

GOLDSBORO HERALD

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THE PENDULUM SWINGS BACK

(Williamston Enterprise)

Subjected to severe criticism for an apparent policy of inactivity, England's Chamberlain is regaining world prestige rapidly. We, in our hasty moments, attacked the old man possibly without due consideration for the facts he faced and the many problems known only to him and his immediate associates.

Too often we condemn before we know all the facts just to realize that we acted in too much haste. As the pendulum swings back to a greater regard for Chamberlain we recognize a few of the facts that apparently escaped our attention at first. It is perfectly possible that hundreds of thousands of lives would have been lost already had England pursued the policies we, at this safe distance, wanted her to pursue as Germany advanced to rape Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland.

In our haste we called the old gentleman yellow. But with the trend of events the world was advised that Britain was not asleep. The invasion of Norway possibly did not find Britain fully prepared, but once given an opening to strike she did strike and beyond all doubt proved that there was no yellow streak down the back of her leader.

Possibly our own backs were yellow-streaked all the while, for it was us who refused to allow the shipment of armaments to a country that was not only battling against mad men, but was also battling for pretty much the same things we stand for and cherish in this country.

THE PLIGHT OF THE POOR FARMER

(Williamston Enterprise)

What this country really needs is another homespun philosopher and humorist of the type of Will Rogers, Mr. Dooley, Bill Arp. A Southern writer of this sort is Bill Casper, who bewails the mounting troubles of agriculture in the April Progressive Farmer.

"I can recollect the time when all it took to grow cotton was a weak mind and a strong back. But now look at it. If you don't put stuff on the seed you are just as likely as not to get a bad stand. The seed may sprout and come up all right but if they can't be treated the little cotton is mighty liable to have the propa die right out from under it with what she calls sore shin—especially so if you have some damp cold weather after it comes up.

"Even if you put this stuff on the seed before you plant and the cotton lives to be big enough to chop out your fight has just got started because then you got to put sody around it to make it grow, and then start poisonin' to keep the boll weevil and the flea hopper and the red spider from eatin' it up. And then if you ain't careful you'll leave about half of it without enough potash to keep the rust out of it. And by the time you get it made you are so whipped down with all the fightin' you let the follow in town have it at whatever he wants to give you.

"But cotton ain't all. Marthy's complainin' about it bein' so hard to raise chickens nowadays. Hawks and black snakes ain't near so bad as they use to be but automobiles is gettin' powerful bad. You could put out steel traps on posts for hawks but I ain't found nothin' you can do for automobiles. Then for them as lives there's lice and mites and croup and all kinds of things I wouldn't know anything about that you got to be fightin' all the time. I reckon the chickens must be powerful discouraged.

"Then I see by the pieces in this paper that if you don't give your sheep something for worms you ain't going to have sheep very long. I seen a piece by a neat packet asyin' that most of the pigs in lots of places was full of worms the chittins had to be throwed away and that meant they couldn't get as much money for hogs. Now they got a scheme for us to change pastures where we grow hogs so we won't have so many worms but that takes more tence and more fence takes more money and how are you going to get more money out of wormy hogs?"

"Anyhow it looks to me like if we ain't goin' to quit farmin' and go to work for somebody else we sure are goin' to have to buy a lot of medicine for anything we try to grow."

TRANSPORTATION NEED

(Sanford Herald)

Pressing its application for an east-west airline in North Carolina, Pennsylvania Central Airlines has filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority a brief holding its proposed line would remedy an inadequacy of rapid east-west transportation in this state.

Without presuming to pass on the desirability of this particular application, one may nevertheless make the observation that the airline is an firm ground as to its contention that Tar Heelia needs better east-west transportation. North and south, North Carolina is not so far across. It has an excellent system of north-south highways, three trunk line railways and a transcontinental airline giving service to the north and south.

East to west the state is much farther across, several hundred miles in all from seacoast to westernmost mountains. East and west across North Carolina trunk line railroads have not been built, and with the advent of the automobile and truck means most probably never will.

Secondary lines are not equipped to give rapid passenger service and convenient connections. There is no east-west airline. Highways running east and west are for the most part excellent, and have gone far toward solving this particular transportation problem. But even by automobile east-west transit across the state is more difficult than a trip north and south because of the greater distance and the terrain.

The proposed airline would serve the northern section of the state, with stops at Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Raleigh, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Hickory and Asheville. If such a line is needed, and there is every indication that it is, then a similar east-west line across the southern part of the state, serving the general section lying between Wilmington, Lumberton, Fayetteville, Sanford, Charlotte and Asheville is also needed.



Ramblin' 'Round Gene Roberts

The joke was on me last Saturday—if it can be called a joke! I left here at noon and drove up to Wake Forest for the purpose of seeing the Wake Forest-Carolina baseball game... but I didn't see it. The game had been called off because of rain on Friday night. The weather was rather threatening here, but at Raleigh and beyond there had been a small flood, it seems. Streams were flooded, the ground was too wet on high spots for playing baseball, and even on Saturday afternoon there was threat of rain and occasional showers.

Even though I was disappointed at not seeing a baseball game, I was not disappointed in my visit to the college. It has not been so many years since I was in school up there, but during the years since I was there tremendous strides have been made in the development of the college's physical plant. The college lost two buildings by fire; but among the building added since I was a student there are: the administration building, an addition to the library, the Johnson Medical Building, Bostwick Dormitory, Fraternity Dormitory, the new gymnasium, new athletic field. And besides all these improvements, work is progressing rapidly on the new stadium, and I can tell you that when this stadium is completed it will be one of the finest in the state. The setting will be as pretty as that of Kenan Stadium at Chapel Hill. This new stadium will seat 20,000 people. I visited the site of the stadium Saturday, and work has now progressed to the extent that one can get a good idea as to what the finished plant will look like. Professor J. L. Memory was so enthusiastic about the new stadium that he insisted that we go see it even though the ground was muddy and the rain threatening; and I'm glad we went. It is worth seeing. It is located some distance north of the present athletic field, and a short distance west of what we Wake Forest men know as "Sky Hill."

Not only is there work going on on the new stadium, but plans have been completed and work begun on the new medical school to be located at Winston-Salem; and not only that, but plans have been completed for the new \$250,000 chapel building, funds for which are to be raised by the State Baptist Convention. Work on this will begin just as soon as the Convention officials get in the field, get the money, and give the "go" sign, or word.

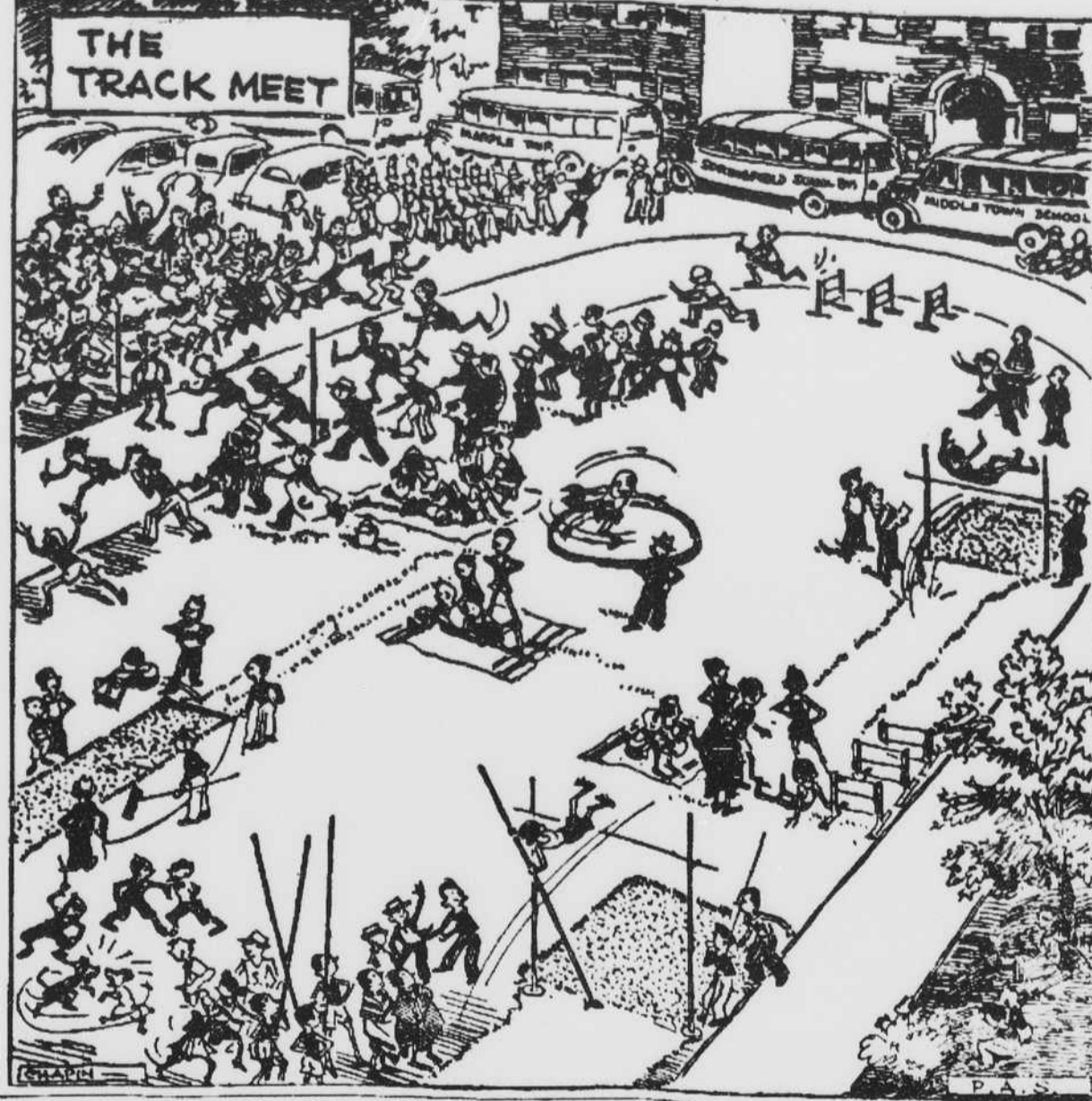
May I suggest that you Wake Forest grads and friends, who do not often visit the college, take a trip up there. It will do your hearts good. You will be pleased with the development of the town as well as the college. Scores of new homes have gone up, and almost all of them are prettier than any of the homes in the town when I was in school there. Professor Memory, Professor H. B. Jones, Professor Clontz all have new and beautiful homes; and there are doubtless others I did not see.

I was glad to see and talk with Dr. G. W. Raschal. He tried to teach me Greek and Latin when I was there, and it is no fault of his if I know little Latin and less Greek. I visited the administration building hoping to see some of the other members of the faculty; but they were taking the Saturday afternoon off and I did not see others whom I knew while there, but I did meet the College's new music teacher, Professor Donald Phifer—if that's the way to spell it. He is very young, but they tell me he knows his music. I had quite a nice talk with Mr. Snyder who operates the book shop on the campus; or, rather, the shop; it is more than a book shop.

We were able to get in a little rambling with the family on Sunday, and we enjoyed riding about and looking at the dogwood trees which are now in full-bloom and which trim the fringe of most woods in this section like dainty lace on a pretty garment.

Just out of Pikeville we turned off the main Goldsboro-Pikeville highway and drove through by Mt. Carmel church, then to the left and on out by Storey Creek church. From this place we came on by the homes of Richard Hare, Major Smith, Cal Wilkerson, Rev. Jerry Howell, Chester Rose, and others, and then turned to the left and drove out by Thompson's Chapel and on through the Thompson and Best community to the Snow Hill-Goldsboro road, where we turned to the right again and went through Adamsville and on to Daniel's Chapel church. At this point we turned to the right again and drove by the Stephen Howell home,

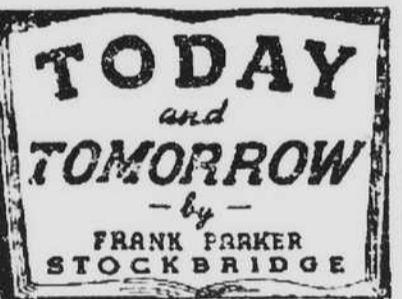
In Our Town



by Postmaster Bob Edwards' home and on to my brother Milford's; but we did not find any one home here. However, we did not expect to find them as we had seen "Jay Bird", the youngest son, at the home of his Uncle Roger Peele, near Mt. Carmel, and had assumed that the family was over there.

We came on back to Goldsboro and from here headed home, arriving there before night and in time to enjoy the comforts of the fireside on a cold day like Sunday was, and like today

(Monday) is. Just about the time we think the weather is getting warm for keeps we have another cold spell. This cold weather is not conducive to fast growing crops, but the wind was high enough last night that it probably kept the frost from doing any damage to the crops in these parts. The cold of some days ago was severe enough to cause some of the farmers to plant their beans over; and unless the weather warms cotton and corn, as well as truck crops, are not going to grow as they should.



TODAY AND TOMORROW
FEAR - - - - - unfounded
Probably half the people who listen to war news over the radio or read it in the dailies are afraid that something is going to happen to the United States because of Europe's quarrel. The air and the headlines are full of voices trying to scare Americans.

The latest scare is the fear that the United States is bound under the Monroe Doctrine to fight Germany, because Germany has taken over Denmark and Denmark owns Greenland and Iceland. Those two regions are in the Western Hemisphere, and it is a fixed American policy to keep foreign powers out of this half of the globe.

HEMISPHERE - - - - - misconceived
A lot of radio broadcasters to whom I have listened lately, as well as newspaper editorial writers, need to study geography. They talk about the Western Hemisphere as if it were our exclusive possession. They do not stop to think that the dividing line between the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere is the zero meridian, which runs north and south through Greenwich, a suburb of London.

trickery of political maneuvering, and fear that something will be put over on us now. I do not see any ground either for American intervention or for the fear that we will be forced to intervene. We went into the last war because the Germans were sinking our ships, blowing up our factories and preparing to conquer Mexico and invade the United States from the South.

DEFENSE - - - - - approved
It is the fashion these days to sneer at people who think we ought not to meddle with European affairs. You will hear many politicians calling other candidates for office "isolationists" during this presidential campaign. Don't let that worry you unless you are one who thinks we ought to sacrifice American lives and dollars to fight other peoples' battles.

COST - - - - - enormous
Not one American in thousands has any idea what modern war means. Less than a quarter of our World War Veterans saw any fighting. There was almost no fighting by aircraft. Tanks and gas warfare were very late developments. Weapons were far less efficient than they are now. Armies depended on horses instead of tractors. Even thought it is still young, the present war in Europe is far more terrible than the last one was.

INTERVENTION - - - - - unnecessary
I meet a surprising number of people who believe that this country will be forced in some way to take part in the present war. Some of them are eager to have us get in. They are afraid that Germany is going to win and attack us next, unless we lend our strength to the Allies. I also meet many who believe that we were drawn into the last World War by some sort of

nervous ring of defenses, on land and sea, that no nation will ever dare to attack us. In this war-making era that is the only way the United States can win the respect of the belligerent nations.



Washington, April 24—The purpose of the census is, primarily, to decide how many members each state is entitled to in the House of Representatives. That depends, of course, upon how many members there are in the House and how many inhabitants there are in each state.

While the Constitution provides for the reapportionment of Representatives after each ten years' census, it does not lay down any rules for doing it. It is entirely up to Congress itself to decide how many members shall sit in the lower House.

The number of Senators is fixed by the Constitution. There are two for each state, or 96 in all; and until some new states are admitted there will be no need to rearrange the seats in the Senate Chamber. That has had to be done a number of times in the House of Representatives.

Florida Doubled
Thus, in recent years, Florida's growth in population has doubled its representation in Congress, and California has nearly three times as many members as it did forty years ago. No matter how small the population of a state it is entitled to at least one Representative.

Nevada has never had as many as one hundred thousand inhabitants but they have the right to representation, although in most other states there are 300,000 or more represented by a single Congressman. This Congress has already decided that there will be no change in the number of members of the lower House. The Senate passed a bill to that effect last year. The House has just passed a similar bill, with the exception of one point which the Senate included.

not what the Constitution calls for. The Constitution specifically provides for the apportionment of members of the House in proportion to "the whole number of free persons," not "citizens."

Indians not taxed are still omitted in apportioned Representatives among the states. The House has passed this census reapportionment bill, changing the Senate's attempt to require only citizens to be included in each member's constituency.

The purpose of that effort was to keep New York State's representation from becoming too large, since New York has a larger number of non-citizens than any other state. The basic law, however, contemplates that even aliens living in this country are entitled to be represented at Washington, even though they cannot vote for their representatives.

State Decides
How the Congressional Districts are divided is a matter for each state to decide. Some of them never decide it but elect all their members by the entire vote of the state.

There is nothing in the Constitution that requires the division of states into Congressional districts, and there is no law requiring a member of Congress to be a resident of the district which he represents. For in theory he does not represent any particular section of the population of his state but the whole citizenry of the Commonwealth.

More frequent is the custom of providing for additional members by electing them at large. Any state may do as it pleases in the way of selecting its representation in Congress, so long as it sends to Washington no more and no fewer than the number to which it will be entitled when the figures of the 1940 Census have been tabulated and each state's proportionate share of the total population has been computed.

It would be entirely within the rights of the legislature of any state to enact a law providing that the State's Representatives in Congress shall be chosen by the Legislature, instead of directly by the people. That was the way the Senators were selected for the first 125 years of our existence as a nation.

Changed in 1913
It was changed in 1913 to provide for direct election of Senators by the people of the whole state. It took a Constitutional amendment to do that. Washington is still of two minds whether the change has brought about an improvement in the quality of the Senate. There is a general feeling that a great deal of senatorial prestige and dignity has been lost since Senators now have to play to the galleries and look forward to their own reelection by the people. They no longer represent sovereign states, but merely the people of those states.

While the Census Act passed this year merely fixes the total number of Representatives, there may be a fight in the next Session over the number to which each state is entitled. The Census figures will show around 133,000,000 population. Divided by 435 that would give about one Congressman to each three hundred thousand inhabitants. It is going to be a hard job to arrange it so that each state gets the exact number of Representatives it thinks it should have. Some will get too many, some too few.

Six Inch Sermon

Rev. Robert H. Harper

Isaiah Comforts an Afflicted People.

Lesson for April 28: Isaiah 40:1-11. Golden Text: Psalm 44:1.

Victor Hugo included Isaiah among the few intellectual giants of all time. First among the prophets, greatest preacher of antiquity, noble birth, counselor of kings and statesman who read world events, he was for forty years the bulwark of Judah.

In the day's lesson we study him as the comforter of his people. Their warfare, he told them, had been accomplished. Doubtless a season of peace had followed a conflict with Assyria. Better still their national deliverance was the assurance of sins forgiven.

This is a time of highway building, from farmers' roads to super-highways. But Isaiah wrote of preparing the way of the Lord. John the Baptist (John 1:23) quoted Isaiah in describing his own mission as the forerunner of Jesus. A small boy began to repair the road through his village. In time others helped him bring stones. He had grown to manhood when the work was done. One day the king came that way called the builder forth to do him honor. It is a greater honor to prepare the way of the Great King, to join with John in preparing the way of Jesus into men's hearts.

Isaiah contrasted frail men and God, whose word shall stand forever. Through faith in the Almighty frail men may be strong. The prophet bade his people behold their God. Our people now need the vision of H.M. He is "our refuge and strength."

"He will feed his flock like a shepherd; he will gather the lambs into his arms." These words should lead us to think of the Good Shepherd. Nations and individuals may safely trust his almighty love.