

BEASLEY'S
ARM and HOME WEEKLY
 Published each Thursday in Charlotte by The Weekly Publishing Company, R. F. Beasley, President.
 Entered in the post office as mail of the second class, on Oct. 3, 1928.
 Office 215 Law Building, West Trade Street. Phone 6204.
 Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year.
 The Weekly goes to press on Tuesday and is delivered in the Charlotte post office Thursday afternoon. Advertisements to be inserted in current issue should be received not later than Wednesday.

Devoted to the upbuilding of the mind and homes of Mecklenburg and contiguous counties, of which Charlotte is the natural center. It is to be accomplished through the ancient American virtues of honesty, imagination, independence, and by growing trees, hogs, poultry and the feed stuffs to be marketed through them.

THE SHOWDOWN NOW

Beginning last Tuesday morning, says the New York Times, the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland. This announcement, made Secretary Knox in an address before the national convention of the American Legion, is a plain statement of the policy on which the United States has now embarked. We have every right under international law to pursue this policy. That Germany is attempting to blockade Britain is not to disturb this right. In order to be binding upon non-ligents, a blockade must be active in the sense of being maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the straits of the blockaded nation. From a British coast "blockaded" only by submarines, airbers and occasional surface vessels, we have every right to protect our commerce on the Atlantic highways "between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland." We have every right to protect our commerce. And we have every reason to do so. For protection of our commerce in the waters described by Secretary Knox will greatly simplify the problem of maintaining supplies to Britain; and, in the name of the American people, and with the approval of a majority of the American people, has recognized that the use of Britain is essential to the security of the United States. We have not chosen to wait until it is too late to help Britain destroy Hitler. We have chosen to have our showdown while it is still possible for us to have it at our own immense advantage.

DEFENSE CAN NO LONGER BE PASSIVE

STARTS ON PAGE ONE

Spanish-American conflict, which turned down the German position and said keep hands off. It was British commanders Alaraiso and the Manila Bay stood ready to intercept German interference with our own vessels. It has been the policy in the Far East has stood with our own for Open Door. The change of circumstance in the manner and means of defense is no longer possible. We can't up the Monroe doctrine by waiting. Germany has taken over the Americas or planted the seeds by which to do so when it is ready and chooses to act. cannot maintain the freedom of seas in the future by waiting. Germany has conquered and is in a position to trust air and sea navies rather than we can ever hope to. We cannot maintain the open in China nor our rights of commerce anywhere permit Japan to close the seas, complete the conquest of China and drive both and America out of is argued that the doctrine of freedom of the seas does warrant us in demanding the to deliver goods to the lies of Germany. It does if you forget all about what war is, who made it, and the purpose of the makers. But if you remember that defense is no longer possible and that the only defense is international outlaws recognize the rights of no is an offense against them. talk about the danger of getting war and the waging of a declared war. Cold facts and realities are that war has

already long been waged against us; that our getting into the war is no option of our own but that we are in it from the time that Hitler is ready to strike further our one and only true defense is to help kill the rattle-snake before he has time to strike us harder, as Mr. Roosevelt says.

It is not the first time that men have cried peace when there was no peace. Americans should not forget for a moment that America is asking nothing except that the grasp of a gang of thugs be taken from the throats of an oppressed world and that we demand this primarily as a guarantee that their clutch shall not in time be closed upon our own throats. They should not forget again, as the President says, that we cannot go our way in peace if these unspeakable thugs get command of further portions of the world, and that our supreme right, and the right of the other people of the world, is to be freed from that menace. That our whole effort is defensive, but the only defense now possible is a quick and powerful offensive.

Germany will not, and indeed cannot, ever stop this war until she is beaten to the ground. She cannot make peace in Europe because the conquered nations will not collaborate with her on the only terms which Germany could offer—submission. She cannot withdraw her armies and stop the war because all the submerged countries would immediately throw off her yoke. Being compelled to keep her armies mobilized and on the go all the time she is bound, after the subjugation of Europe, to carry on new aggressions with all countries within her reach. And with Europe and England down, her ship and aircraft building would surpass ours and the American continent would be her next attack. Talk of making peace with Germany is childish. Germany is compelled by her own circumstances to carry on war, and any peace made with a Hitler regime would not be worth a scrap of paper. The circumstance of modern war is that it has become so widespread that no peace can be made. Hitler triumphs and rules the world or he goes down and the peaceful nations of the world survive and attack the problems of peace and rebuilding. Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy is not only the historic policy of this country but it is the only policy whereby peace can ever be established in the world. When Americans talk of negotiated peace they are speaking of something as impossible to attain as one of the moon beams of centuries gone by.

America Seems To Have Its Ear To the Ground

STARTS ON PAGE ONE

considering that, too; not excitedly, but earnestly. I have asked dozens of people what they think will happen when the defense emergency ends and the "peace emergency" takes its place. Will unemployment come; will the Government step in?
People Not Alarmed
 "I just don't dare think about it!" one editor confessed to me.
 "I distrust this man Roosevelt," said the wife of a prominent business executive, and by her husband's silence I knew she reflected his views.
 On the other hand, most people are not alarmed. Mr. Roosevelt has a strong ally in the man in the bus. I talked to a college professor who pooh-poohed the idea of danger. The government has been taking power gradually from the States for a century, he said, and he argued that the trend is inevitable. Others maintained that Washington extends its powers only after business or monopolies have first extended theirs, and made control necessary.
 Many people shrug their shoulders over domestic matters. "Our problem just now is Germany," they say. "One thing at a time!"
 It is a reasonable answer. Only I wonder if, while their attention is attracted across the street, unprecedented things are not going on in their own back yard?

Most Americans want to talk about such things. Most Americans, it seems to me are extraordinarily open-minded right now. It is the mood of the hour.
 Maybe it springs from certain shocks to old faiths that have occurred since 1918. I think of three of them, particularly.
 1. The faith in rugged individualism has been re-examined in the light of the 1929 slump. Politically, for better or worse, it has been followed by three thumping victories for Roosevelt.
 2. The confidence in inexhaustible natural resources as a single key to prosperity has required attention also, with floods and dust-storms and erosion, while the Nation watched people move from farm to city and read figures about decline in birthrate.
 3. Finally, the faith of many Americans in isolationism exploded in their faces. With Britain threatened, a good many Americans who scoffed at Wilson are now seriously wondering for the first time, whether America can live apart from the rest of the world.
Vital Questions
 These three cardinal beliefs have all been questioned in the past 23 years. Despite all this, the mood today, I think, is not one of skepticism

or discouragement, but of realism. Youthful self-satisfaction is gone, perhaps, but the determination and vigor is there, waiting to be called. Without the noisy intoxication of 1917, the biggest economic war in history is actually under way. It is not an easy thing to sustain. The hero is not the soldier in the front line trenches but the everyday citizen who keeps his head, and goes about his job.

I had a long talk with one of the construction officials who is putting up the Magnolia low-rent housing project in New Orleans. We found ourselves interested in each other because we were both pondering the same problems. As he showed me about these new brick buildings where rents are subsidized by the Federal Government, he told me about his own boyhood. His father was a Baptist minister in the Midwest. They were poor, of course. But what good times they had! The father would take the children out for walks across the pastures, telling them stories, and when they got tired he would describe gleefully just how thick the apple pie would be at the end of the luscious tract they kept on walking harder than ever.
 My friend couldn't take his thoughts off that apple pie, even now. It was still, if you want to put it that way, leading him on. "We made our own pleasures in those days," he said; "we stood on our own feet; we didn't depend on the Government." He said he was suspicious of some of the families in these low-rent apartments. Did I notice that the children had bicycles? How could they afford them; wasn't the Government weakening their moral fibre?
 Well, we walked about the building. Finally we came to a group of boys and girls playing in the big green space left between the new homes. They were good-looking American kids. Across the way were shacks. They were particularly spindly. All sorts of filth and degradation flourished there. These children would have been growing up in those slums across the streets but for the new development. As it was, plenty of children were left over there. The slum children were going to be the citizens of tomorrow, like these children.

Slums Are Real
 My friend and I sighed, and looked at each other. We had the same thought. We liked the idea of the Baptist minister and his apple pie. We disliked the idea of Federal subsidies. But here these slums were. They were real. You couldn't argue that away. I have seen slums like them in city after city. Real estate men generally say that it doesn't pay private enterprise to build new homes for the lowest income group.
 "I suppose that's the answer," sighed my friend. I knew just how he felt; I felt that way, too.

And so in this field of disturbing domestic problems I think there is an open-mindedness and a willingness to try to get both sides today, just as there is in the field of international affairs. It is a willingness to face the problems realistically, and to try to get at the bottom of them; but above all, to face them.

Maybe these random observations do not fit in together very neatly. Maybe some of them are contradictory. People in cars and buses are contradictory, too, and I am trying to interpret what I heard. There is a grudging acceptance, I think, of certain new proposals. Maybe it is best described in the comment of R. H. Tawney, characterizing Europe's middle-class after the French Revolution, with which the Lynds close their book, "Middletown in Transition." "... They walked reluctantly backwards into the future, lest a worse fate should befall them."

Group Conference At Heath Springs

At this season of the year the Woman's Auxiliaries of the Presbyterian church look forward to the group conferences. The Presbytery is divided into four groups or districts. The Lancaster-Kershaw district is composed of all churches in Lancaster county, Kershaw and Beaver Creek in Kershaw county and Tirzah church in Union county. This district will hold its conference at Heath Springs on Sept. 18th, at 10:30 eastern daylight time, registrations beginning at 10.
 A very interesting and helpful program has been arranged. We are very fortunate in having Mrs. S. H. Askey for the Bible Hour. Mrs. Askey is field secretary of woman's work in the Presbyterian church U. S., and is an outstanding Bible teacher, very popular with the women of her church. The conference will also have the privilege of having Miss Sophie Peck Graham, recently returned from China, with many interesting things to tell concerning conditions and work there. Also Presbyterian secretaries and officers will bring helpful plans and suggestions for the winter's work. Every officer and secretary in every auxiliary will want to attend this meeting. The goal is 100 percent attendance. Mrs. T. F. Grier is district chairman.

FOR DEFENSE

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
 ON SALE AT YOUR POST OFFICE OR BANK

AMERICA ON GUARD!

Above is a reproduction of the Treasury Department's Defense Savings Poster, showing an exact duplication of the original "Minute Man" statue by famed sculptor Daniel Chester French. Defense Bonds and Stamps, on sale at your bank or post office, are a vital part of America's defense preparations.

AS ONE EDITOR SEES IT

By R. F. BEASLEY

THE NAVY Department is going to advertise for naval volunteers. The call will be for both the regular navy and the naval reserves. The campaign is to be put on in North and South Carolina and Georgia at once. The applicants for enlistment in the navy must be between the ages of 17 and 31. If under 21 applicant must have the consent of his parents. In the naval reserves the ages run from 17 to 50. In the regular navy the period of enlistment is for six years and after that you may stay if you wish, for many other years and retire on a pension. In the naval reserve the enlistment is for not more than four years, but men are guaranteed the right to retire sooner if the emergency is past. In the naval reserve the benefits and the right to stay if desired is the same as in the regular enlistments. The navy will need 150,000 new men this year in order to man the two-ocean navy now being constructed. Men who are in the draft may volunteer for the naval service at any time before they receive their call. No draftees will be taken unless they volunteer, for the navy wants willing men to go into this, the most desirable arm of the service. In Raleigh Saturday newspaper men in all towns in the State of under 50,000 population were called to meet to talk over the advertising campaign, which will begin next week. Secretary Knox wants the cooperation of the country press in helping in the campaign and such cooperation was pledged by the large number of newspapers represented. In addition to the advertising the newspapers will aid in giving information and bringing applicants in contact with the recruiting officers. In explaining why so many newspaper men were present in the meeting in Raleigh Saturday one speaker said it was like the art of calling hogs as explained by a champion caller. He said in calling hogs you not only had to make the hogs hear but make them think you had something for them. The editors heard the call and as there was some paid advertising in store for them, they turned out. The navy wants good country and small town boys of good character and it offers them a life time career if they wish it, or training in a hundred lines of work which they may use in private life if they decide not to stay with the naval service. All these points will be explained in the advertising.

THE WRITER has a weakness for cemeteries, especially very old ones. Being in Raleigh Saturday, Mrs. Beasley and I decided we would run out to Wake Forest College and there visit the cemetery where are buried many of the men and women connected with the college in the past years, both she and I having known many of them in the years gone by. It was the first time I had been there in about fifty years. The last occasion was one night when I was a student there and some of the boys pulled off a prank which we all thought was hazing. Some of the boys engaged in it have become famous as men and leaders and no one would now call any names. The little Wake Forest cemetery is a very modest and retiring spot, and the only person we encountered was a nice old colored woman living nearby whose husband had been a grave digger. She said that she was 92 years old but she was very spry and polite. We had been unable to find the graves of Dr. Charles E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, and the kind old woman directed us to them. In years gone by she had been a servant in the homes of many of these great and good families who had lived there. She referred to Dr. and Mrs. Taylor as Mr. Charles and Miss Mary. She said that she had been fortunate in her life, for though she had received no education she had always been with the best of white people and had learned all she needed from them. Her hair was white and as carefully combed as if she had just been to a beauty parlor. She had nursed two generations of children in these families.

IT IS SAID that Thomas Gray spent many years in writing the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." He must have done so for it has been claimed that this poem is the most perfect one in the English language. It is an elegy on the humble and unknown people who sleep in a cemetery, but even off their unknown lives and unknown deeds by showing that the end of all mankind is the same:
 "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of

FOR SALE—Used 2x2" photo enlarger. Enlarges up to 11x14". Price \$5.00. Money refunded if not fully satisfied after using five days. Complete and in good condition for roll or cut film.
 Wilson Cadieu, Monroe, N. C.

power, And all that beauty, all that wealth he gave, Await alike the inevitable hour. The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

But it is that other picture given by Gray which is the most appealing, the place of rest:
 "Hark! how the holy calm that breathes around Bids every fierce, tumultuous passion cease; In still small accents whispering from the ground The grateful earnest of eternal peace."

Henry W. Longfellow calls the cemetery "God's Acre," and tells why:

"I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls The Burial Ground God's Acre! It is just; It consecrates each grave within its walls, And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust."

THERE IN THE little Wake Forest cemetery, secluded, calm and peaceful, lie the remains of great teachers who taught and influenced generations. Dr. William Gaston Simmons, Dr. Waite, Dr. Wingate, and the older ones whom I never knew. But these I did know, and they are all there: Dr. Charles E. Taylor, Dr. William B. Royall, Prof. Luther R. Mills, Dr. William L. Poteat, Dr. Benjamin F. Sled and Dr. J. B. Carlyle. While I did not know Dr. Simmons I had the great opportunity of knowing Mrs. Simmons, the wisest, most kindly and tactful woman I ever knew, and her brilliant daughter, Miss Evabelle Simmons, the first woman to graduate at the college, and who before her untimely death at the age of 29, had won wide reputation as a student, teacher and poet. When she took the college course there were no back doors to college degrees. She made the same or better marks in Latin, Greek, abstract and applied mathematics and other studies that her brilliant brothers made. So modest, so sincere, so learned and so kindly in life, these people now lie in the modest little cemetery without adornment or display, their work done and its fruits entrusted in faith and without murmur to the God whom they loved and served and to the memory of the students they taught.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. H. C. PENINGER

For Sunday, September 21.
 Rev. 12: 7-12

I am in a puzzle to know just how to present this great lesson. Here in chapter 12 we have an account of two great wonders in heaven. One is a woman clothed with the sun. As I see, this is a symbolic description of the church clothed in the brightness of Christ's glory. The second fearful wonder opposing her offspring is the great red dragon which is I see symbolic of the devil. If I understand these scriptures or any other part of God's word, it seems to me that the kingdom of evil as set forth in God's word always comes up into a personality of some kind.

In this lesson this personality is dragon and Satan. In studying the scriptures, I find that all of these names have different meanings. And when applied to the kingdom of righteousness or to the kingdom of evil all are symbolic or a type of something which is to take place in the future. It is becoming customary for some modern theological scholars, (the kind that think your daddy and mine were monkeys) to ridicule and out-model. But experience and observation fail to reveal any better likeness of the kingdom of darkness than is revealed in God's word. So far as I am concerned I believe that there is and always has been a personal devil. This is plainly the teaching of God's word. I think it is the most satisfactory definition ever found of the power of moral and spiritual evil as they enter into the lives of men.

From the seventh to the ninth verse we find that there is war in heaven. This is a most violent contradiction. Heaven is a place of perfect peace, joy and satisfaction. But here we find it torn and wicked with war. It can be understood only as an extreme example of the brazen effort of Satan in lifting up against God in heaven. This is still his business in the world to wreck and ruin. This war in heaven must have been a fearful and exciting scene as Michael and his angels fought with the dragon and his host. But as the battle goes on we see that the dragon is losing out for he has been overcome and cast out. The whole thing as I see it is an unveiling of Christ in all his conquering power. As I look on this scene it is made plain and clear to me that God has put his only Son up against the forces of darkness, sin, death and hell. And nowhere in the holy writ do we ever see any instance where Christ has ever failed to win the victory. How long the war lasted we are not told. But just about the time it is ended John hears a shout of triumph and the final endings are proclaimed. After so great a victory it was fitting that there should be a public shout and proclamation because of the overcoming

and casting out of God's enemy. Just at this time John heard a voice in heaven saying now is come salvation and strength and the kingdom of our God and the power of his Christ.

Before we close we wish to notice a few things about the secret of this great victory. What was the secret? By what device did the forces of righteousness prevail? How have ages of the world, how does the Christian prevail today? The answer is three fold. First they overcame by the blood of the Lamb. You remember I told you several weeks ago how God requires the shedding of blood to seal the plan of salvation. Once a man asked me this question: What became of the people who died before the coming of Christ? My answer to the question, they met the requirements of the law looking by faith to the shed blood of Jesus Christ for the remission of sin. Here again in this vision is reference made to the importance of the shed blood of Christ. It is the atoning blood and there is no limit to its power. This blood has made provision for trusting souls in every nook and corner of the world.

Reader, is your life sad and full of gloom? Does your heart ache and bleed because of some past sin of your life? If so you have a complete remedy in the blood of Jesus Christ. There is nothing in the way of overcoming grace that is not yours and mine.

Second, they overcame by the word of their testimony. That means that they were faithful in their witnessing for their Lord. Some of our Christians are too slow to show our colors for Him who died and shed his precious blood for our sins. If types mean anything, then the type here is mine and your faithfulness and fidelity in testimony and witnessing for Christ without which we can not overcome. I cannot finish the lesson. But let me say, the time is now on us. Yes, right now amidst all this world, wreck and disturbance when we really need to witness for Christ.

COUNTRY SCHOOL DAY

The country day school which is being opened in Charlotte for teaching privately students who wish to attend, has arranged for a site on which buildings will later be constructed. The contract is for 98 acres owned by Judge Clarkson on Sharon road. The price was \$10,000. The tract was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving Bullard for the school and will in due time be transferred to the incorporated school, of which Dr. Thomas Burton is the principal.

More commercial fertilizer was used by American farmers in 1940 than in any previous year.

Stop ruining your eyesight!



How much progress from the old tallow candle to the lamp you're using tonight?

Perhaps not so much as you think! Scientific tests have proved that a surprisingly large percentage of seemingly adequate lighting fixtures are ruining our eyesight. Our ancestors, with tallow candles and kerosene lamps—but with less reading matter on the table—actually had better vision. In practical effect, there may be less difference between candlelight and the light you're using, than there is between your lamp and a truly scientific one.

Light your home with modern lamps! Their intense but softly diffused light illuminates a larger area with less current consumption. They provide good cheer and relaxed seeing. They're handsome, and so low-priced it's false economy not to have several in your home. See them and see better!

EQUIP YOUR HOME NOW WITH I. E. S. BETTER LIGHT LAMPS
 On Sale Here and At Many Leading Stores

Duke POWER COMPANY
 430 South Church Street Phone 4112