction will still further expand and we should during 1930 witness a larger gross volume of improvement work than normal."

Luke Reilly Says, "The Rat Died Before Reaching the River."

"Since moving near the river two years ago, we've always used RAT-SNAP. Watched a vicious water rat, nibbling at RAT-SNAP outside the house. About 15 minutes later he darted off for the water to cool his burning stomach, but he died before reaching it." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, and \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Boone Drug Company, Boone; Hodges Drug Company, Boone; D. P. Coffey, Blowing Rock.

WILKES COUNTY HAS GREATEST NUMBER ILLITERATE CITIZENS

Crapel Hill.—According to a table based on the 1920 census, prepared by the department of rural social economics of the University of North Carolina, New Hanover has the smallest percentage of native white illiterates, as well as the smallest number of any county in the State.

New Hanover has 85 native white illiterates, 10 years of age and older. The department reported, a rate of 2.9. Wilkes County, with 3,601, was credited with the largest number of such illiterates, or a rate of 17.1 of the population.

In the state at large, the report continued, there are 104,673 native white illiterates of 10 years of age, or more, 94,664 of these in farm regions. "Our white illiteracy problem," said J. Leon Clark of the de-

partment in making the report, "is essentially that of adult white illiterates in the farm regions."

Following New Hanover in the smallest percentage of such illiteracy are in order: Craven, Pender, Burke, Warren, Lee, Moore, Guilford counties, and Mecklenburg, Pamlico and Rowan counties are tied for ninth.

Other counties ranked with Wilkes as high in native white illiteracy are Yancey, which was placed next to Wilkes, and in descending order are Graham, Surry, Wilson, Stokes, Burke, Swain, Caldwell and Scotland counties.

All available farm tenant houses in Burke County are occupied and more land has been broken for crops than in any year since the Great War, reports County Agent R. L. Sloan.

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