

THE SANFORD EXPRESS
 45th Year of Publication.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1886.
 PUBLISHERS:
 P. M. St. Clair D. L. St. Clair
 D. M. St. Clair, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One year, \$1.50; Six Months, 75c
 Advertising Rates on Application.
 Entered at the Post Office in Sanford,
 N. C., as Mail Matter of the Second
 Class.

Thursday, June 21st., 1934.

JOHN RODERICK JONES.

The Express last week carried the account of the death and burial of Mr. John R. Jones. It told something of his life. His was an active, busy life. He was an optimist and saw the bright side of things. Mr. Jones was practical in all his undertakings and had the acumen to see through a business proposition to a greater degree than the average business man. He was a man of strong will power and when he felt that he was right it was hard to change him. He was always found ready to advance every good cause in the town and community and freely gave of his means for the enterprises that have made Sanford what she is today. He came to Sanford when the town was a mere village and helped to lay the foundation on which the town has been built. He invested his money, as he made it and in turning it over it helped those who needed help. When men grouped themselves together to discuss and put over some new enterprise Mr. Jones was almost always found in their midst suggesting and planning. Other business men listened to him as they recognized his ability to handle those problems that have to do with the developments in the town and community.

He will be missed in the councils of those who have at heart the best interests of the churches, schools and other institutions. He was of a generation that is fast passing away.

WHAT ABOUT THE RURAL SCHOOLS?

The speech that Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, made to the graduation class of the University last week, seems to be drawing comment of the press of this State. Among other things he said: "The theory that any kind of housing or education is good enough for the people of rural America is a worn-out, absurd theory—a laissez-faire doctrine of devil take the hindmost. It's no wonder people are leaving the country to go to the cities."

We have the kind of people here in North Carolina that Harry Hopkins described in the above quotation. We have the kind that need better housing and better education. Back in the days when the late Governor Charles B. Aycock made that famous campaign for better schools in the State and gained the title "North Carolina's Educational Governor," some of the intelligent educated people were heard to say that the common run of people should not be educated. In fact they openly opposed the program put on by Governor Aycock to build up a better system of schools and colleges in the State so that all boys and girls might have an opportunity of securing a higher education. They were opposed to universal education because they claimed that it would take the young people away from the farms and work-shops. In fact they wanted to keep them in ignorance so that they could be used as vassals and bond-slaves, like feudal tenants of old, subject to the lords of creation. No doubt there are still people in the State that feel that way, but they are saying little about it as it would be unpopular doctrine.

When Harry L. Hopkins referred to the movement for better homes for the rural population of America, he had in mind the "New Deal" through which

doubt many of the readers of The Express recall hearing a few weeks ago a talk over the radio by President Roosevelt on this subject. He inaugurated the movement and it is expected that it will be one of the objectives of the administration in the near future. There are people in North Carolina living in houses that are unfit for human beings to occupy and as it is impossible to keep them in a sanitary condition the wonder is that vital statistics don't show a higher death rate per 1,000 population. There are homes here in Lee county that will fit the description of those mentioned above. There are some attractive well appointed homes in the rural sections of Lee county that were constructed according to sanitary rules and regulations, but there are many of the other type. New dwellings are to be found in many sections of the county of Lee that will compare favorably in this respect with many of the rural counties of the State. The educational advantages and facilities of the county are in keeping with the school facilities of the State. Steps are being taken to issue bonds to raise funds to enlarge the school buildings so as to take care of the additional number of children that join the schools every year.

LEGAL LIQUOR HELPS BOOTLEGGER.

The Journal of Lincoln, Nebraska, states that Uncle Sam has a force of 3,300 men out after the bootlegger. This seems rather strange in view of the fact that repeal was brought about in order to abolish this offender. But since repeal has failed, the Government has at last begun an attempt at enforcement. The task is an enormous one, no less weighty than that of enforcing prohibition, had that been tried. The bootlegger is more difficult to catch and convict with liquor legalized than he was when all liquor was illegal. It is difficult to enforce the law in dry States within the borders of the country. The Federal Government owes them some protection which they are getting in a very limited way. Liquor is flowing into dry territory in vast quantities. Control is a much more complicated problem than was prohibition. From all indications there is more liquor made and consumed in North Carolina than before the 18th Amendment was repealed.

CRADLE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

The rehabilitation of Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island by the United States Government is of interest to every North Carolinian. This state is inseparably connected with Sir Walter Raleigh, and the beginning of the English-speaking people in the New World. He formulated the plan of exploration and settlement in America in 1584 and sent an expedition which, on July 4th of that year, landed on what is now North Carolina soil and took possession of the new land in the name of Queen Elizabeth. The expedition camped on Roanoke Island, made friends with the native Indians and received glowing impressions of the land and the people. In September it re-embarked, taking two native Indians, Manteo and Wanchese, and some of their "golden weed" back to England and gave Elizabeth the first authentic tidings of her new Western empire.

PRESIDENT MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

When Congress adjourned last week Vice-president Garner expressed the opinion that the people of the country today have "even greater faith in the patriotism efficiency and unselfish sincerity of President Roosevelt than they had on the day they elected him so enthusiastically." Vice-president Garner is in a position to know what has been done by President Roosevelt during the first year of his administration to lift this terrible depression and restore the country to normal conditions. He also knows how the people feel towards him in his efforts to relieve the situation, and let the people know that he is in sympathy with them in their struggle.

RALEIGH'S FATE.

Sir Walter Raleigh's fate, like that of the fifteen men who were left on Roanoke Island when the first attempt at settlement was made in 1584, and like that of the one hundred men, women and children who were left there when the second attempt at settlement was made in 1587, was sad. After the death of Queen Elizabeth, who was Raleigh's friend, her successor, King James, had Raleigh imprisoned in the London Tower, where he was beheaded at the end of twelve years on a false charge of treason. Sir Walter failed to do many things, upon which he had set his heart, and his end was melancholy to think of. But no man's life is a failure who does his duty. He was a noble and gallant gentleman, a brave soldier, a scholar, and a good Christian. The books he wrote are still read; his life and character are studied and admired. The state which he in vain tried to found, after two hundred years had passed away, became great and free

of the "New Deal" have not found favor with some of the people. Some have criticized him and have gone so far as to pronounce the "New Deal" a failure. They are too quick to criticize. The "New Deal" has not had a fair test. It will take time to work it out. It required several years for the depression to put us in the shape we are now in and it is going to take some time to bring about complete recovery.

THIS LAND HAT BY O. T.

LEE COUNTY BONDS.
 J. S. Todd & Co., of Cincinnati are offering for a bid \$5,000 Lee County 4 3-4 per cent Road Bonds due March 1, 1956 at 82 and accrued interest. If you are interested write J. S. Todd & Co., Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORDIZED HOMES.

At the "Century of Progress" Exposition in Chicago, they have on display what are known as Fordized Homes, assembled houses. In this particular the exposition projects itself into the future.

Houses like Fords! The home-maker is thus confronted by an idea entirely new. It cuts across ten thousand years of building habits. What would such a home be like, to live in, to own, to acquire? Is it a promise or a threat? Will it actually materialize, even while every one was shouting, "Get a horse," or is there something intrinsically peculiar to the home that will endure the efforts of the manufacturer who would put the home on wheels?

In no particular has the depression revealed more distress than in the problem of habitations. And yet it is just because this situation looks the most hopeless that it invites the most positive innovations. Home-building was the first activity to shut down, is still shut down, tight, and if left to the traditional methods and attitudes will be the last to recover. If the economic system as a whole is effected with acute indigestion, then the home building industry is suffering tenfold because of a chronic constipation.

CHESTERTON HIMSELF CAN'T BEAT THESE.

The National Education Association lists some current paradoxes: Schools close and \$7,000-a-mile roads are built along side them. Hospitals close, and thousands need medical aid. Libraries close, and \$11,000 fences are built around golf links. Children go hungry, and farmers are poor because there is a surplus.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. G. McAllister and son, Guy, of Richmond, Va., came Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Neal Underwood. Mrs. McAllister and son and Mr. and Mrs. Underwood will leave Sunday for a two weeks visit in Clearmont, Fla.

Miss Marie Spivey has returned after a week's visit with Mr. West Bridges and family in the Pocket section.

Eddie Stroud, of Greensboro, is visiting Mr. Ed Stroud and family.

Rev. A. V. Gibson and family have returned from a few days visit at Lake Waccamaw.

Lewis Brewer, of Leaksville, is visiting Mrs. C. D. Groce.

Mrs. Walena Summers, Mrs. D. L. St. Clair and Miss Jean Lane spent last Thursday in Durham and visited Miss Mary Marshall Dunlap, of Roxboro, who was at Watts Hospital recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

Thomas Wall, Jr., is visiting his grandmother at Pee Dee.

Mrs. J. C. Adderholt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joe Benton at Fort Bragg.

Mrs. W. R. Laxton spent Monday in Raleigh.

Mrs. W. C. Ferrell has returned from Fayetteville where she took treatment under Dr. McKay.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Riddle spent Sunday afternoon at Brickhaven and visited Mr. J. W. Seawell who is ill at his home there.

Mrs. Sam Hancock and son, Sam, Jr., of Florence, S. C., are guests of the former's sister, Mrs. R. E. Bobbitt.

Lady Says CARDUI Eased Pain In Side

Cardui helped an Oklahoma lady, as described below, and many others have benefited in a similar way. "I had a hurting in my side every few weeks," writes Mrs. Bill Stewart, of Dewar, Okla. "I had heard of Cardui and started taking it. It stopped my hurting and built up my strength. I took 11 bottles and I sure felt better." Try Cardui for pain, cramps, nervousness due to a run-down condition. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefits them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

FROM GOVERNMENT While the acreage in tobacco and cotton has been greatly reduced for this year by the federal government, liberal loans have been made by the government to the farmers in this section for raising their crops and improving their farms. They received loans from the government last year and as they made good crops and received good prices for their cotton and tobacco they were able to pay back these loans and are in better shape financially than they were a year ago. The following information furnished The Express will be of interest to the farmers:

A WET SUMMER MEANS POOR CROPS.

As a rule a wet summer is followed by poor crops. This is so, because when continuous rains occur farmers cannot keep their crops free of grass and do the proper amount of cultivating. The following article clipped from the agricultural column of the Greensboro News gives additional reasons why poor crops follow a wet summer:

"After a long protracted wet spell the soil is left in a very poor mechanical condition. Aside from being overcharged with an excessive amount of water the soil is deficient in air and generally sour. Such a condition is very destructive to the root systems of growing plants. Thrifty plants must have free access to air at the root systems as well as to their leaves. Excessive precipitation causes what is referred to as a puddled condition of the soil. This is a condition which packs the particles so closely together that air is excluded and evaporation of excessive moisture is retarded.

"Certain soils which are underlaid with sand and gravel are self draining and will to a large extent dissipate excessive moisture without the aid of evaporation, but soils which are the result of a decomposed granite base are generally underlaid with an impervious stratum and must depend to a large extent upon evaporation or artificial underdrainage for relief of excessive soil water. In such areas cultivation after every rainy spell is very necessary. This loosens the packed area, allows the breeze to play over the cultivated soil and admits air to root systems.

"Most soils in this section are in a severe puddled condition at the present time and should be given a thorough cultivation just as soon as they have dried enough for the surface to pulverize."

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