

Frizzelle Wins By A Small Majority

D. M. Clark Has a Majority of About 1,400 Over Thos. O. Moore For Solicitor of the Fifth District. Clark Is Present Solicitor

J. Paul Frizzelle of Snow Hill was nominated over Judge R. A. Nunn of New Bern, for the judgeship of the fifth judicial district by a majority of 147 votes, according to official figures compiled following the receipt of complete official returns from Carteret County.

Frizzelle had a majority of nine votes from his leads in Greene and Pitt counties over the majorities accorded his opponent, Judge Nunn in Craven, Jones and Pamlico counties. This afternoon it was learned from D. E. Langdale, of Beaufort, chairman of the Carteret county board of elections, that Carteret county had given Frizzelle a majority of 197 votes.

Frizzelle received there 1,314 to 1,177 for Nunn.

It is indicated also that D. M. Clark of Greenville, had won the race for solicitor of the Fifth District by a majority of around 1,400 votes. He is the present incumbent of this office and was opposed by Thomas O. Moore of New Bern.

The fight in these two fields was one of the most uncertain in the primary. The returns from the remote sections of the district were slow in trickling into headquarters of each of the candidates and a complete tabulation of votes was late.

Aside from the race for the U. S. Senate, the contest in the Fifth District has overshadowed virtually all other fields, and especially after it seemed impossible to obtain the vote from the remote precincts. The report was received with more than usual interest and relieved much of the uncertainty and suspense that has existed since the primary.

SAME OLD G. O. P.

Washington, June 10.—Cornell College student editors of the Cornell Daily Sun recently gave a dinner in honor of the sesqui-centennial of the birth of Hugo N. Frye, one of the little known patriots of Central New York, who had been deprived of fame that should have been his in the organization of the Republican party in New York State.

Some of the most distinguished of the invited guests could not attend, but Secretary of Labor Davis, Republican nominee for Senator from Pennsylvania, is reported to have sent a telegram saying: "It is a pleasure to testify to the career of that sturdy patriot who first planted the ideals of our party in this region of the country. If he were living today he would be the first to rejoice in evidence everywhere present that our government is still safe in the hands of the people."

Vice President Curtis is said to have "congratulated the Republicans in paying this respect to the memory of Hugo N. Frye, pioneer Republican of Elmira."

Telegrams were reported received from Chairman Huston of the Republican National Committee, Senator Grundy and Representative Ruth Pratt.

Then the student editors sat down to their dinner in honor of "that sturdy patriot," the mythical Hugo N. Frye (you go and try) of their own creation and to enjoy their pleasant hoax.

HIS EMBARRASSING MOMENT

Wherever the human factor enters little slips, little mistakes, are likely to occur—and the august United States Senate is no exception to the rule. Witness a recent incident.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, who with dignified bearing and luxuriant flowing white hair looks the very image of one of the "Conscript Fathers" of ancient Rome, was during the tense situation just preceding the battle over the appointment of Judge Parker and said:

"Mr. President, I send to the desk a letter and ask that it be read." The reading clerk of the United States Senate cleared his throat and began:

"My Dear Senator Overman: We hold you mortgage."

"That's not the letter," shouted the Senator quickly, and while the senators on the floor and the visitors in the galleries roared with delight the embarrassed Senator realized his mistake, retrieved his personal letter and sent to the desk the letter he had meant to be read in the first place.

Chilled shivers will often show signs of diarrhea. Keep the brooder stove regulated to furnish the right temperature and much trouble will be prevented.

BABY CONTEST WED. JUNE 25TH

Three Silver Loving Cups Will Be Given to Winners of Unique Contest

The Baby Show sponsored by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Christian church started out in a splendid way, already many entrants are on the list. Wednesday June 11, was the official opening. The closing day will be exactly two weeks later, Wednesday the 25th.

The cost is very small, 10c for entering or nominating a child and only one cent per vote.

Is your child popular? Enter it yourself and allow some friend to nominate it. There will be three attractive silver loving cups given away; one to the most popular boy entered, one to the most popular girl (meaning of course those who have the greatest number of votes) and one given to the most attractive turn out in the parade on the last day. Judges from out of town will make this decision. There will also be coronation services for the three winners with special speakers.

Do your bit, help out this worthy cause and make the children happy.

ARREST OFFICERS OF DEFUNCT BANK

President J. M. Brewer and Other Officers Held Under \$500 Bonds

Five officers of the Citizens Bank of Wake Forest, which failed March 26, 1929, were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Judge P. H. Wilson of the Wake Forest Recorder's Court, charging them with receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent.

The officers: J. M. Brewer, president; R. M. Squires, vice-president; T. E. Bobbitt, cashier; T. M. Arrington and S. W. Brewer, directors, posted \$500 bond for hearing before Judge Wilson on June 14.

Shortly after the audit made for the state banking department was made public showing the auditor's estimate that not more than 10 per cent would be recovered by depositors. Solicitor L. S. Brassfield was requested to send an indictment but was said to have advised the depositors to start the case in an inferior court and bring it up that way. After the matter was presented to the Wake County jury, which considered it late fall but declined to issue presentments, declaring that while it appeared that there had been business indiscretions, there did not appear to have been criminal intent.

FIVE CITIES MAKE THE 50,000 GRADE

Four Cities in North Carolina Go Into New Classification This Year.

Charlotte, June 11.—Five Carolina cities are well established in the 50,000 to 100,000 class in population, being in the 25,000 to 50,000 class and nine between 12,000 and 25,000.

Ten years ago Charleston, S. C. was the only city in the Carolinas with more than 50,000 population.

The 1930 census shows Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Durham have made the grade.

Raleigh and High Point in North Carolina moved into the list of cities between 25,000 and 50,000 while Spartanburg and Greenville S. C. moved into this rank.

City	Pop.	Pct. of Gain
Charlotte, N. C.	53,645	78.4
Winston-Salem, N. C.	47,272	66
Greensboro, N. C.	43,126	69.3
Durham, N. C.	38,026	139
Columbia, S. C.	49,517	31.9
Columbia, N. C.	49,500	77
Raleigh, N. C.	37,512	56.8
High Point, N. C.	36,799	135
Wilmington, N. C.	32,167	84
Greenville, S. C.	29,051	35.0
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,643	26.1
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,009	60
Gastonia, N. C.	17,934	35
Salisbury, N. C.	17,989	22.3
Goldboro, N. C.	14,971	32.5
Florence, S. C.	14,955	34.7
Anderson, S. C.	14,390	32.7
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,115	88.0
Wilson, N. C.	12,904	15.7
Kinston, N. C.	12,903	85.5

TAXPAYERS FORM A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Committees Are Appointed to Examine the Proposed Tax Budget and Levy and Make a Report on Same at An Early Date

The Pitt County Taxpayers Association met in the Courthouse Monday June 2 at 10 o'clock as advertised and formed a permanent organization. F. M. Wooten was elected chairman and C. W. Hearn, secretary.

Following organization the business of the meeting was next taken up; to-wit: The problem of county expenses and fair distribution of tax burden was discussed by E. B. Higge, J. C. Williams, C. W. Hearn, Josh Trip, Elder W. H. Laughinghouse, M. Wooten, R. L. Johnson and others. Among the others S. T. Hooker urged the formation of an active executive committee to study the problems of the association; especially the tax estimate prior to its adoption by the Board of County Commissioners on which to levy 1930-1931 taxes.

Particular attention was given by each speaker to the excess value placed by the County on lands and homes; that the assessed value is very generally a third more than the true value. That under this condition it is much to the interest of occupants of land and homes to rent rather than to try to own such; that under present conditions there is almost no opportunity to sell land; that this condition is very greatly retarding agricultural and commercial growth in Pitt County, and that a like condition prevails in other counties in Eastern Carolina; That the remedy is with the tax-payers and must come of them, and can be had at once, if demanded with determination.

Following the discussion by unanimous vote the association directed the chairman to name an Executive or Ways and Means Committee of 13 members, one member from each township in the county. This was complied with and submitted to the meeting for approval. The committee was approved by unanimous vote. It is composed of the following persons:

W. R. Smith, Ayden; S. M. Harris, Belvoir; Mrs. Charles McArthur, Beaver Dam; W. C. Whitehurst, Bethel; J. L. Perkins, Carolina; W. H. Laughinghouse, Chisler; E. E. Belcher, Farmville; R. A. Fountain, K. R. Wooten, Falkland; E. B. Higge, Greenville; J. J. Satterthwaite, Paeonius; J. R. Harvey, Swift Creek; A. W. Ange, Winterville.

The committee was directed to examine proposed budget for the 1930-1931 county expense and tax levy and make report thereof prior to the First Monday in July.

The people of the County seem more aroused over this particular feature of the government than ever before, and to be determined to save their lands and homes from sale by the tax-collector. There was present about 150 or more tax-payers and there was no division of purpose or in purpose to go forward. The absence of so-called "leaders" did not cool the spirit of the meeting. The "common people" seem to be asserting themselves. The dumb sort of resignation seems to have developed the question: "What can we do?"

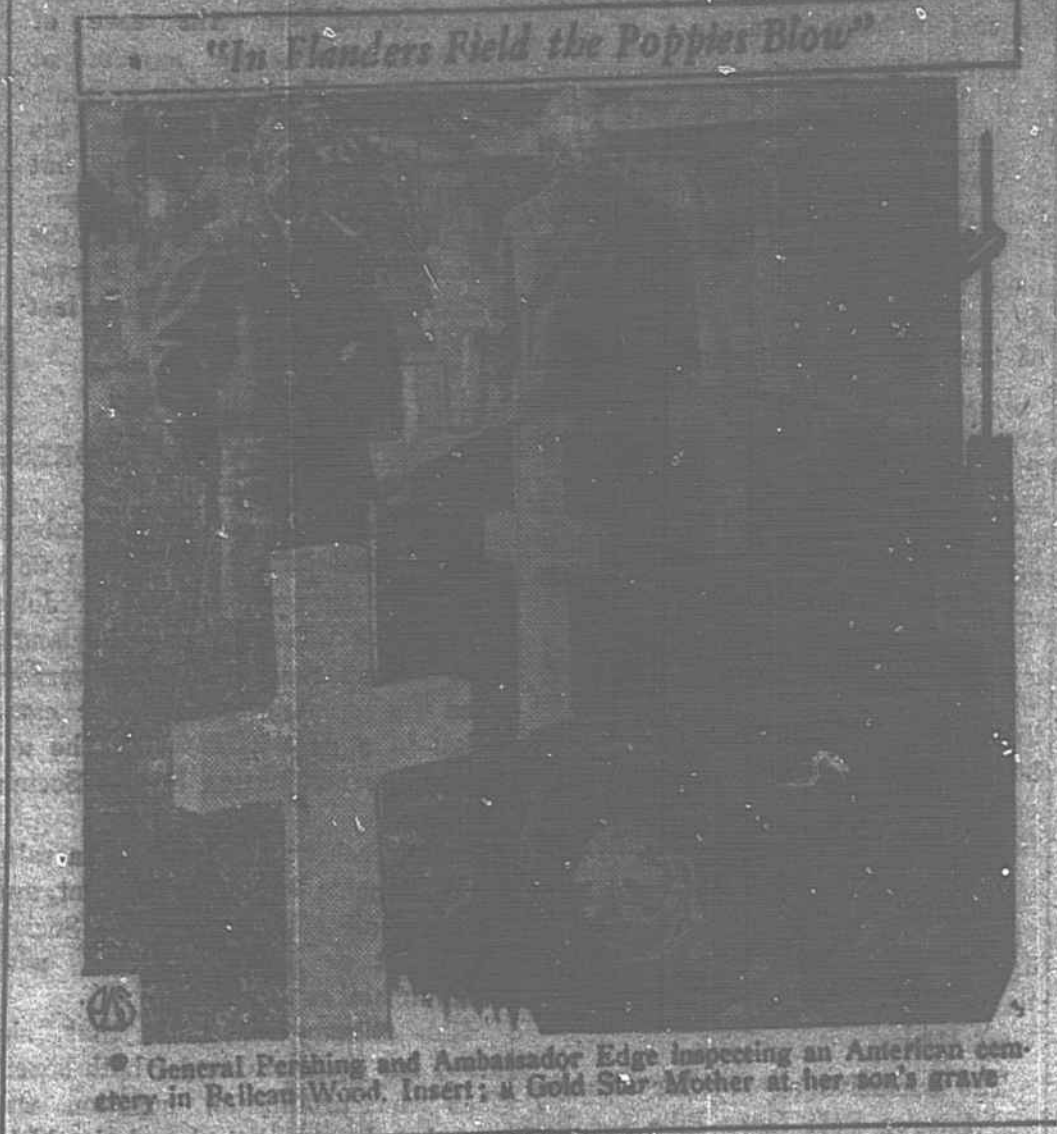
Followed by a set determination by the taxpayers and voters to work shoulder to shoulder to protect their property rights on the sound basis of the earnings of their chief business farming.

Again by unanimous vote the following resolutions were adopted by standing or rising vote:

1. Reduce appropriations for roads and bridges to basis of upkeep by convicts.
2. Reduce appropriations for the schools 25%.
3. Reduce appropriations for county home and welfare department under one head supervised by welfare officer. Plan for a district home for dependents.
4. Reduce over-head expenses in Auditor's office and other offices.

In Greenville were many people planning to attend this meeting, depending on the court house bell to ring and summon them, or call attention to the hour of the meeting. Unfortunately a combination of circumstances prevented this, and the meeting was not attended by them. It developed that the janitor, who had the only key to the bell tower was out of town. In the future those interested in attending such meeting should depend more on the time fixed in the notice and less on the bell ringing. The purposes of these meetings are too important to the people generally for such oversight to be the cause of their absence.

Another disappointment developed when it was learned that Section No. 1394 (56) of the N. C. Code had not been complied with. This section requires that the Board of County Commissioners shall file a statement before the first of June. Such statements were not available to this meeting. One of the primary purposes of this meeting was to consider the items making up these statements. However, the Executive or Ways and Means committee will give these statements attention prior to the first Monday in July, and be prepared to make report thereon at a meeting of this association to be held on that day.



General Pershing and Ambassador Edge inspecting an American cemetery in Belgium. (Wood. Insert: a Gold Star Mother at her son's grave.)

REPORTER FALLS VICTIM TO GANG KILLERS; CHICAGO

Tribune Offers \$25,000 Reward for Slayer of Albert Lingle, Valued Reporter; Evening Post Adds Five Thousand

Chicago, June 10.—Albert Lingle, star police reporter of the Chicago Tribune, was shot dead during the noon hour yesterday by a lone gunman in the crowded street subway that crosses under Michigan Boulevard.

A few hours later, \$30,000 in rewards were waiting for the captor of his murderer, and police, with whom he was friendly, said he was most of the gang leaders, had started an almost unprecedented man hunt. There was some disagreement as to the motive for the murder of "Jake" as he had become known during his 16 years of service on the Tribune. Deputy Commissioner of Police John Stege, a close friend of Lingle, said that pictures of Sam Hunt, known as an Al Capone gangster, had been identified by two witnesses as those of the murderer. Stege would not reveal the identity of the witnesses other than to say they were among the noonday strollers who saw the killing.

Police Commissioner William Russell, also a friend of Lingle, said he doubted that a gangster was the murderer.

"I am so stunned that I can scarcely think of a motive for this murder," he said. "I feel certain though, that Lingle was not killed by gangsters. Had he incurred their enmity to such an extent, it would have been an easy matter for them to take him for a ride as they have taken so many others."

"His slaying has not the mark of gangland, because of the great hazard. It is almost a miracle that his slayer escaped."

Whoever the murderer, it seemed that gangland would pay heavily for the crime. All available men were assigned by police heads to the case. Scores of suspects were arrested during the evening. For the time being the other ten murders which have occurred during the last ten days were forgotten.

The hunt was spurred partly by the rich rewards—\$25,000 by the Tribune and \$5,000 by the Evening Post—and partly because the murderer, if a gangster, stepped out of the underworld to kill a man who, though he had to mix with underworld characters, was not of them.

The slaying of Lingle, known for years to the Chicago reportorial fraternity as "Jake," might have been taken from the last reel of a movie thriller, or the third act of a newspaper stage play, so suddenly and so dramatically was it executed.

The detective Lingle, himself a typical character from a newspaper drama, strolled out of the Sherman Hotel at noon, walked through the lunch hour crowds in the Loop and then down into the subway, which allows pedestrians to pass under fashionable Michigan Boulevard to the Randolph Street station of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Carefree as ever, Lingle was on his way to work.

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The present volume of power in use on the farms of America is estimated at 50,000,000 horsepower. This is divided among nearly 25,000,000 separate units, of which horses and mules still comprise the larger proportion. But in addition to some 75,000,000 work animals there are in use 858,000 farm tractors, 697,300

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AMERICA LEADS IN POWER IN THE FARM PRODUCING

There Is More Mechanical Energy Used on Farms in This Country than There Is in Many of the Large Factories.

Let us think for a moment of farming in terms of power.

Animal power as well as mechanical power.

Farming without power is almost inconceivable to the American mind. Yet in Italy today, there is only one horse to every five farm workers. At the beginning of the World War, when the use of animals on the American farm was at its peak, we had more than two horses for every man engaged in farm labor; Great Britain had less than one horse per man; Germany one horse for each two farm hands and France one horse for three laborers.

Power on the farm, then, is nothing new in America. It is the secret of our greater farm prosperity. And in introducing mechanical power on the farm we are still leading Europe and the rest of the world.

In the form of tractors and other power-driven machinery we had more than two horsepower per worker on the farms in 1900, thirty years ago. In manufacturing industry less power was in use per worker than on the farm.

The same proportion obtained down to 1925. It is only in the past five years that workers in industry have had more mechanical power per man at their disposal than workers on the farm. Now the average worker in industry uses about five horsepower, while the average farm worker has at his command only slightly less than the equivalent of two mechanical horsepower in the form of animal power.

And the greatest increase in the use of power, if the present tendency is a fair indication, will be on the farm. The horses and mules are being replaced by engines more powerful than the animals are.

All of that means that the farm output per person employed in farm work is steadily growing larger. Fewer men are needed to produce and transport to market the same amount of foodstuffs or other agricultural commodities. This increase in farm productivity has been going on for a hundred years. In 1880 it took the labor of three-quarters of the people of the United States to grow the commodities necessary to feed and clothe themselves and the rest of the population. By 1900, through the addition to the farm equipment of more horses and of more mechanical power driven implements, we had reached a stage of efficiency which required the work of not more than four-tenths of the whole population to feed and clothe us all.

The year's census is not complete but it seems certain that it will show that not more than a quarter of the entire population of the United States is actually engaged in farm work; and the continuing increase in power equipment may, and probably will, reduce this proportion 15 per cent by the course of another ten years. That is what the experts figure—that eventually we shall reach such a stage of agricultural efficiency that only 15 per cent of the people will be required to grow all of the crops and livestock which the entire population will consume.

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DOOMED NEGROES EXONERATE TWO ALSO SENTENCED

Sharp and Richardson Say Bynum and Randall Are Innocent of Murdering Callie C. Williford, Aged Wilson County Man

Wilson, June 10.—Peering through the bars of their "death row" cells at the state penitentiary at Raleigh, where they are awaiting execution for the murder of Callie C. Williford, 70-year-old Sugar Hill farmer, who was brutally beaten, his home robbed and set afire, on the night of April 10, Anson "Pete" Sharp and Berry Richardson, negroes, confessed slayers, have admitted that Wright Bynum and William Randall, negroes, their alleged companions in the crime and under sentence to die, were not implicated in the murder and robbery.

The quartet was rounded up by Deputy Sheriff Frank Barnes the night after Williford's hacked body was found near the amounging ruins of his home and Sharp and Richardson almost immediately confessed their parts in the crime. Randall and Bynum, despite the accusations of the others, maintained their innocence from their arrest until they were taken to their death row cells.

Unable to make peace with their God because of the "lie on their lips," Sharp and Richardson confided in a negro preacher who visited their cells. He in turn notified Sheriff O. A. Glover, of this county, who, accompanied by attorneys for Bynum and Randall, visited Richardson and Sharp. Both admitted that they had "framed" the other negroes and that they alone had committed the crime. Richardson said he couldn't be knowing an innocent man would be electrocuted for a crime that he did not commit. He also blamed Sharp for their repeated charges against the other two, saying Sharp said they might get off lighter.

Bynum and Randall were greatly moved when told of the confessions of Richardson and Sharp, which probably would mean their freedom. Randall had held out hope for freedom all the while, but he had believed that the end was near.

Execution of all four men, who were sentenced to die on Friday, June 18, was stayed last week, when attorneys for Bynum and Randall perfected an appeal to the supreme court.

Authorities for the negroes to appeal as paupers was received from Judge Grady and the appeals were immediately filed with J. D. Bardin, clerk of superior court, who informed penitentiary officials the execution should be delayed. The execution of Sharp and Richardson, who did not appeal, were ordered stayed by Judge Grady.

J. C. Clark, a farmer living near Lubbock, Texas, was caught in a severe hail storm the other day and died from the result of bruises received soon after reaching home.

INQUIRY FOLLOWS SPEECH OF REED

Seeking Origin of 'SOS' Call That Interrupted Attack on the Radio Trust

Washington, June 9.—Government investigation of the origin of an SOS message that silenced the broadcast of an attack by former Senator J. A. Reed of Missouri, on the "Radio Trust," began today after Senator Dill, Democrat, Washington, declared in the Senate the "distress call" was made for the purpose of stopping the speech.

W. D. Terrill, chief of the Radio Division of the Commerce Department, said his investigation was already under way tonight. The Radio Corporation of America, meanwhile informed Senator Dill it would make its own investigation of the SOS.

The Navy Department reported the order that silenced all stations for 26 minutes after 8:23 p. m. on Saturday was given by the superintendent of the naval radio station in New York, after he was informed that a distress call had been picked up by the Radio Corporation of America's station at Ingleton, N. J.

Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, joined Dill in calling attention to the resignation of Judge Hugh M. Morris, who would have tried the government's suit to test legality of radio unification arrangements by ten companies in the district court of Delaware.

"Wouldn't a radio trust be justified in sending out an SOS when former Senator Reed began to attack them?" Norris asked ironically. He said Judge Morris' resignation was announced by conditions similar to those under which other officials had resigned to accept attractive

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REFUSAL TO STAY WITH HIS PARTY DEFEATS SIMMONS

Voters Show Power of Democratic Organization in the South by Landslide to Josiah Bailey at Primary Last Saturday

Washington, June 9.—Political leaders of both parties rubbed their eyes in amazement today. Could it be true that Senator Simmons, dean of the Senate, had been overwhelmingly defeated by a comparative unknown?

Refusal of Senator Simmons to support the Democratic National ticket in 1928 is everywhere accepted as the cause of his defeat. That was the sole issue in the campaign. His record in the Senate for thirty years of uninterrupted service was not as a factor.

Upon the basis of party regularity Senator Simmons was swept out of power. Because he left behind 88 per cent of the Democratic party in the state, he was powerless to rebuild his political fortunes, even the women deserting him. And this happening so soon after the lapse of 1928 has made a profound national impression. It is generally accepted without question that for years to come no better from the Democratic party in 1928 in any Southern state next after himself as a Democratic candidate for public office. That is the lesson of Virginia; it is the lesson of Florida; and it is expected to be the lesson of Texas.

Office holders and candidates of high and low degree will be required to stay within the party from which they got their commissions. There may be difference of opinions until the party organization has spoken. But after it has spoken, then they are expected to carry the party banner.

OFFICIAL PITT COUNTY VOTE

U. S. Senate (Democrat)	
J. W. Bailey	3,884
F. M. Simmons	2,333
Thomas Estep	61
(Republican)	
H. Grady Dorsett	—
George E. Butler	25
George M. Pritchard	16
Irvin B. Tucker	15
Corporation Commissioner	
George P. Pell	3,351
J. H. Holloway	2,031
Judge Fifth District	
E. A. Nunn	2,422
J. P. Frizzelle	2,304
Solicitor Fifth District	
D. M. Clark	3,775
Thos. O. Moore	2,381
State Senate	
M. K. Blount	2,078
S. J. Everett	1,319
Arthur B. Corey	2,231
House of Representatives	
J. J. Satterthwaite	187
John W. Holmes	2,509
E. G. Flanagan	3,564
B. T. Cox	1,629
K. A. Pittman	1,198
W. J. Bundy	2,078
F. M. Wooten	786
Suffragist	
S. A. Whitehurst	4,189
Wyatt C. Tucker	2,021
County Commissioners	
Ivey Smith	2,033
Q. T. Stokes	2,883
F. L. Gastlin	2,386
H. V. Stalon	3,057
R. H. McLawhorn	1,386
Paul Fitzgerald	2,306
S. T. Dugley	2,387
Marvin Taylor	687
J. P. Davenport	2,441
T. E. Joyner	2,926
G. H. Sumrell	2,208
W. C. Pancher	1,476
Clerical	
Ed. E. Williams	2,967
J. F. Stokes	497
J. L. Starkey	1,078
NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY PREACHES A SERMON	
A crowd of over 2,000 people were on hand last Friday night at the Farmers' warehouse in Danville, Va. to hear Angus Winn, a 9 year old boy preach a gripping sermon on "What Think Ye of Christ?" Speaking for over thirty minutes, he freely quoted scripture to illustrate his sermon.	
Twenty-two farmers of Edgecombe County are shipping cream to the Lenoir creamery.	
posts when they were "making it unpleasant" for individuals and corporations.	
Dill said he "could not believe that an official would stop a man in defiance, so contemptible a thing as using the 'SOS' call, the distress call, for the purpose of interrupting the speech, but that he believed it was done (by an antagonist) for the purpose of stopping the attack."	
He added that the reaction from it would be more harmful than the speech had caused to accept attractive	