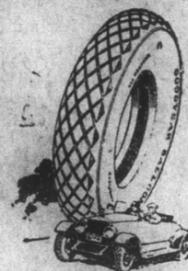




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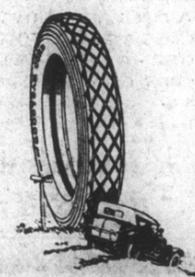
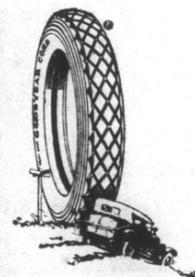
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The Goodyear Store



Art vs. Morals Question Raised in Dispute Over Decency of Jazz



OTTO H. KAHN



VENUS OF MILO

CHICAGO—The same laws protecting public decency ought to be applied to jazz music as are applied to works of art depicting the human form, declared A. G. Gulbransen, piano manufacturer, in an address here. Mr. Gulbransen took issue with Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, on advocacy of jazz by the New York musical leader.

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Kahn has given so much encouragement to jazz without suggesting the restraints that should be placed on it," said Mr. Gulbransen. Mr. Kahn is looked up to by the entire musical world. His encouragement is taken by the exploiters of the vulgar jazz to throw the door wide open.

"The message only reached the ears of culture and musical conscience it would be very well, but it will be taken as complete endorsement by people who are incapable of understanding a single idea that passes through Mr. Kahn's mind. Music, painting and sculpture are sister arts. The Venus of Milo, the art treasure of the ages, is a classic example of how free art may be when the right spirit animates it. But at the same time we protect public morals by rigid laws which prevent indecencies from being publicly exhibited. No such laws restrain the indecencies of jazz. If jazz were surrounded with such safeguards, I would be willing to have it show what ideas it could express under proper restraints. At present, I am afraid the fascination of jazz is in its frank bestiality, a bestiality there is no law to check."

that stopped at the corner. He would put his fist through the crown and hang the wrecks on a convenient post. He had demolished 25 out-of-season hats before a policeman arrived. He was fined \$10, paid it and said: "It was worth it."

Annual Farmers' Field Day

Willard, N. C., Sept. 18.—(AP)—"Diversification—wise and well-planned," is the farmer's surest weapon against unforeseen calamities, such as droughts and floods, William A. Graham, commissioner of Agriculture, told his hearers at the annual farmers' field day and picnic at the Coastal Plain Test farm of the State Department of Agriculture here Thursday.

"The one thing the South needs today in order to give it control over the market for its products," he declared, "is diversification. The one thing the South needs today to insure a home-grown supply of food for man and feed for stock is diversification. The one thing the South needs today to secure a continuous and year-round influx of money into the home treasury is diversification."

Continuing and hammering home this point, the commissioner declared that "the one thing the South needs today to combat these droughts in the west and floods in the east is diversification."

O. Max Gardner, of Shelby, member of the State Board of Agriculture from the Ninth district, urged his hearers not to be satisfied with the things "Pa" was satisfied with. He declared that farming should be carried on in a bold, aggressive manner, if North Carolina is to cash in on its best resources.

Congressman Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, Secretary Louis T. Moore, of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Estelle Smith, of Goldsboro, district home demonstration agent, each brought messages of advice and optimism.

"It is the experience of all men whose knowledge of North Carolina is state-wide that the weather man frequently makes an unequal distribution of the moisture conditions of the state," said Commissioner Graham. "When you have an ideal season in the east, we have a drought in the middle and western parts of the state; and when we have enough rain in the west, you have your crops drowned out in the east."

"I have just returned from an extended tour of the western part of the state where everything is so dry that, one hardly dares drop a burning match to the ground for fear of starting a forest fire—where the usually green hills and verdant mountains, covered with succulent grass and fat cattle, have given place to parched, desert-like wastes with never a herd in sight and never a smile on the face of the owner."

thousands of acres of cotton not over a hand high, and with neither blossom nor boll, hundreds of acres of corn with not a green blade from the ground to the tassel. No signs of hay or forage for wintering livestock—the worst drought in the history of Western North Carolina. Here in the romantic highland North Carolina that generally furnishes water to generate hydro-electric power to run all the cotton mills, all the street cars, and all the electric lights in the state, is now, hardly enough water to wash a dirty shirt.

"Only a few years ago I was through this part of the state and saw similar thousands of acres of cotton not over hand high in fields covered with water from week to week till the crop was in a hopeless condition with no more prospect of a return than in the drought-stricken west of today."

"But I do not want to portray a distressed condition without suggesting a remedy, and the remedy that I will suggest in both cases is diversification of crops."

After developing his plea for diversification, Commissioner Graham declared: "It is, of course, impossible to plan against unforeseen calamity—one that may be expected to come once in 40 or 50 years. But, when each year, or when nine years out of every ten, bring a disastrous drought in the Piedmont section and the western part of the state, we can, if we will, construct diversification plans that will bring some measure of relief."

"And you, my friends of Pender, and the eastern part of the state generally, can do much to help yourselves when the floods overtake you. We of the west are delighted that our brethren of the east have bountiful crops this year. But next year you may have an abundance of rain and your farms may be turned into frog ponds—giving you plenty to drink but nothing to eat."

"Now it would seem that your problem would be to find some crop that will grow on land too wet for cotton and tobacco in seasons when these crops give promise of failure. To be sure, no commercial crop can be grown in standing water, and fair drainage conditions are always presupposed. But with fair drainage conditions, we should be able to select a combination and adopt a rotation of crops that would assure us of a good average return each year."

"One of the best wet land crops, I understand, is the soybean crop. The soybean, like the proverbial bamboo of Japan, can be made serve almost every purpose of the farm and household. It is at once grain and roughage for your stock, prime feed for hogs, and can be prepared and made palatable for man. And this crop can be grown on land too wet for any other cultivated crop. There are certain wet land hay crops that can be grown and marketed as money crops. Some of you will think of other

or crops that can be grown in wet years and in short seasons when you are visited with hailstorms as some parts of the state were this year.

"If, then, we can so arrange our farming operations as to grow a few acres of soybeans, a few acres of hay, a few acres of truck, a few acres of cotton, a few acres of tobacco, a few acres of corn, we are pretty sure not to be overloaded with low-priced crop on the one hand or to be starved into negotiating our farms or our crops in wet years on the other."

"The main objects of a branch experiment station are," the commissioner said, "to study local agricultural conditions that cannot be studied or investigated at the central station that is usually located at the State Agricultural college; to investigate any broad lines of agricultural production that may be peculiar to the section where the branch is located. For instance, this section was located here in the interests of the trucking and grape-growing industries. The station in Washington county was established to investigate ways and means for utilizing our fertile swamp lands of the coast counties. The station in Granville county was established in the interests of the tobacco farmers, and the station in Humeo in the interests of both the truck growers and the fruit growers of the mountains."

"In addition to the broad lines and regional problems that require the attention of the experimenter and the investigator, such problems of vital detail as the fertilizer requirements of both the plant and the soil; the adaptation of the crop to the natural responsiveness of the soil, and so on are worked out."

"In order to carry out the work assigned to these stations much physical equipment is necessary. When first purchased they cost but a modest amount, but today they inventory quite well into the thousands. When this farm was purchased in 1905, it cost but \$4,435, but today it is valued at \$82,712.84, or nearly \$340 an acre. The other stations have a similar history."

O. Max Gardner declared in his address that the principal need of North Carolina agriculture today is good farming. "This statement," he said, "is trite and commonplace, but absolutely true. Good farming is nothing but good business. We have made more progress in every other science, business, occupation, and profession than we have in agriculture. To be sure, there are many farmers in every community, in North Carolina who have lifted agriculture from the bondage of the one-horse plow, the poverty of the unfertilized fields, and the slavery of one crop dependence, but far too many of our North Carolina farmers are stand-patters."

"The physician of today ministers to human ills with treatment entirely different from that of a generation ago. Yet the average farmer of today, cultivates, fertilizes, houses and markets his crops in the same indifferent manner as did his agricultural ancestors."

"Pa did it this way, and I am no better than Pa" is too universal in North Carolina agriculture. "Pa" was a good man, but "Pa" never saw an automobile. He never dreamed of a tractor. He never operated a riding cultivator. "Pa's civilization wanted little, and Pa got it. His lot was that of isolation, remoteness, aloofness. His social consciousness was highly undeveloped. He may have loved his neighbors as himself, but his life was devoted to raw individualism. His vision, social and economic, was largely limited by the metes and bounds of the farm he cultivated.

"We must continue to realize the possibilities of agriculture in North Carolina, to light the fires of ambition and stimulate the machinery of community pride. This can never be fully accomplished until farming offers a profit. And it can never offer a uniform profit until farming are directed sound business principles combined with fair prices for commodities for which the farmer and his family labor. He can never receive a fair profit for his crops unless, as a first condition, he treats his land with generous care and cordial co-operation.

One of the tragedies in America has been our barbarous and shameful abuse of farm and forest. We think too much in terms of 'new ground.' We soon bankrupt the new ground, and the result is that the new ground of today is the abandoned old field of tomorrow.

"We boast that America is greatest in everything, when as a matter of fact we utilize only one-half of the arable lands."

At this point Mr. Gardner compared America with Europe in this regard. America with Europe in this regard.

Concluding, he declared: "The gratifying prospect for the future of farming in North Carolina is found in the pride, efficiency, intelligence reflected in the boys' and girls' club work. I hope to see the day when every rural high school in North Carolina will be equipped with laboratories for the study of soil analysis, the food value of the growing plant, and the essential elements of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash."

The teachers at a certain school try to make the papers as up-to-date and interesting as possible. During a recent examination one of the questions read thus: "If one horse can run a mile in a minute and a half and another is able to do the same distance in two minutes, how far ahead would the first horse be if the two ran a race of two miles at these respective speeds?"

One pupil returned his paper with the query unanswered, except that he had written on the sheet: "I refuse to have anything to do with horse racing."

By closely watching the officials weather forecasts a firm of architects succeeded in constructing a large public building last winter in Green Bay, Wis., a very unusual performance for that climate.

FUTURIST KIMONO DESIGNED BY MISS SWANSON FOR FILM



CHANCES are that no woman in the entire world exercises such an influence upon what other women wear, and how they wear it, as Miss Gloria Swanson.

Miss Swanson, who, in addition to being the reigning star of the motion picture firmament, enjoys the additional distinctions of being a Marquis, a member of the French Academy and one of the ten most discussed women in the world, possesses that remarkable sixth sense—clothes instinct—which all women envy. She has the uncanny knack of taking the simplest crea-

tion and giving it some original twist which produces an effect so distinctive and smart that shortly after Miss Swanson displays it on the screen thousands of women are wearing it.

It is well known that Miss Swanson designs, or suggests, ideas for virtually all of the clothes she wears before the camera or in her private life. In making "The Coast of Folly," her latest Paramount starring photoplay, Miss Swanson created an unusually striking kimono. It was futuristic in design and color, and was most striking with Miss Swanson's type.

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