

Armistice Day



HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School is the Family."—Froebel
Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. These articles are appearing weekly in our columns.

"ALL KNEELING"

Janet T. Van Osdel

A child's shrill scream followed by cries of, "Mother! Mother!" attracted the crowd waiting for the train on the elevated platform of a city transfer station.

A woman of perhaps thirty, attractive, with dark hair and eyes, and wearing a black silk chiffon printed in gigantic red roses, turned around a few feet away from the child and said impatiently, "Don't be such a baby, Richard, I'm right here. Why do you have to cry about everything? If you'd just looked you could have seen me as well as not!"

A tall, graying man with an understanding, whimsical face, who was standing next to Richard and had taken his hand, said, "I don't know about that. I'm rather on Richard's side."

The woman flushed, "Meaning that I'm neglectful on my child and rather hard on him?"

"Not at all! Meaning that you do not understand his difficulty. That literally, you do not get this point of view. He was lost in a forest of legs and he grew panicky just as an adult might on finding himself lost in a forest of trees with not a familiar landmark in sight. There's not a train coming yet, so would you mind trying something? I wish you'd get down on your knees until your eyes are on a level with Richard's."

The woman looked at the man incredulously.

"No," he answered the look, "I'm not trying to make a spectacle of you. But I'd like, both for Richard's sake and for your own, to have you view the world from his angle for a moment. It may change a good many things for both of you. If you love your little boy, and you do, devotedly, please kneel on this paper I am spreading next to him."

Because, in spite of her momentary annoyance with him, she did love her little boy more dearly than she could have expressed in words, the woman knelt and then had to stoop slightly before her eyes were on a level with her boy's.

"Now what do you see?" asked the man. "Is it legs as trees walking?"

"Why-y! That's it! This does change things. It's as you said—from this height nothing but a forest of legs, silk-stockings and trousered and not a face in sight! Poor baby! And to think that's what he has been experiencing every time he's been in a crowd! And I've been wondering at his gift for getting lost the minute we get in a crowd. No wonder he grips me until I've come impatient with him! And to see my head, to know that my biege stockings belong to me instead of to any one of a half dozen other women, he'd have to throw his head way back, wouldn't he?"

said the woman, experimenting. "And then if he didn't know exactly where to direct his gaze he'd miss you," replied the man. "A child isn't as adept at it as an adult. You've been seeing things a good many more years than Richard has. And remember, madam, it isn't alone here in this crowd, but at home and everywhere your boy is seeing things from a knee-high point of view."

"Thank you—more than I can express," said the woman, holding out her hand.

"We have to get on our knees to understand them—these little ones," said the man and he was now speaking to an interested group that had formed to watch the experimenting Richard's mother was making. "And, I think, spiritually as well as physically, if we wish to understand them, I'd advise 'all kneeling' when it comes to our relations with children."

"In the present day where the homes are so busy with various demands upon them, it is peculiarly the function of the kindergarten to supply and supplement the training that the home no longer gives in the measure that it should."—Arthur D. Wright, Department of Education, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

If you are interested in securing a kindergarten for your community, write for information, advice and literature, to the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth St., New York.

DYNAMITE VICE CONSUL'S HOME

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 11—Several persons were hurt and extensive property damage was done early today when a bomb wrecked the home of Chevalier Fortunato Tiscar, Italian vice consul for 39 northeastern Pennsylvania and southern New York state counties.

The vice consul, who is 75, and his wife, about the same age were tossed from their beds and buried under debris as the front of the three-story frame structure tumbled into the street.

Both the vice consul and his wife suffered greatly from shock. Rendered speechless, the vice consul was removed to the home of a neighbor and is under the care of a physician.

Mrs. Tiscar said she had no idea why their home should be dynamited, but police officials looked upon the bombing as the fulfillment of reports that anti-fascist demonstrations would accompany the visit to this country of Foreign Minister Dino Grandi, of Italy. Signor Grandi is expected to reach New York Monday for a conference with President Hoover.

More than half the men and women students of Denison university, Granville, O., are working their way in whole or part.

Popular Colored Woman (Nancy Watkins)

Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. William Scales of the African Methodist Church, a beautiful brick structure located on the Mayodan-Madison boulevard, preached the funeral sermon over the remains of a remarkable ex-slave woman, who labored much for this church, and reared a remarkable family. Indeed, the pews in this church were purchased at a sum exceeding \$1,200.00 from Ohio, where they had served in President Harding's church. Over twenty years Charlotte Settle labored for this church, coming to it from Hayes Chapel, the oldest member, and was buried in front of the chapel. She professed faith in the Flat Rock church near Summerfield in the "white folks church," and held her membership there until the chapel was built.

She was born a slave, owned by William King of New Bethel township, near Wentworth, and was a young woman during the Civil War, so her age stands between 85 and 90. She was first married to Owen Wall of Pinkney Wall's slaves, near Summerfield. Then she married Harvey Settle, whose three children, together with her own, she raised to be doctors and public school teachers.

She was given a most potent funeral by her grandchildren, the hearse being from Reidsville, owned by her kin-folks.

Her children and grandchildren surviving are: Mary Sue Cardwell, Lou Collins, Frances Vinson, of Madison; John Wall of Summerfield; Dr. William Settle of Tennessee; Ollie Vaughn of Pittsburgh, and a grandson, John Ben Cardwell, served overseas, and still "works for the government." A granddaughter, Mattie Cardwell, has taught six years in the Madison graded school for colored children. All of Aunt Charlotte's children and grandchildren came to see her before her death except Perry Cardwell and his family, who arrived a day late for the funeral.

Aunt Charlotte was a popular nurse and over twenty years had served in prominent families from Madison to Stoneville.

Smilin' Charlie Says



"I'd hate t' have t' go through life with th' handicaps th' th' neighbor's children have-

BANKERS DEVELOP NEW FINANCE AID

President of American Bankers Association Describes Plan and Services of National Credit Corporation

NEW YORK.—The National Credit Corporation, a billion dollar cooperative institution, is the method worked out by bankers to put into practical effect the central point in President Hoover's plan for renewing the commercial and industrial activity of the nation as proposed in his statement to the nation of October 7. Harry J. Haas, president of the American Bankers Association stated in a recent interview.

The corporation is strictly cooperative in character, he said, to unite the entire banking system and increase the effectiveness of the financial services of banks to their communities in the rural districts as well as the cities. The plan will marshal the banking resources of the country, he explained, by creating a national institution whose funds will be loaned when necessary to banks which have assets in their portfolios that are thoroughly sound but are not eligible for loans at federal reserve banks.

To Benefit Everybody
"There is no citizen in the United States but will benefit in very practical ways from the results of the operation of this forward-looking plan of cooperation, which may be regarded as one of the most constructive steps that have been taken toward revival of sound business activity," Mr. Haas declared, adding:

"The National Credit Corporation represents an instrumentality that should have far-reaching effect in restoring the confidence of the public. The plan not only has been formulated by the country's leading banking authorities, but also will be carried out locally as well as nationally by banking representatives who have given their time and thought to this undertaking as a real public service."

"The American Bankers Association convention was in session at the time the plan was proposed and unanimously endorsed it in principle. I have examined the detailed formulation of the working plans as developed by the incessant labors of some of the Nation's leading bankers who have undertaken to put it into practical operation in single-minded devotion to the national welfare, and I am able to say without reservation that the National Credit Corporation as set up by them constitutes a practical, sound and efficient means for carrying out President Hoover's proposal."

HARD TIMES RENEW BANKER'S OPTIMISM

Former Bankers' Chief Finds Much in the Past Year to Inspire Confidence in Financial Reliability

ROME C. STEPHENSON, retiring president of the American Bankers Association, declared in an address on the expiration of his term of office that, in travelling about among the banks from one end of the country to the other during the past year, he had "come out of it with a renewed faith in the strength of our banking structure, and our banking situation, and a renewed faith particularly in the spirit and courage of the men in the banks that have enabled them to rise unconquered over difficulties such as men never had to face before, or to accept with fortitude misfortunes that were beyond human power to prevent."

When he reflected, he said, that the "entire human economic structure has been brought to the verge of ruin under the difficulties that have swept over not only the nation but the entire world, and that the results of events of this kind react with particular directness upon the stability of our banks, and yet how few have succumbed, we may well renew our confidence in the banks of America; when we think also of how many of our bankers have stood up under the stress and storms of these times and how relatively few of them have been proved wanting in the series of crises that have assailed them, we may well feel a sincere pride in our fellow bankers." He added:

"So I come out of this year of somber experiences not as a pessimist, but as an optimist—as one with a renewed faith and confidence in the spirit of his fellow men under overwhelming difficulties. And particularly do I come out of this year as a banker who is proud of his fellow bankers for the undaunted way in which they have met their part of the great test through which the times have put the nation. I believe that this year has brought new honor to our banking traditions and our banking profession and has won for the banker new title to the faith and trust of all classes of his fellow citizens."

Urges Tobacco Farmers To Develop A Quality Product

Raleigh—North Carolina tobacco farmers must not let what is left of the world trade in tobacco slip through their fingers as a result of careless legislation at times like the present, but should seek to regulate acreage and production in other ways, John R. Morris, editor of the Tobacco News, published in Goldsboro, believes. He holds that the bankers and the merchants can do more to regulate acreage and production than can any laws that might be passed. He also urges the farmers to strive better quality in tobacco—and cotton also—rather than quantity.

Some interesting facts with regard to the tobacco situation and the production in various sections of the world are contained in a letter he recently wrote to Governor O. Max Gardner, in which he said, in part:

"The four bright tobacco producing states must not be careless in handling the tobacco acreage reduction matter. I believe curtailment of acreage can best be brought about through the efforts of the time merchants and bankers. We cannot and must not Russianize this liberty-loving nation by legislating our farmers into what we believe is their economic salvation. It is up to us to make farming more attractive to the people in this section instead of allowing law-making bodies to deal recklessly."

"I believe that the most important aid that could possibly be given agriculture at this time would be for the four states (Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia) to undertake to have the soil of each farmer analyzed. Many farmers are not using the right kind of fertilizer for their particular soils. I believe much money and labor could be saved the farmers through soil analysis."

Discussing the foreign trade situation, Morris said:

"We must be ever awake to the fact that many foreign countries that have heretofore come to our markets for their tobacco supplies have continuously thrown up high tariff walls to shut out American tobacco and thus encourage home production of their requirement. Nations that did not several years ago produce a pound of tobacco are now offering their surpluses in competition with us. The world demand for tobacco has grown but the cultivation has always kept several paces ahead of consumption until now the carry-over in storage warehouses is about as large as it has ever been in the history of the industry."

Quoting from figures given out by Colonel A. B. Carrington, president of the American Association of the United States, Morris pointed out: That the amount of tobacco raised in other countries than the United States has increased steadily, especially in those countries that are a part of the British Empire, due largely to the fact that the British government grants a differential duty of 48 cents a pound on Empire grown tobacco. Canada, India, South Africa, Australia or any other part of the British Empire, can come into Great Britain at 48 cents a pound less than tobacco grown in other countries. As a result the amount of empire-grown tobacco has increased from a very small figure to about 40,000,000 pounds a year.

Bright tobacco has recently been introduced in Canada, where the crop this year is about 40,000,000 pounds. Because of the tariff differential, this tobacco can be sold to Great Britain much cheaper than can American tobacco.

India raises about 700,000,000 pounds, most of which goes to Great Britain. France and her territories produce about 40,000,000 pounds, most of which is used by the French monopoly in the government manufacture of tobacco. Germany raises anywhere from 40,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds, with a differential tax in favor of home grown tobacco, the government requiring a certain percentage of home-grown tobacco in all products manufactured there. Russia produces a very large crop of tobacco, while China raises about 350,000,000 pounds and Japan 90,000,000 pounds. Italy now raises 90,000,000 pounds.

Circle No. 1 of M. E. Missionary will serve brunswick stew, coffee and chess pies in cafe formerly occupied by Mrs. Wallace Hakis, Saturday, Nov. 14th, 11:30 to 6:30.

"However we may differ in other matters, in the activities and in support of activities of the Red Cross we are a united people."—Chas. Evans Hughes. Are you helping to make these activities possible? The time to join is now.

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