

BEASLEY'S FARM and HOME WEEKLY

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The Weekly goes to press on Thursday and is delivered in the Charlotte post office Thursday afternoon.

Devoted to the upbuilding of the farms and homes of Mecklenburg and contiguous counties, of which Charlotte is the natural center.

HITLER MUST BE DESTROYED.

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no ship of our registry or flag should enter any belligerent port or even any zone of combat or danger, to be defined by the President.

In June, 1940—ten months after the war began—the President solemnly warned the Congress and the country that the security of the New World, of this country and its people, was in peril, and we began with all possible haste the preparation of our defense upon the greatest scale in our history.

"Sixteen months after the war began, that is in March 1941, we authorized, again under the President's leadership, and instituted the program of all-out aid to Britain and other nations resisting the Axis powers, under the Lease-Lend Act—a plain policy of intervention, but not war.

"Although we have set up a program calling for the expenditure of \$50,000,000,000, about one-seventh of the total wealth of this country, for home defense and foreign aid.

"And now, just two years after the war began, the President has announced his orders to the Navy to fire upon craft of the Axis powers operating in waters considered strategic to our defense—not a shooting war, if the Axis keeps off, but a shooting war otherwise. This he solemnly declares to be necessary to the defense of the security of our country.

"Our policy of October 1939 was a policy of strict neutrality. Our policy of 1940 was strictly a home defense policy. Our policy of March 1941 was a policy of intervention for defense. Our policy of September 1941 is a policy of conditional action on our own part as necessary to our defense, let the consequences be whatever the Axis powers by action may determine.

"A review of the facts of the history of these two years is necessary to explain, first, the reversal of the policy of neutrality, then the adoption of the policy of intense preparation for defense, thereafter intervention for defense, and now active shooting defense in strategic zones—four progressive phases of one policy—the policy of preserving the security of the American people, their homes, their personal safety, their Republic, their standards of life.

"There was excellent prospect that the United States would be able to escape responsibility in the war until the German army overran Norway, Denmark and Holland, took control of the Baltic Sea, conquered Belgium, and occupied the eastern coasts of the English Channel, less than 30 miles from the ports of England, took the Maginot line and crushed France and her great army. But those events not only gave the Axis, at that time in league with Russia, the control of Europe; they not only placed the Axis in position to conquer England and control the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas; they also placed the Germans in position to take over Africa and to enable Japan to take China and the Pacific from Hawaii west. There at the same time amazing demonstration of the might of

the German armies. All that stood between the Germans and this conquest without parallel in human history was the British Isles, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the British fleet. And Britain was in no condition to defend or prolong the war without material aid from us. Hitler had declared that such conquest was his purpose; he aimed at nothing less than world dominion; and under world dominion, a world-slavery under the German conception of the State as everything, the individual nothing and amongst States the German State over all by force.

"The United States could not take the risk of such circumstances. The odds were that, without our aid Hitler would triumph over Britain within five months, and that we would be left to resist him and the allies alone, unready and probably unable to resist.

"It may be granted for the argument's sake that we could even under the circumstances of a year ago, have successfully resisted invasion; but it cannot be argued that without Britain and the British fleet we could have prevented Germany and Japan from taking over all the world other than our North American continent. Nor may it be contended that in this event the security of the United States and every man and woman here would not be gravely involved. For neither the United States nor its people could hope to exist encircled by Totalitarian powers. Under such conditions national disintegration would be inevitable, and the threat of invasion would hang over us day and night, not for months, but for unnumbered decades. We would deal with the rest of the world on Axis terms. We would inevitably become a subordinate nation. Nor may it be contended that any sort of peace could be made; for both Germany and Japan had not only given notice of their design to divide the world between themselves, but had demonstrated that their treaties mean nothing to them, and that the only power they recognize is the power of superior force.

"It was necessary, therefore, not only that the United States should arm and prepare her defenses but also that she should intervene with material aid before it was too late—that she should arm and intervene even though the Axis powers should make war upon us. The new policy was nothing more nor less than the policy of prudence, of necessity, of defending and preserving the security of our country and its people, dictated by events. Critics of the President have not deferred him, and notwithstanding a general American aversion to war and love of peace, he has the support and gratitude of the vast majority of the people—and richly does he deserve it. A weaker leadership would have put this country in jeopardy of the gravest degree.

"We have come in recent weeks to a new phase of the war and a new stage in our policy. Since Hitler has invaded Russia there is new hope that he may be defeated on the continent, for to avoid defeat he must crush the great Russian army within a year. For him a stalemate is defeat. That Russia may have every encouragement and every advantage we may give ought to go without question. The Russian resistance is a deterrent to the invaded peoples. It holds the possibility of ending the menace of our involvement as a belligerent for unless Hitler shall destroy the Russian army there will be no need of armed intervention by the United States; there will be no chance of invasion of England—he will have either on his front or at his back the innumerable array of a great continental country. Assistance to Russia with planes, guns, tanks and explosives is likely to be worth ten times all it may cost whatever the price."

Worse than death are the tortures of the dope victim deprived of his drug. Read this revealing second installment of "My Battle Against Our Deadly Dope Racket," by Arthur L. Roe, M.D., president of the American Narcotic Defense Association, Inc., in The American Weekly with Sunday's Washington Times-Herald, now on sale.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR EARS?

Eminent psychologist explains that nearly everybody past fifty-five lacks perfect hearing; that snoring is tough on our own ears as well as other people's, and scrubbing is bad for the hearing. Be sure to read this helpful article in the October 5th issue of The American Weekly. The Big Magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On Sale At All Newsstands.

THIS IS WHAT IS CALLED LOGISTICS

What Quartermaster Corps Does to Feed, House and Move the Soldiers

The army has a name for the vast, intricate and vital quartermaster corps activity now under way in preparation for the First Army maneuvers which Lieutenant General Hugh Drum will conduct in the Carolinas during the next two months. The army calls it logistics.

For the man on the street the term is readily understandable when translated as a design for living.

How soldiers live, are quartered, supplied and, in this day of mechanized warfare, how they are transported is something every citizen can comprehend when he puts it on the same plane which he designs for his own comfort and ability to move about.

What the quartermaster corps does for more than a million and a half soldiers the citizen must do for himself. His design for living is only multiplied by the army, but somewhere in the multiplication the army tacked on the term logistics, which the dictionary defines as "that branch of military art which embraces the details of transport, quartering and supply of troops."

So the citizen begins to understand logistics when he compares it to the possession and operation of his motor car; tenting and furnishing of his home, supplying his family with clothing, groceries, meats, vegetables and other necessities of life, even down to the ice box in summer and filling the coal bin for the winter.

Not many citizens who maintain and own their own automobiles could orient their daily lives in these times to a new design for living which did not include control of their motor cars. The housewife, to whom the quartermaster corps often has been compared, recognizes the necessity of having the automobile ready for instant use when it comes time to meet the 4:15 bringing hubby home from the office. She isn't at all in favor of calling her neighbor on the telephone and asking use of the neighbor's car to fulfill a responsibility which she has long recognized as her own.

The army in its plan of logistics calls for a simplified system on the service of supply to the front lines with quartermaster corps not only responsible for assembly of supplies, but to insure their arrival, responsible also for transportation.

To meet this motor transport problem the quartermaster corps is making with tremendous speed in establishing regional motor maintenance districts throughout the country. Facilities are being installed at a central point in interlocking hundred mile circles to keep each motor vehicle in first class condition and to hold the quartermaster corps slogan, "Keep 'em Rolling."

Like the housewife who demands her automobile be ready when she wants it, the quartermaster corps has pledged that no motor vehicle shall remain out of service because of damaged or worn out equipment. Instead the quartermaster will remove the damaged part and install in its place a new one, sending the damaged equipment to the regional depot for repair but keeping the motor truck in service for the troops and live up to the demand to "keep 'em rolling."

The quartermaster not only is the ice and coal man, but he is the haberdasher, the restaurant man and the hotel keeper. He runs the taxi service and operates the trucking, transfer and storage business as well. He is the garage man and the operator of the gasoline filling station, the railroad ticket agent in addition to being the train dispatcher. He is the garbage collector and the second hand salvage dealer. He operates the laundry in addition to conducting the clothing store and managing all the five and tens.

Earthquake and Sam Jones Noted in Ardrey Diary

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but cotton, and that brings only 8 1-2 cents.

February 15: "I taught school for Mrs. Hood." He referred to Mrs. James Hood, who, before her marriage, was Miss Lizette Bernheim, of Wilmington.

February 17: "Mr. Bell and I went to Charlotte to hear the Rev. Mr. Pearson, the evangelist; the greatest religious feeling ever known in Charlotte—Everybody talking religion and paying very little attention to business."

Mr. Pearson was not a sensational preacher but popular and powerful. He stuck pretty close to the bible, generally stood in the pulpit with it in his hand.

May 25: "I went to Monroe. Took Mollie to Mr. Wolfe's; spent the night there."

Year Closes Well. Mr. Wolfe was Mr. Billie Wolfe, father of Mrs. Ione Wolfe Stewart, the mother of distinguished sons. He lived in Mecklenburg county for years, but later moved to Union.

June 26: "Weather very fine and I never have seen crop prospects better. The chintz bug is injuring some corn. Our crop is fine and clean."

July 22: "Rev. Mr. Robey preached as good sermon as I ever heard; he is a powerful preacher."

July 29: "Our picnic and barbecue, large crowd—1,500 persons. Mr. A. A. McLees, General Rufus Barringer, and Captain S. E. Alexander, the speakers. Rained and spoiled the dinner, and the crowd dispersed. Mr. John W. Wadsworth, Brother Robert M. Miller, General Barringer and Captain Alexander with us."

Closing 1887 Captain Ardrey said: "The year has been one of great health, happiness and prosperity; the best crops since 1882, and everybody is

in good spirits."

Rise of Farmers' Alliance. The year 1888 saw the beginning of the Farmers' Alliance.

February 10: "Captain Liles with us; he organized our Alliance with 14 members."

March 13: "Jimmie Blakney working the road; he is the best road supervisor I have ever seen."

May 25: "Bobbie Bell and I went to Monroe to the Sunday School Conference. May 26: "Having a good conference. All the preachers and delegates in good spiritual mood."

June 1: "Had a storm. Miss Lelia Smith was killed by lightning." I went to school with that attractive young girl; her death was very sad. It was said, that, with a crochet needle in her hand, she rose in the living room to close a window, and was struck.

July 25: "Having water melons in great abundance; plenty of company."

August 13: "I went to Raleigh to attend State Alliance meeting. Met many of my old friends and had a good time."

Christmas Day, 1888: "Thank the good Lord for all the blessings He has bestowed upon us this year. We have all enjoyed good health. Made good crops and everything has been favorable. We have made over and above our running expenses about \$1,000. We have spent about \$500 on Bud (his son William) and paid \$500 on my debts. May the Lord continue to bless us and keep us. Mr. Howie and family, Bud and Jennie, Walter Elliott and Sammie Rome with us—a turkey dinner."

Sam Jones in Charlotte. Bud, William M. Ardrey, and Miss Jennie Rome, of Marvin, had married on the 6th of December; the first marriage in the family, involving the children, and his father gave him a house.

September 7: "Mr. James Hawfield and I went to Wesley Chapel Alliance meeting picnic. I addressed the members."

In 1890 the Farmers' Alliance was quite active, and Captain Ardrey attended various meetings. But, none of his activities kept him away from church. April 25 he wrote: "The Rev. Sam Jones holding a meeting in Charlotte; having big crowds. April 26 and 27: I was at his meetings. He is a great man."

December 27: "Dr. H. B. Battle and Prof. Emery of the State Agricultural Experiment Station spent the day with us, and we introduced them to the Alliance. The year has been good for crops."

The height of cotton stalks June 20 and the dates of the first blooms were features of the Ardrey diary. Here are records for several seasons:

Height, 1883, 15 inches; 1884, 13; 1885, 20; 1886, 16; 1887, 20; 1889, 14; 1890, 22; 1891, 12; 1892, 16.

Blooms first appear: On the Ardrey farm, 1883, June 23; papers report, 1884, June 30, and 1885, June 25; Ardrey farm, 1886, July 4 and 1887, June 25; J. T. Downs' farm, 1888, June 21; Ardrey farm, 1890, June 22; Thomas O. Parks' farm, 1891, June 18; and Ardrey farm, 1892, June 29.

Captain Ardrey was a friend to everybody, and won easily in political

contests because of his popularity. He failed in an effort for the Democratic nomination one year in a contest with Billy Griffith, but by a small majority.

The Ardreys were Scotch-Irish settlers in the Carolinas, coming through Charleston. William settled in South Carolina, and John went to Kentucky.

The name is not a common one, and is spelled Ardrey or Ardery. A list of the names of Captain Ardrey's neighbors reads like the roster of a Northern Ireland military organization—that being the section where the Scotch who went to Ireland prior to, during and after Cromwell's time, resided. Here are a few of them: Dr. James T. Kell, Dr. William McIlwaine, Captain James Robinson, William F. Robinson, David Lyatt, James A. Kerr, Samuel Kerr, John H. White, William Wolfe, John Wolfe, James Hawfield, Hugh M. Parks, Joseph Ross, T. O. Ross, James Dunn, Samuel H. Elliott, James Warwick, James Cunningham, W. E. Cunningham, Turner Barber, James Davis, James Barnett, W. S. Rone, Gib Culp, Ed Russell, John Russell, William Downs, James Rea, H. G. L. Rea, J. S. Greer, L. Shirley, Lum Morris, James A. Blakney, John G. Potts, Robert M. Miller, W. S. Smith, John N. Howie, Mack M. Matthews, John Squires, Robert C. Bell, and the Houstons, Hennegans, McKimneys, Walkups, Coltharps, Felts, Garrisons, Masseys, DeLaneyes, Howards, Pierces, Coffings, Stitts, Sharps, Morrises, and many others. The Vails, Bryants, Donaldsons, Rollers, and Oldhams were interlopers. The names here, with one or two exceptions, occur in the Ardrey diary.

Many of the persons mentioned in the Ardrey Diary were acquaintances of mine. Dr. Thomas J. Kell helped to usher me into the world. Dr. William McIlwaine or his wife was related to my mother and I used to see him at church at Marvin. Mrs. Polie Pierce was first to put a dress on me to hide my nakedness. Captain Jimmy Robinson owned Harry and Echo, the first setters I ever saw, and he and my grandfather, Moses Allen Parks, hunted together.

Mr. Coltharp, a near neighbor, was a tall, thin man. My pet story on him is one about a pain in the back. Mrs. Coltharp put a porous plaster on the ailing part, and her industrious husband went to work in his sweet potato patch, hoeing. Up in the day, after he had warmed up he called to his wife to come to his aid, that a snake had crawled up his leg. He was holding it through his trousers. On investigation his wife found that the plaster had slipped down, and it, and not the snake, was in his breeches.

Mrs. Kell, who was a Morrow, begged her lord and master to try a "lazy man's potato patch." She said her neighbors spoke highly of theirs. Now, as I recall it, such a patch does not have to be worked, but the potatoes are planted, and then covered with leaves or straw several inches deep, making an ideal place for a snake. Thinking the potatoes were ready for use, Mrs. Kell took a dig fork and a pan and went forth to table some. About the first thing she did was to land a black snake in her lap, and she ran towards the house yelling. Among the things she said was that "nobody but an idiot would plant such a patch."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. H. C. PENINGER

(Sept. 28, 1941—Rev. 21:1-22)

With this lesson we finish our studies in the Book of Revelation. And truly with me it has been a most wonderful study. It has been a blessing to me and I have enjoyed it, and I hope that all who read these lessons feel the same way.

The present lesson is a long one, climaxing all the others. John has all the way through given us short glimpses of that heavenly land which he saw in his vision. It is not a good idea for us to be too hasty in our interpretation of many of the things we have seen in these lessons because of the fact that many or most of them are symbolisms, but just how much so it is difficult for us to know. However, there is this that we can accept as a fact, they reveal to us the glory and grandeur of that which awaits those who have been washed in Jesus' blood.

In John's vision the great judgment day has just passed. And he relates the awful punishment that awaits the wicked. He describes to us the marvelous wonders that God has for his Saints in that blessed land. It is merely an attempt at the impossible, for there is no human language which could begin to tell one millionth part of that which Christ has gone to prepare for them that love Him. I want you to especially notice the magnitude of John's description of that great city. If we figure a little, we will find it to be 1400 miles long, 1400 miles wide and 1400 miles high. Its construction is the most costly that one can think or imagine. John says that the walls are of jasper. The gates of pearl and the streets are of transparent gold. How beautiful heaven must be! John does not stop there. He has a word to say about those who dwell there. But first he mentions the tabernacle of God as belonging among men. And then that God himself dwells with them. This of course, includes the saved and redeemed of all ages. He also describes the condition under which the people are to live for he says that God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

He further says that there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain. For the former things are passed away. A few nights ago the Rev. Earl Armstrong of Gastonia preached on the beauties of heaven. But he never can and never will be able to tell all about heaven. John reveals the most wonderful of all rewards, the fellowship of God, the Son, the Holy Ghost, and His saints. True fellowship is the sweetest relationship you and I have here on this earth. It is impossible to even think or imagine what it will be when we get to that holy city, the new Jerusalem. Yet it is the reward that God offers to you and me for a few years' faithfulness here in this world of sin and sorrow. For, says he, all who overcome shall inherit all things. So you see it is mine and yours by the right of inheritance. According to John, it is not to be a new place but

a renewed place. This is symbolic of the new birth, for, as Christ told Nicodemus, every man and woman must be born again. And that means to be renewed.

The first or old heaven and earth will all pass away, or rather be renewed. And that means that every person must clean up his life. This act of a man or woman's life must precede conversion or being born again. In heaven there will be nothing unclean to contaminate it. All will be pure and holy and lifted up by the presence of God and the Lamb and they that are saved shall walk in the presence and light of God.

John concludes his description by speaking of the river of the water of life of which all will partake freely. This is symbolic of that fountain of grace which will satisfy all of the soul's spiritual thirst and desires. It is also a symbol of the daily refreshings the redeemed of God will receive from the holy spirit.

The conclusion let me say that there is no way for you or me to know what heaven is like. As for myself, I am taking comfort from the assurance that it is like I think it is. My deepest intellect, my best language fails me now. I am trying each day to so live that when my latest sun has set for the last time that I too will be like John on the Isle of Patmos, will be surprised to find that heaven was more beautiful than I had ever thought. And now as I close this last lesson let me say to each one of you: Let's you and me so live that when in the evening of life the golden clouds gather sweetly and invitingly upon the mountains and the light of heaven streams down through the gathering mists of death, may each one of us have a peaceful and joyful entrance into that great world of blessedness where the great riddles of life will then be unfolded to us in the quick consciousness of our soul's redemption by the blood of the lamb.

STATE OF MECKLENBURG


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Luggage indicated he was in affluent circumstances. No arrests had been reported.

FIRE AT DAIRY BARN. Fire originating in the machinery house at the Harvey Morris and Son dairy farm at Hickory Grove did about \$15,000 damage to the \$50,000 dairy barn Saturday, but the valuable pure bred Guernsey herd was driven out of the barn in time to escape injury from the blaze.

Captain Henry C. Severs and a squad of county policemen, Chief Hendrix Palmer and tank trucks from the city fire department, and hundreds of neighbors of Mr. Morris in the Hickory Grove section, rallied to the scene of the fire to help put it out.

The U. S. S. Silversides is the first submarine to be built under the new defense program.



He Stands for SAFETY and FREEDOM

BUY
 ☆ United States ☆
DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS and STAMPS

Think, too, how YOU can help.

Let the Minute Man remind you to do your part.

Save and buy Defense Savings Bonds.

They will help protect your homes and your families today.

They will help make the future secure.

Every time you see the Minute Man—emblem of America arming for defense—think how good it is to live in the land where there still is liberty to defend.