

Colorful Social Season Included In Washington

Bonny Lassie

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—The big splurge for members of Congress marked the close of one of the most brilliant official White House social seasons in years. There will be no more state parties until next fall, though the President and Mrs. Eisenhower will continue their formal entertaining for visiting dignitaries. One of these, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, is due May 26.

Lights went up on the White House social scene after five years while the mansion was under repair when the Eisenhower's launched a full-scale program in November with a dinner for the Cabinet. Although there were 6 White House dinners and 5 receptions this season. All were held on Tuesdays, dinners at 8 o'clock and receptions at 9 o'clock, white tie a must for the men and kid gloves for the ladies.

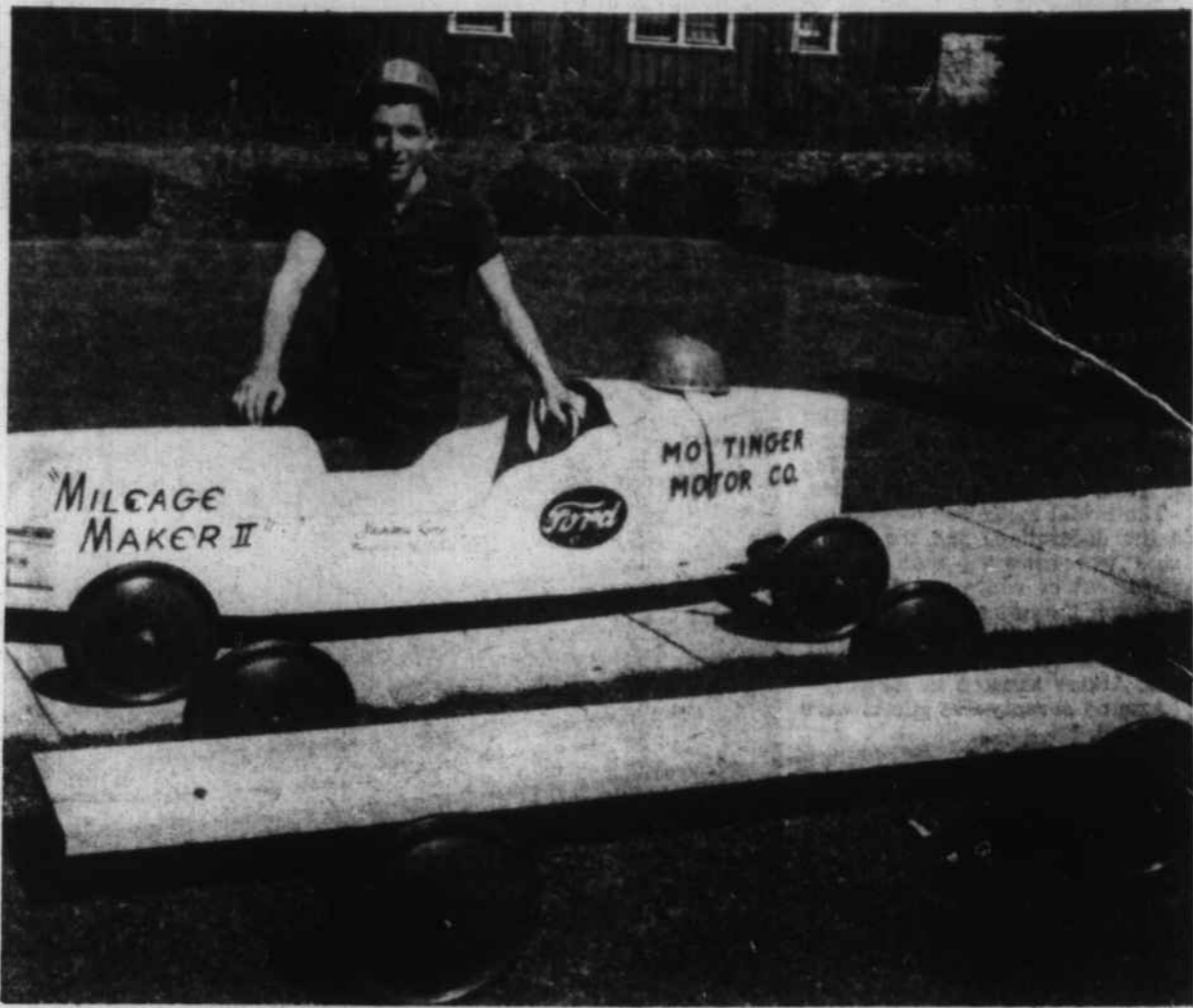
Two of the dinners were for the diplomatic corps. For most of the envoys from the 75 foreign countries represented here it was their first appearance at a state function here. There was also a reception for the diplomats, most colorful because the men turned out in their elegant court costumes, with ribbons and medals to boot.

Also colorful was the February reception for the top U. S. military brass, at which the gold braid overshadowed the ball gowns. The Army-Navy-Air Force affair was one of the liveliest, for as one guest aptly put it, the military services make their own good times. "A clannish lot," he said. "Whenever they meet, they've known each other before, in Tulsa or Timbuctoo."

The dinner in honor of the Supreme Court was perhaps the most stately as well as the most ticklish, coming as it did right in the midst of the controversy over the Harry Dexter White case. Three leading personalities in the controversy, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, were present. It was said afterwards that no one talked shop.

It was different at the three-postponed congressional reception. It came in the middle of the McCarthy-Army controversy, and that's about all anyone talked about. Every member of the Senate subcommittee investigating the charges was on hand, except Sen. McCarthy. Every Cabinet member

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VETERAN SOAP BOX DERBY RACER Sam Lane, Jr., of 300 Main St., Hazelwood, is shown here with the car he drove in the Asheville race last year—"Mileage Maker II"—and the "beginnings" of his third car (foreground). If "Mileage Maker III" outperforms his present car, Lane will use his '54 model. If not, he'll stick to last year's vehicle, which won an award in 1953 at Asheville as the best-constructed car in the

race. Sam, who will be a sophomore at Waynesville High in September, is one of six boys in this area now building racers for the Soap Box event on July 12. His father, Sam, Sr., praised the Waynesville Jaycees' sponsorship of the race, commenting, "This program has done more to help Sam than anything else I know. It has taught him to do things right—and they must be done just right." (Mountaineer Photo).

About 72 per cent of the U. S. labor force worked on farms in 1920, but only 12 per cent worked on farms in 1950.

Avoid Planting Your Corn Too Fast, Farmers Told

There were only 42,181 franchised new car dealers in the United States in 1954 compared to 47,336 before World War II.

About 1,200 languages are spoken by American Indians, many of them by only a few hundred people.

The United States produced about 736,000 tons of iron in 1954, an amount that it could make in about three days today.

There was also on hand except Secretary of State Dulles, who was in Geneva.

Low corn yields may be attributed to many things, says Sherman N. Shelton, Jones County farm agent for the Agricultural Extension Service. One cause that is often overlooked is planting too fast.

Shelton says many of his neighboring farmers are planting their 1954 corn too fast. The result, he says, is apt to be a spotty stand and low yield on many farms this

Total United States acreage planted to feed grains in 1954 will be above 1953 and the 1948-52 average if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions.

The county agent says it is ironical that many farmers plan ahead to produce a good crop of corn by following almost all recommended practices but when it comes to "putting the seed in the ground they get in a hurry."

Shelton quotes George Murrell, one of Jones more progressive farmers, as saying one of the requirements for producing a top corn yield is "to have plenty of stalks to the acre." For best planting, Shelton and Murrell advise keeping the tractor at a steady 3 1/2 miles per hour it takes a full 10-hour day to cover a 10-acre field. Planting faster results in getting the seed too deep for proper germination, as well as unequal distribution.

RESOLUTION OF BETHEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A regular meeting of the Bethel Community Development Organization held on May 20th, 1954, upon motion made by R. C. Sheffield, and seconded by R. L. Justice, the following resolution was passed.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Bethel Community Development Program undertake to improve the Bethel Cemetery located near the Methodist Church at Bethel and to maintain the same, the expense to be financed by contributions made to the Bethel Community Development Program. This improvement and maintenance to cover the old or public part of the cemetery and also the privately owned lots adjoining.

This resolution was passed upon the promises that the relatives of the people interred in the cemetery, (both old and new) will permit the conditioning of the cemetery and the maintenance, and that no objections will be raised to leveling the graves so that the cemetery may be grassed and regularly mowed. This being the only way that the cemetery can properly be maintained.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be published in both the Canton and Waynesville papers to the end that any person or persons who object to the cemetery so improved and maintained, may have an opportunity to file the objections with the President of the Bethel Community Development Program, Lyman Reed, who lives in the Peters Cove Section, just about 1 mile Northwest of the cemetery and whose address is: RFD No. 3, Waynesville, N. C.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all objections be requested to be filed with Mr. Reed, not later than June 7th, 1954, since it is necessary to get to work immediately if the cemetery is beautified for this summer.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if any person objecting to the work being done, that the residue of the cemetery be conditioned and maintained and that the BCDP do nothing with the lots of these so objecting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all persons desiring the work to be done notify Mr. Reed immediately so that the persons in charge will have the information, and can begin work earlier on these plots where the work is requested.

The foregoing is a true copy of the resolution passed on the above date.

MRS. C. S. TERRELL
Secretary BCDP

STATEMENT OF

FELIX E. (GENE) ALLEY, JR.

CANDIDATE FOR

SOLICITOR

In The Democratic Primary To Be Held May 29, 1954



TO THE VOTERS OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

I am a candidate for Solicitor of the Twentieth Judicial District in the forthcoming Democratic primary. Since I made my announcement, I have visited on several occasions each of the seven counties composing this Judicial District, and I am highly gratified and greatly encouraged by the cordial reception that has been accorded me in all the counties.

The Solicitorship is one of the most important and honorable offices in our Government. To me, the Court Room, next to the Church, is, as it should be, the most sacred place of public assembly; for it is in the Temple of Justice that we erring mortals strive to emulate the Almighty, the Just and Righteous Judge. In the administration of justice between the State and the accused in criminal prosecutions and between man and man in civil cases.

From the earliest times, it was recognized by the common law that in all criminal prosecutions the accused was entitled to a speedy trial, and that right has been made secure by the Federal Constitution and by the Constitution of our own State. Of course, the State has the same right. It has been my observation over a period of more than thirty years that when criminal cases are indefinitely postponed or needlessly continued from term to term, the rates invariably are not assessed, with the inevitable consequence that enormous costs are imposed upon the counties in which the cases are pending. If I am to be Solicitor, I assure you that I will try all criminal cases with as little delay as possible and, as nearly as practicable, in the order in which they reach the Superior Court dockets. Adherence to that practice obviously will result in the elimination of unnecessary expenses to the public and in the satisfaction of the accused, as well as the promotion of efficiency and confidence which otherwise will exist.

Every person accused of crime is entitled to a public trial. Today, without exception, every State in the Union by constitution, statute or judicial decision requires that all criminal trials be openly and publicly conducted. While the law looks with favor upon the compromise of civil actions, it not only frowns upon but condemns the compromise of criminal cases. There is only one place in which a criminal case can be lawfully disposed of, and that is in an open court before the judge, the jury and the public. That course and that course alone will compel the respect of the public for the courts and for the law itself. The clandestine compromise of criminal cases, without an open and public hearing, not only is unlawful but brings both the courts and the law into disrespect and disrepute.

In my opinion, the just administration and enforcement of the law constitute the most important function of Government. I, therefore, believe that violations of the law should be diligently prosecuted, but I am equally firm in the belief that no person should be made to suffer until his guilt has been admitted or clearly established by competent evidence, to the satisfaction of twelve good and lawful men, in strict accordance with settled rules of procedure.

It is the duty of the Solicitor to prosecute all criminal cases. As prosecuting attorney, he should be guided by his analysis of the truth or falsity of evidence as he finds it. His business is to ferret out the truth and to be guided by that truth he should, at all times, be mindful of the rights of citizens and zealous in the protection of those rights. He must view each case in the light of substantial justice and, although he may stand alone in his convictions, if he cannot do his duty as he sees it and without regard to consequences, he is not worthy of his job. He takes an oath to uphold the Constitution of this Country, of this State, and all laws made pursuant thereto, and any other stand places him in a position of betrayal of his trust.

By way of illustration, when it is admitted, or the State's evidence shows, that a killing has been committed with a pistol or other deadly weapon, the Solicitor is required to submit to the grand jury a bill charging murder—not manslaughter. In such a case it never is permissible, proper or lawful for the Solicitor to send a bill charging manslaughter merely. I give you my solemn assurance that, in all cases of homicide, when the evidence available to me, as Solicitor, tends to establish a case of premeditated and deliberate murder, I will submit to the grand jury a bill charging murder and not manslaughter, and, to the best of my ability, I will prosecute the perpetrator for murder and not for manslaughter. If, in such a case, there be sufficient provocation to rob the crime of malice and thus reduce it to manslaughter, or which will excuse it altogether on the grounds of self-defense or excusable homicide, the law casts upon the defendant the burden of showing these facts to the satisfaction of the jury, and I will expect him and his counsel to assume and satisfy that burden, without aid or assistance from me.

I love the law. I have studied it assiduously and will not make any commitments to any man or group of men, except the solemn pledge: If I shall be nominated and elected, I will, to the best of my ability and convictions, faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of the high and honorable office in which I humbly serve, in accordance with the requirement of my oath and the command of the law.

I earnestly and respectfully solicit your support. I want it clearly understood that I have not made and I shall not make any commitments to any man or group of men, except the solemn pledge: If I shall be nominated and elected, I will, to the best of my ability and convictions, faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of the high and honorable office in which I humbly serve, in accordance with the requirement of my oath and the command of the law.

Felix E. Alley, Jr.

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