

COOLIDGE'S "STAR" FAILS TO HELP WHEN HE VETOS

Washington, May 20.—President Coolidge's "lucky star" has not stood contests with congress over important issues to date.

Here is how he has fared.

Bonus.
Passed over his veto with the aid of a majority of republicans in both houses, such "regulars" as Lodge, Curtis and Watson voting against him in the senate, and Greene in the house.

Taxes.
The Mellon plan, strongly endorsed by him, killed in both houses, in favor of the plan backed by the democrats and progressive republicans.

Immigration.
Immediate Japanese exclusion written into the bill, despite his strenuous efforts to procure postponement until March, 1925.

World Court.
His recommendations for action on the Harding world court proposal ignored by the senate foreign relations committee, of which Senator Lodge, republican senate leader, is chairman with both Lodge and Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, offering counter proposals.

Farm Relief.
The Norbeck farm diversification plan he endorsed rejected by the senate and the right of way given in both houses to the McNary-Haugen bill which he opposes.

His veto of the Bursam pension bill was sustained in the senate by one veto, virtually his only important victory in recent weeks.

DON'T PULL FODDER. PLANT HAY CROPS NOW.

Raleigh, N. C. May 27. "Many sermons, articles, letters and other speeches both written and spoken have been directed at the practices of pulling fodder and cutting corn tops; but, it is useless to preach on this subject in the late summer or fall," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist for the State College of Agriculture. "It's too late then. At that time the farmer generally has his last chance to provide sufficient feed for the coming winter and rather than do without, he saves it from his corn crop. For that year, therefore, he is compelled to take the tops and fodder or else hire a shredding outfit and in most cases this is out of the question. This, then, is why provision for hay and roughage should be made at this season of the year."

Mr. Blair states that by August or September it is easy to realize the advantage of a mowing machine over the bare hands as a gatherer of roughage. The proper time to give the matter consideration is while there is yet time to plant hay crops. If enough hay is grown for the livestock, then the fodder and tops will not be needed. Soybeans and cowpeas may be planted now and will make from one to two tons of nutritious hay per acre. Sudan grass, sorghum and the millets all yield heavily on good land. Some farmers may find it convenient to plant a hay crop after wheat, oats or rye and still others may replace part of the corn crop with a planting for hay.

At other times of the year red clover, alsike clover, Japan clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, vetch, oats, rye, barley, wheat, grasses and many other crops might be used for hay.

HARDING HIGHWAY TO BE HIGHEST IN AMERICA

At Golden, Colorado, twelve miles west of Denver the Harding Memorial Highway, joint effort of city, county, State, and Federal Government, begins.

The first section, which includes the famous "Lariat Trail" over Mt. Lookout, as built by the city and county of Denver in the development of the Denver mountain parks. The second section, extending from Bergen Park to Squaw Pass, was constructed by the United States Forestry Service.

At Squaw Pass, four miles below Echo Lake, the Statte of Colorado took over the work. Through the road will reach the summit of Mt. Evans this season, at least three more years will be required for its completion, as it is to be joined to the system of highways on the opposite side of the mountain.

The Harding Highway, in addition to its scenic beauty, will be the highest automobile road in America, if not in the world. The price has fluctuated from thirty to ten thousand dollars a mile, according to difficulties encountered.

Many other counties now want to begin the cooperative carlot shipment of poultry. The success attending the efforts of County Agent John V. Arrendale in Macon County is attracting attention in the other mountain counties.

Proper Garb for Hiking and Camp

Knickers Popular; Must Be Accompanied by Wrap-Around Skirt.

With balmy days of spring the question of knickers again becomes a pertinent issue among the feminine adherents and antagonists of this type of dress, notes a fashion writer in the New York Herald-Tribune. The change of sentiment in the past few years toward this not always graceful garb has been curious. Fashionable resorts, where a few seasons ago a knickered girl was the object of staring amazement, have become inured to the custom, and today this mannish costume attracts not the slightest attention.

Yet, like every vogue, the fad has been vastly overdone. Admitting the utility and common sense of knickerbockers under certain conditions, it is equally apparent that they are distinctly demode for other occasions. For long motor trips, camping and hiking they are quite appropriate, always providing that the wearer can make a graceful figure. If, however, during the course of a walk or motor journey, a stopover at some hotel is intended, it is absolutely essential to add a wrap-around skirt to the costume—to be worn upon arrival at the hotel.

It is important to remember that a long motor trip leads to new places and different peoples, who may not share the ultra-modern ideas on dress. As far as clothes are concerned, a prophet is always without honor in a strange country, and consideration for the temporary host should dissuade one from imposing on his hospitality in any manner that might be distasteful.

While knickers are countenanced for golf, curiously enough they are decidedly banned in tennis. And even in golf a wrap-around skirt will always lend more grace to most players.

For all other occasions, even for morning and informal afternoon wear in the mountains, good taste demands that clearly feminine dress be worn. Let the flapper and the sub-deb romp around in garb very like their brothers. Youth is theirs, with all its privileges. For the debutante or the mature woman, however, the grace and dignity of the simple line frock are far more appropriate. And she will confine knickers to the occasions for which they were originally intended.

Little Breakfast Coat That Appeals to Women



Here is a charming and dainty breakfast coat in seafoam green over woodcut brown, brightened by a cluster of bright red grapes on the shoulder.

Collars, Cuffs, Vests, Add to Charm of Suits

Many a new dress is made by the collars and cuffs with which it is trimmed. Many an old one is so revived that it will serve double time by just a touch about the neck and sleeves of crisp organdie, trimmed perhaps with a bit of real lace or a blending of color.

A season that features suits is particularly one when neckwear is good, for many and charming are the vest and collars that appear in the shops to accompany the new suit. Women who do not like blouses find in these vests their answer to the blouse problem and the vests do not fall them.

Of Oriental Mode

A great deal of silver is in evidence, perhaps as a phase of the oriental mode. Big bracelets of tarnished silver vie with bright silver chains and earrings of exquisite design. Costumes, too, have many silvery touches.

ROASTING EARS WITH BUTTER.

Raleigh, N. C., May 26. No vegetable is more tempting than a nice plate of roasting ears well cooked, served with good fresh butter. If one is afraid he will burn his fingers, the corn may be cut from the cob and cooked in that way.

In order to have this fresh corn for the table daily, reported plantings may be made until the first of August, suggests R. F. Payne, extension horticulturist for the State College of Agriculture. Two of the varieties most commonly used in this State for roasting ears are Norfolk Market and Trucker's Favorite. However, neither of these varieties is the best as they are not in the sweet corn group. Once sweet corn is used, Mr. Payne states that the taste for other varieties is permanently lost. Two of the best varieties of sweet corn are Country Gentleman and Evergreen.

"Any soil well adapted to field corn will grow good sweet corn," says Mr. Payne. "Sod soil that has been turned is best. It should be thoroughly prepared, well manured and fertilized. A good high grade fertilizer applied at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre will give good results. Cultivating should be given frequently throughout the entire growing season."

"Sweet corn should be planted about 2 inches deep in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. Three or four grains should be put per hill."

"Do not neglect to make frequent plantings. Always remember that the surplus can usually be disposed of locally at a good price."

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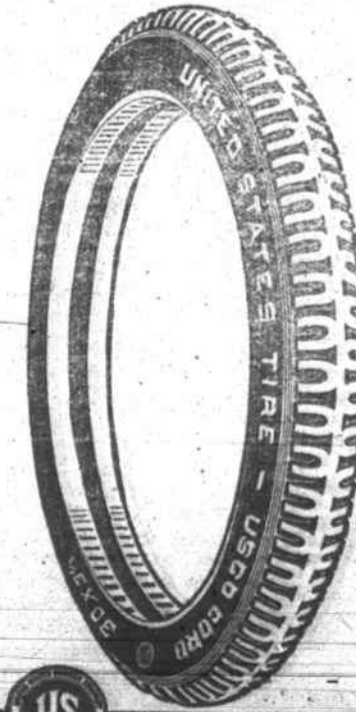
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