

The Textile Workers Union has now struck out.

Congress is about to take a month's rest. From what?

The Russian Red is evidently not guaranteed not to fade.

Soviet hunger after the flesh pots of capitalism is growing irresistible.

It looks like this Disarmament Conference has been called too late to avert the battle between Josephus and Cam.

With the repeal of the law against home brewing there will probably be few with the heart to continue the pastime.

If Col. Watts gets away with his rebate of \$127,000.00 to the Tobacco Trusts and the Wattsonian hide as well, he'll be a strategist of the first rank.

Postmaster General Hays is desirous of honest criticism of the Postoffice Department. Boy, page Mr. Burleson, he has absolutely cornered the market.

Twelve Maine men pay \$2300.00 for seven barrels of water-news-paper item. This price approaches the popular quotation on the commodity in a place decidedly unlike the Maine climate.

When a perplexed statesman or public thinker doesn't for the life of him know what is the actual cause of the present depression, what a boon the Federal Reserve Board is.

Mr. Mondell calls Congressman Kitchin "a cloistered invalid at Scotland Neck". We predict that when he gets back to Washington Mondell will see little of the invalid and less of the cloister in Mr. Kitchin's reply than he anticipates.

We do not know exactly what Brother Cooper, of the Progress, uses, but judging from the cat and rat story which appears elsewhere in this issue and is sponsored by him, its effect is something tremendous.

A Special Educational Edition of the Herald is to be issued on September 9th through the joint efforts of the school faculty and the Herald staff. If we can make the Educational Edition come up to the standard that educational work has reached in this community, we do not hesitate to say that the Edition will be distinctly worth while.

NOT OUR HAM

There appears on this page a communication from a subscriber who calls our attention to the fact that the Preacher Ham at Goldsboro, is not the same revivalist who conducted the big tent revival at Roanoke Rapids some years ago. We had been privately informed of our erroneous assumption in this connection some days ago. To this extent we agree that our contributor is correct. The accounts of what has happened at Goldsboro tallied so closely with events here during and following our Ham revival that we jumped at conclusions—a performance which a newspaper should never be found guilty of doing.

As to the rest of the communication—the true value to a community of the type of evangelistic services which both Hams conduct, and our general and chronic state of personal unregeneration, we will not attempt a discussion. We have no idea that we could ever get Brother McDonald's mind to follow along with ours and we are absolutely sure that in the matter of Ham revivals we shall never see eye to eye with him. Argument on either side seems useless.

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

After three months of illness induced by smooth tongued and well paid organizers and agitators, the mill workers in Concord and Charlotte are going back to their jobs, certainly a poorer and, we trust, a wiser set of people. They tried to overcome an economic fact, to do away with the law of supply and demand, and they have failed. It was inevitable from the start.

Just as surely as the price of textile goods is inexorably governed by the operation of supply and demand so surely is the price of textile labor fixed. Neither mill management nor mill labor can fix the price of their products and it is to be regretted that so many of the textile workers had to learn this in the dear school of experience.

We venture to predict that it will take a smoother tongue than common for the next labor agitator to lure these people from their jobs.

That the mill people of this community have held their commonsense and have accepted wage cuts that were inevitable is a matter of congratulation and good fortune for themselves and their families and the community as a whole.

State Agencies That Rank With The Best

Dr. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, tells Commissioner of Public Welfare Johnson that for North Carolina to fail in her public welfare work would be a national calamity, on account of the influence we have had on the development of such work in other states. It is a tremendous compliment, an amazing compliment. The most difficult and perplexing social service work in the world has admittedly been social service in the country; but North Carolina, 71 per cent rural if she cannot be said to have solved the problem, has attacked it with such vigor and such initial success as to inspire and encourage all the other rural states. No wonder Mrs. Johnson treasures Dr. Hart's remark and passes it on to the state.

Always bearing in mind the wide diversity that exists between the problems, as well as the resources, of rural and urban states, and the impossibility of comparing the agencies of a predominantly urban state with one predominantly rural, North Carolinians may nevertheless take pride in having two state agencies that are the best of their class in the Union. We refer to the state board of health and the department of public welfare. It does not follow that North Carolinians are better served in those respects, for in such a state as New York, for example, the work done by various municipal boards quite overshadows that done by the state agencies. But down here we must necessarily depend upon the state, for we have no cities comparable with those of the urban states. And we may certainly take pride in the fact that, in our class, our agencies are unquestionably the best.

Furthermore, we have another department that is rapidly fighting its way to the front. That is the state department of education. It still has a long way to go before it can be classed as among the best in the Union, even among the rural states, first, because other states have been engaged in the development of public education for generations, whereas both public health and public welfare are comparatively recent developments of governmental polity; and second, because education is, and has always been, expensive, and North Carolina's wealth is of recent acquisition. In public health and public welfare we

started almost abreast of the other states; but in public education most of them had, and maintain to this day, a long lead.

Nevertheless that lead is being overcome—not as fast as it will be during the next ten years, but for all that, it is being steadily overcome. We have a superintendent of public instruction gifted with energy, determination and—rarest of all—a perfectly desperate courage, politically. Brooks has boldly attacked the problem of certification of teachers, and, regardless of the yells of the incompetent and the timorous, has brought some sort of order out of chaos. He has likewise put through a standardization of teachers' salaries that grows more amazing in retrospect. Appearances indicate that if he is given half-way decent support he will yet raise the teaching profession in this state to a level comparable with the trade of a brickmason, say, or a plumber. Therefore, while the North Carolina department of education is as yet far from being among the best-developed in the Union, we do not believe that many will surpass it in its present rate of progress; so it is only a question of maintaining that rate.

After all, is not the matter for greatest pride less the fact that North Carolina excels, than the fact that she excels in these particulars? It would be a "talking point" if we had the strongest department of banking, or the best organized state police, or the most active state board of trade; but it seems to us a greater thing to excel in what may be termed the modern humanities. Public health, the case of the underprivileged child, public education—these things appertain to the production of men. And the production of men is far more to be desired than the production of wealth, as the object of a state's policy.—Greensboro News.

Editorial Correspondence

Oxford, N. C. 8-18-21.

Mr. J. T. Stainback, Editor, R. R. Herald:

In your issue of Aug. 5th you have a reprint of an editorial from the Greensboro Daily News, anent the Ham Revival in Goldsboro, N. C. You also have a statement of your own on the same page to the effect that Mr. Ham has not changed in his methods and tactics since he preached under his tent in Roanoke Rapids.

Now you are somewhat in error as to the identity of the Rev. Mr. Ham who conducted the Goldsboro Revival, however good your intentions may be, the facts of the case are that from July 11th, 1921 to July 24th, 1921 inclusive, our Rev. John W. Ham of Atlanta, Ga. (the same identical Ham who preached the gospel of a crucified and risen Savior, under his tent in Roanoke Rapids, July 1916.) was preaching the same gospel to from 2,000 to 3,000 people every night, in our Tabernacle in this city of Oxford, N. C. The other Rev. Mr. Ham was preaching to the people of Goldsboro on these same dates. It is universally agreed among the thinking public of Oxford and Granville Co. that our Ham Meeting was the greatest and best that this community has ever experienced and that more good has been accomplished than in any other like movement here. There is no bitterness nor strife here, every pastor in Oxford except one was opposed to this meeting before it started, but every one of them was fully converted in four days. In regard to "methods and tactics" let me quote, "There are ten blind tigers operating in Oxford now. I can step out into this street throw a stone and hit two of them, they are run by respectable business men, any officer with one eye and half sense could see these things if he were on the job." "There is a regular organization of the gambling fraternity in Oxford, they are operating every night in one of the principal business blocks, on the principal street of the city, but your officers are blind as a bat and cannot see." "There is a blockade still out here just beyond the city limits, many of you know exactly where it is but your officers cannot locate it."

It seems to this writer that these quotations have a very familiar sound, but there is no bitterness nor strife here. The "methods and tactics" used by Bro. Ham are bearing much fruit in Roanoke Rapids today, if you care to trouble yourself to that extent you can trace the present law enforcement movement in your city, back to the Ham meeting without a single break.

Furthermore the influences for good that were let loose in that tent meeting has not been confined to Roanoke Rapids alone but has spread out into a number of neighboring states.

The unregenerated man is always blind, but to the initiated it is very easy to understand why you were so quick to grab the Greensboro editorial and swallow it hook, line, sinker and all. It may interest you to know that on Sunday night Aug. 7th, Col. Langston a prominent lawyer of Goldsboro stood before 1,000 Oxfordites in our Tabernacle and told us a very different story than the Greensboro editorial would have us believe, he told us what the Son Of God has done for him and that he was typical of Goldsboro after the Ham Revival; he witnessed for Jesus the Christ for forty five minnits, with his heart full of love towards God and his fellow man. We of Oxford prefer to believe this deciple of our Lord, rather than the news paper story. Our Brother John W. Ham has nothing but love in his heart for every individual in Roanoke Rapids, he is not only a big man, but he is also a mighty man of God.

We hope that you will give this communication, as much prominence as you did the Greensboro editorial.

Thanking you and wishing the Herald success,

I Am, Very Truly Yours, H. G. McDonald For the thousands of Mr. Ham's friends in Granville, Co.

Letter Q of French Origin. The union of the letters Q comes from the French "queue" meaning a tail, as the "r" is it with a tail.

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In your bank book is written the story of your success in life.

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