

Our Most Consistent Winner



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By QUIN HALL—
WHEN it comes to consistency in winning it seems that the green felt bonnet—or whatever emblem goes with consistent winning—must be given to Miss Helen Wills without so much as one dissenting vote.
 Miss Wills is the young woman from California who is making a name for herself in the tennis world. In fact, it can be assumed she has already established herself quite firmly in that particular branch of sport.
 It was only recently that she topped off another sensational season by capturing the women's national title again. She gained this victory by defeating Miss Helen Jacobs, a fellow Californian, in straight sets and in doing so maintained her record of having won every match she has entered since the 1927 nationals, without dropping a set. In other words, she has defeated all opposition in a period of a year in straight sets. Which is fair proof for the claim that she hasn't had to extend herself to win against the present crop of opponents.
 The playing form displayed by Miss Wills during 1928 has brought forth the subject of again pitting the Californian against Suzanne

Lenglen, the colorful French star, who defeated our Helen in the only match which they ever played. Miss Wills' rosters claim that the Helen of today is unbeatable. Her record of the past year bears out their claim.
 Suzanne, at the top of her form, might defeat the Helen of today. It would be one of the greatest matches ever played, but the event never will occur. Lenglen is no longer at the top of her form, and "Pere" Lenglen is authority for the statement that it is doubtful if she ever will play before the public again.
 Another thing is that the French star is said to be from 18 to 20 pounds over her best playing weight. Suzanne didn't say this, but it is a fact which the French tennis critics have discovered.
 With the French woman eliminated as a possible opponent, it would appear that Helen can go on being unbeatable for as many years as she cares to devote the major portion of her time to tennis. Her recent victory in the national singles affords her an opportunity of equaling or surpassing the record of Mollie Mallory, who is the only champion to hold the title more than five times. Mollie won it on eight occasions, and undoubtedly Miss Wills has

sufficient margin over the field to continue winning it for three more years.
 The player who is to stand a chance against Miss Wills must master a slow, cross-court, severely angled drive and be able to follow it with a deep one to the baseline. This method, according to Lenglen, contributed greatly to the Frenchwoman's victory over the Californian. It is said by the critics that Helen can play a dazzling game back and forth across the baseline but that she does not cover her court well when she is forced to run up and back. But against this combination Miss Wills often unleashes such speed and power behind her driving that an opponent has no time to think of just over the net, followed by a smashing one to the baseline.
 But the proof of the pudding seems to lie in the fact that Miss Wills remains head and shoulders above her field. No one has come forward who can cause her to exert herself and until that time arrives Helen will continue to be unbeatable.
 When someone does make her extend herself it is quite probable that Miss Wills will solve any intricate combination or change of pace and still remain unbeatable.

tons per acre without any expense of fertilization or care whatever during that time."
 In a test at the experiment station of the United States department of agriculture at Arlington, Va., a yield of five tons per acre was reported. In Florida, Georgia, and Alabama yields on good land are said to have reached as high as 10 tons per acre of cured hay. Those sections have longer growing seasons than the piedmont region, but the test at Arlington, Va., would indicate that piedmont farmers might expect a yield as high as five tons per acre or slightly more.
 If kudzu is such a wonderful plant why has it not come into more general use as a field crop?
 Trial Patches.

The explanation is easily found. A number of farmers in this section have planted trial patches and have been enthusiastic over the behavior of the plant. Planted 10 feet apart on 10-foot rows the plants have by the second and third year, covered the entire patches. The runners on the joints so that by the end of the second or third year there are literally thousands of plants instead of the few that were originally planted. The trouble, however, has been in the cost of the roots. First-class roots have cost \$30 to \$40 per thousand. This means a cost of from \$30 to \$75 or more per acre for plants, depending upon the spacing. Even at such a cost as this, however, farmers in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama who have advertised kudzu plants for sale have not been able to supply the demand during the past few years.

It appears now that all this is going to be changed. A few years ago Eugene Ashcraft, of Monroe, purchased 1,800 plants and put them on an acre of very poor land. The plants were in transit for several days and only about 150 of them lived. At the end of the third year even the 150 plants had pretty thoroughly covered the acre. Mr. Ashcraft was enthusiastic over everything connected with kudzu except the price of the roots. He knew that kudzu seed were extremely scarce, high in price, and low in germination. He bought a few and was so well pleased that last year he imported a considerable quantity for himself and a number of farmer friends, and this year he has planted 20 additional acres in kudzu, using the seed instead of the plants and reducing the cost to only a few dollars per acre.

An Important Legume.
 Mr. Ashcraft and his friends have now satisfied themselves that kudzu may be established upon land in this section through the use of seed at a reasonable cost and that this means that kudzu must quickly come into its own as the outstanding and most important legume grown in this section and as a tremendous factor in the development of the livestock and dairy industries.

Mr. Lex Marsh has fields of kudzu on farms in both Union and Mecklenburg counties. He is unqualifiedly enthusiastic. His kudzu fields have been visited this summer by scores of dairymen and other farmers and as the end of the summer approaches this number increases. It is said that the same is true of other fields of kudzu in other counties in the Carolinas.

J. R. Sams, county farm demonstration agent at large in North Carolina and specialist in pasture plants, is another kudzu enthusiast and he is spreading the gospel of kudzu all over this section.

Most Enthusiastic.
 Mr. George Branscom of Melvin Hill, Polk county, has 15 acres or more in kudzu and is more than enthusiastic over it. Four years ago Mr. Branscom planted kudzu roots five feet apart in the row with corn that was planted in five foot rows. During the three years since he has planted corn in the rows of kudzu and every year his corn middles be-

tween the original rows has shown substantial increase in yield while the kudzu has made such a mass of growth that for the past three years he has been able to cultivate his corn only twice.
 The kudzu enthusiasts rather logically claim that a plant that will yield from three and one-half to eight or 10 tons per acre of first class hay year after year, regardless of droughts or wet spells, and that will flourish on the thinnest sort of land and the steepest, rockiest hillsides, all without lime, fertilizer and constant re-seeding, must be a wonderful plant.
 Certain it is that hundreds of farmers in this section are watching and investigating kudzu.

HOOVER BEST WET SAYS G. O. P. PAPER

Harris Reiterates Charge That Hoover Revoked Segregation Order

Atlanta, Ga.—Charges that Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential candidate, in his capacity as secretary of commerce revoked a long standing order under which white and negro employees were segregated in his department were reiterated here in a public statement by Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia. The charge previously had been denied.

The Georgia senator charged that the segregation order was in force until Secretary Hoover as a contender for the Republican presidential nomination opened his campaign in an Ohio city.

Negro Editor Asks Change
 He said that just before the Ohio primary a negro editor from the Ohio city appeared at the office of Mr. Hoover to discuss the segregation order which, he declared, was shown in articles in Washington newspapers at the time and also in correspondence between Secretary Hoover and Senator Stephens, in Mississippi. After the visit of the negro editor to Mr. Hoover's office, an oral order was issued under which segregation was revoked and white men and women put to work side by side with negro men and women, Mr. Harris charged.

The Senator from Georgia became director of the census under the Wilson administration in 1913 and at the time he discussed with the chief clerk the question of segregation of negro clerks from the white clerks employed in the department under civil service, according to his statement.

"There were a number of these negro clerks who had always worked alongside of the white men and women clerks in the different sections of the census office," he said. "I issued to the chief clerk an order that the segregation be made." He declared that this order was in force from that time until Mr. Hoover, as aspirant to the presidential nomination, opened his campaign. If an order revoking segregation had been issued in this department even by the assistant secretary of commerce it certainly would have with the knowledge and approval of Secretary Hoover," the Georgia senator said. Mr. Hoover is the responsible head of the department of commerce and the bureau of census is a part of this department. Such a decisive move as the breaking up of segregation of the races in the bureau of census could not have been made except on responsible authority."

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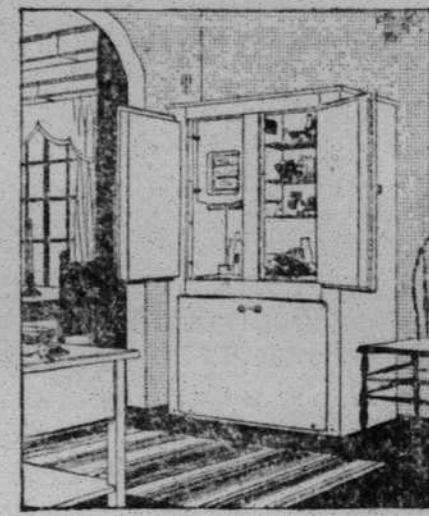
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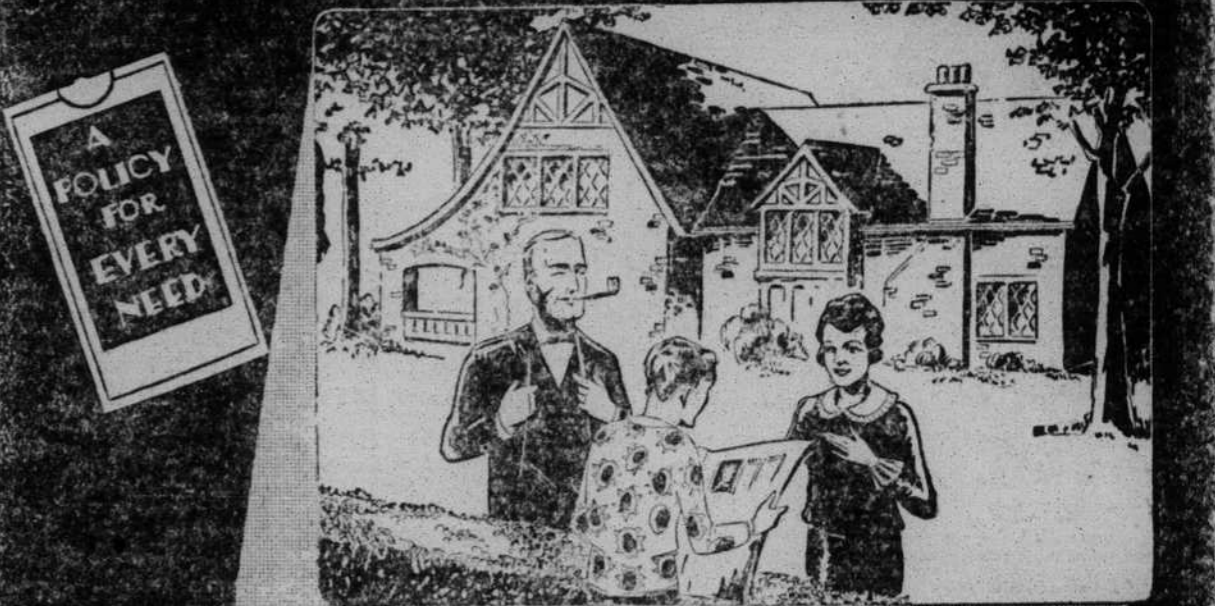
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KUDZU PLANT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Rapidly Growing Japanese Legume Beginning to Become Popular With Piedmont Farmers.

The following appeared in the Charlotte Observer, as a communication:

Watch Kudzu!
 Some enthusiasts are making so bold as to declare that this rapidly growing Japanese legume is going to revolutionize agriculture, particularly livestock farming, in the south, and particularly in the piedmont section of the southeastern states where the plant apparently grows to perfection.

Kudzu is a plant the luxuriance of which everyone has seen as porch vines. It is a legume and is generally recognized as about the fastest growing plant known. Eugene Ashcraft, editor, farmer and kudzu enthusiast of Montic, measured a 10-foot growth in 14 days, an average of more than 8 1-2 inches every 24 hours. Kudzu makes good hay—better, if anything, than alfalfa or clover because it holds its leaves better in curing.

Enormous Yields.
 One outstanding fact about kudzu is its enormous yield. The agricultural experiment station at Auburn, Ala., reported it as being an "excellent pasture plant" and continued: "For a hay crop we have found it to be very valuable. It has produced for five years on the poorest sort of land here an average of 3 1-2

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