

BEASLEY'S FARM and HOME WEEKLY

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

REPUBLICANS SHOULDN'T CRAWFISH ON RECORD

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leaders, are jockeying with the fate of their country and the world in hampering the carrying out of the lend-lease policy. In the backwoods attitude of the present Republicans they are not only crawling on the party's record, but they are on the edge of a dangerous national situation. In the insane desire to make political capital against Roosevelt they are "investing their political capital" in the hope of a national defeat of the country's whole effort to keep out of war while at the same time doing our part to make sure that the dictators of the world shall not compel us to surrender our rightful place in the world and live in perpetual fear and preparation to defend our very existence. This opposition is gambling on a disaster to the United States. In hoping to capitalize on the defeat of the Roosevelt policy it is placing the future of America in the balance. It is doing violence to all the statesmen of the past, both Republican and Democratic, who have made our foreign policy what it is. It is crawling on the policy of the government and its own party as written in the Kellogg treaties. That treaty committed this government as it did all other governments, to the policy of peaceful settlement of all international disputes and the abandonment of force in international disputes and the abandonment of force as an intentional policy. The dictators abandoned this policy and Hitler announced that since he could not get what he wanted by negotiation, he would get it by war. Our promulgation of that treaty committed us to the principle of support of opposition to aggression. General Wood organized the "America First Committee" for the purpose of providing a "loyal opposition" to the aid to other countries. He soon found that he had attracted to his cause all the rag tag and bob tail elements of the country, those who oppose anything that Roosevelt does, hate England, admire Hitler, and never lose an opportunity to express disloyalty and often verge upon treason. The Republican party, if its present course is pursued, will find itself the champion of all this hodge podge of idiocy and rascality. It will become the party of what Theodore Roosevelt called the lunatic fringe. "The opposition," says Walter Lippman, "and particularly the Republican opposition in Congress, have gone as far as they can afford to go in obstructing American foreign policy, and in the showdown which is now at hand they will face a very serious test. By the action of the President and the Congress this country has been thoroughly committed to a stupendous program of defense against the aggressor nations. The country is committed already to an expenditure of 60 billions which has already begun to grip the whole economic life of the nation. The country is committed to the support of Britain and of other countries, Congress having voted that their defense was vital to the defense of America. The country is committed by the President to the control of the seas against the aggressor states, and this commitment, although it has not had the formal approval of Congress, was well advertised in advance by authorized official speeches and it was in session and free to express its disapproval. "The nation's policy has, therefore, been fixed, and the questions now before Congress

arise out of measures to make the policy effective. The test which the opposition now face is whether they will refuse to support a policy which has already been adopted. They cannot evade this test by a propagandist maneuver which would make it appear that what is at stake is not the existing policy of limited intervention but the very different question of whether to declare an all-out war which might mean universal war in both oceans. If on the pretext that they are trying to avert this universal war they obstruct the national policy which is, in fact, designed to avert universal war, the maneuver will be quite obvious and will easily be exposed."

COMPLETES FOUR YEARS SERVICE IN CHARLOTTE MINT

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lotta, my health is better, and I am better pleased in the city. We have many good friends, and are becoming more accustomed to life here. In February, 1896, Captain Ardrey went to Washington, on business for the United States Mint. On the 20th of that month he wrote: "In Washington; extremely cold. Visited Mount Vernon; ice six inches thick on the Potomac River. It is a grand old homestead. February 22. Went to New York to see my son, Lucius and my wife's brother, John Howie; had a delightful visit; extremely cold but I spent a week with them, visiting the sights in the great city. On the 23rd we all went to hear Dr. Parkhurst; the church was crowded; he is a plain and practical preacher. The 27th I was in Philadelphia, at the United States Mint. The Captain Ardrey traveled with his eyes open is clearly indicated by his daily notes. In April he went to Georgia, and back by Murphy, Waynesville, and Asheville. At the Creighton mine, with Captain O. J. Thies, he wrote. From Murphy to Asheville he "passed over a lovely mountain country—the scenery is perfectly grand." April 14: "Arrived at home, Jimmie on the jury. The Monroe Johnston case tried, defendant found guilty."

Monroe Johnston was tried for burglary. For two years he worked for my father, and was handy man about the "Big House" kitchen, cutting and carrying in wood for the stove. My mother liked him because he was always on time, very industrious, and not a big eater. He was hired from the road in a busy crop season, without reference of any kind. It was brought out in his trial that he had run away from a serious crime in South Carolina, and came to us. He left us under fire—it came near being left fire—for one of my brothers had to draw a gun on him to save himself. It was two or more years later that he entered the home of a farmer about 20 miles north of Charlotte, shot the owner, and injured his daughter. For that offense he was executed. July 5: "I was very sick; Dr. Jones attending me. Only weigh 105 pounds. (in very bad health. Lowsy down than ever before in my life." Despite his condition then he lived eleven years longer. Courage, optimism and joy in life kept him going. August 19, after a rest on the farm, Captain Ardrey said: "My health much better. Have not chewed any tobacco in two years, and have not smoked in a month."

September 13: "Dr. John Preston, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, died in Virginia. He was dearly beloved by all who knew him, and was idolized by his church." September 17: "William Jennings Bryan's day in Charlotte. He spoke in the Mint Park to 20,000 people. I had never seen such an eager crowd." Mr. Bryan was the Democratic nominee for President; William B. McKinley, Republican, defeated him. Nov. 3: "National election day. The greatest excitement I have ever seen over an election." December 25: "Christmas day very quiet."

Anxiety came in 1897. The Republicans were in the saddle at Washington, and preparing to oust Democrats and give their jobs to what Romulus Z. Linney, of Taylorsville, called "patriots." June 20, that year, the diary read: "We are expecting every day to be relieved of the Mint, as our term of four years is out and there has been a change of administration at Washington." August 10: "Our term at the U. S. Assay office in Charlotte is out after four years and 2 months service. It has been pleasant in many respects, but very arduous in others; it has been profitable to me—others fitted me financially. With glad hearts we are ready to return to the dear old home in the country. Our neighbors and friends are glad to have us back. So we bid farewell to Charlotte and our many dear friends here. We move in with Jimmie and his wife, Sallie." After all what is more to be desired than what the Ardreys were able to say? They were glad to have spent four years in a thriving city, but glad to return to their native health, and to find that their old neighbors were glad to welcome them.

September 15: "Mollie and I went to Fort Mill. Brother John has a sore foot. October 20: Brother John and I went to Nashville, Tennessee, to the exposition. One of the most pleasant trips of my life. Nashville is a nice city and Tennessee a good state. The people there seem to be more prosperous than in the cotton sections. The crowds were large." June, 1898, Captain Ardrey wrote: "This season I have the finest herd of

cattle I ever had and have sold \$400.00 worth, and I gave sister and Lucius one each." September 28: "Emma, Kate and Mary Ardrey went to Due West Female College; I accompanied them to Charlotte." December 25: "I went to Charlotte in the evening on my way to Wilmington to see Lucius and Sister (Mrs. Ida Ardrey Crowell). Spent the night at a hotel with John O. Alexander, D. P. Lee and S. Stough. We all left at 5 a. m. and arrived at Wilmington at 12 noon. They had been having a big Negro riot in Wilmington but all was quiet then."

That was the year of the Red Shirt campaign, and there was much friction between the white and colored races. Negro politicians were in control in many communities in the eastern half of the State and riding rough shod. 1899, April 9: "Thirty-fourth anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. One of the most, eventful days of the country's history, and for us, it was a sad one." April 21: "Mr. James R. Cunningham, our oldest citizen, and a good man, died." July 12: "Billie and Bobbie Cunningham, May Rone and myself went to district conference at Monroe. We were entertained pleasantly at the May 19, 1900; "Went to Charlotte to county convention. All the nominations were made in the primaries; for Senator, Capt. S. B. Alexander, and for the House, Charles H. Duls, Frank M. Shannonhouse and W. E. Ardrey." June 11: "Lieutenant Jno. T. Downs of Pineville died. He and I went through the entire war together; he was brave and generous." July 2: "I went to Pineville to meet Cousin Alexander Ardrey from Texas, his first visit to us. He is fine looking and very intelligent and we are glad to know him, and have him with us. July 29: Cousin Alexander Ardrey left for Texas. July 30: General Matt W. Ransom and Buck Kitchin spoke in Charlotte. Willie Cunningham, Charlie Elliott, Sam Elliott and I went up in the surry. August 2: Election day. The Democrats carried the State by 60,000, our county by a large majority." August 27: "Jim Blakney sold the first bale of cotton."

Mr. Blakney, whose son now runs the old Dexter Blakney farm, was first with a bale of cotton for many seasons. He had red land that produced early. October 18: "Sold Daisy to Sheriff Horn for \$50 cash, October 19: Took Daisy to Monroe." Early in October cotton was selling for ten cents a pound. On the 25th Captain Ardrey said: "All the crop is picked and ginned, and farmers are storing it for 12-15 and 15 cents. Crop is very light but price is good. "Everybody seeding large small grain crop this season." November 6: "National election. Everybody confident that William J. Bryan will be elected." November 7: "Heard that William B. McKinley was re-elected." November 23: "Mollie and I went to Fort Mill. Toad (John W. Ardrey) and I saw the Catawba River bridge and the great dam. It is immense." That was the enterprise launched by Dr. Gill Wiley, a native of South Carolina, then living in New York. Later, Mr. J. B. Duke took it over, and there commenced the wonderful hydro-electrical power development that revolutionized the textile business of the South. I have heard that Dr. Wiley, while treating Mr. Duke for an in-growing toe-nail, interested him in the advantages of water power construction in the Carolinas. December 8 and 12: "Hauling cotton to Charlotte and storing it with J. W. Miller & Co." That was the beginning of a program that developed into the tremendous storage of cotton during the Herbert Hoover administration and which has affected the price of cotton ever since. The diary added: "Mr. and Mrs. James Warwick moved to Waxhaw. I have the blues over their leaving. It may be a good move for them but we will miss them. "All the farm work done for this year. Killed 7 hogs; have ten to kill and they are fine this year." December 15 Captain Ardrey had a sick spell which put him in bed for two weeks. He suffered a severe pain in his side. It is a wonder he was not operated on for appendicitis. About that time mine was removed, and while reluctant to part with it, I have not felt the need of it since."

RELIGIOUS CHRISTMAS To encourage the participation of religious, fraternal and civic organizations in the annual Charlotte Christmas parade, November 21, the Charlotte Merchants association announced that it would award \$1,000, and probably more, to those organizations that entered floats in the holiday festivities. At a meeting of the civic, fraternal and religious floats committee, O. A. McKeithan, chairman of the association's special events committee, said that the first 20 organizations to register with the floats committee and have their sketches approved would receive \$50 each. He said that it was highly probable that all floats up to 25 or 35 would receive the same amount. The Merchants association is more than eager to make the annual parade as religious in character as possible. Mr. McKeithan said: "He added that the merchants hoped that this would be only a beginning and that in following years the religious aspect could be even more largely emphasized. Enthusiasm among the representatives of churches and fraternal organizations at the meeting indicated that there would be little trouble in having 20 or more floats of this character in the parade. Rev. Thomas E. Morton, president of the Charlotte Ministerial association, said that he was heartily in favor of the proposal of the association to award the churches and other organizations their participation instead of making a competitive affair of it."

To relieve Misery of COLDS LIQUID TABLETS SALVE NOSE DROPS COUGH DROPS Try "Rub-My-Tiss," a wonderful liniment

AS ONE EDITOR SEES IT

By R. F. BEASLEY

SAW A MAN on the street with a big wide straw hat on. The wide and protecting brim turned down in front and up behind. That old straw hat, original cost about 35 cents, looked real artistic, and the man in overalls wearing it was the picture of self reliance and old time American independence. His demeanor was that which we used to describe as a man who had corn to sell. That used to be said of a man when his hat turned up behind and down in front. In the old days when most everybody went in for raising cotton and buying corn, the farmer who had plenty of corn at home was the picture of independence. I like these old sayings that have come down from the days when everything was so different. They usually tell a story. A lawyer in Charlotte was telling me the other day about looking up some old land papers. He said that the oldest one he could find went back to the time of the Revolutionary war, but he knew that there was one before this. The deed referred to the "old field," so he knew that the land had been worked long before that deed was made.

SPEAKING OF CORN for sale

Messrs. Sam Lathan and Tom Broom were talking about the present corn crop. I stopped and butted in on them. Something was said of seed corn. That reminded Mr. Lathan of a story he got many years ago from Uncle Joe Harris. The year 1845 was very dry and the corn crop was a failure. One man down on Cane Creek, who had good bottom land, was an exception. He made plenty of corn. People were talking about where they would get seed corn next year, for there were no seed houses in those days and you couldn't order on for anything. The man who had plenty of corn was talking with a number of his neighbors. "Seed corn will be high next spring," said one. "It will be worth five dollars a bushel," said another. Then they began to ask the man who had plenty what he thought seed corn would be worth next spring. "Well," he said, "seed corn will be worth five dollars a bushel, that's right. But I am not going to be hard on my neighbors, I aim to let them have what

they need for \$4.75 a bushel" Look how the homely stories persist. Here is one that has come down a hundred years, and yet it is direct and a first hand. Mr. Lathan got it from Uncle Joe Harris and Uncle Joe doubtless got it from a man who had been living at the time.

JUDGE SHOULD BE OUT OF POLITICS, SAYS ASSOCIATION

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asked to decide whether from his record he should be retained in office. If he was retained then after a period of years he would again come before the voters on a similar provision, and if continued on the bench would remain in office during good behavior. In connection with improving the judiciary, a committee headed by Walter S. Foster of Lansing, Michigan, asked that judges be paid more for their services. It reported: "It is our opinion that if this country will ever need a strong judiciary, it is in the near future. We need judges of courage as well as wisdom, men of faith, fortitude, and sagacity. The surest way to obtain such a judiciary is to make the office attractive to those who are, in fact, best qualified for a trying ordeal. The possibility of a short tenure, through defeat for election, is a great handicap, but inadequate compensation is equally a deterrent. A great responsibility rests on the bar to encourage the selection and retention of competent judges."

A jeep—Army midget car—has joined automotive exhibits in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. H. C. PENINGER

(Oct. 12, 1941—Matt. 20, Luke 19) Glancing through my quarterly I find that most all of the lessons for this quarter are taken from different scriptures. It is very important that we, especially teachers, familiarize ourselves with all the scriptures, so that we will be sufficiently able to handle the lesson to the best advantage.

Jesus is here called upon to deal with a situation that must have grieved His heart. You remember that the mother of Zebedee's children, James and John, had been to Jesus and asked that her two sons be given places on the right and left hand of Jesus in His coming kingdom. I will say just here that this mother has been the object of criticism for pride and worldly mindedness by many who call themselves Bible scholars. I fail to see any just grounds for such criticism. For, like all great mothers, she was anxious that her sons have the best in life.

Then, too, she didn't understand the nature of the kingdom of God. I will admit that her request betrayed two weak places which must have weighed heavily on the heart of Jesus. First of all it indicated to him that all her efforts to explain the nature of his kingdom had fallen on deaf ears. The minds of those who professed to follow him were still too completely overshadowed with the mistaken Messianic expectations of the idea of a spiritual reign over the hearts of men. It also showed to him that James and John, who were his most intimate friends, had completely misread his teachings and ideals of his spiritual kingdom. All along Christ had been teaching that to serve and not to rule was to be the standard of his new kingdom. Jesus offers a light criticism of these two ambitious boys by telling them that they are looking at things in a worldly minded way. Jesus finally quiets them by saying: Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister. And whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant. This was the principle on which the kingdom of God was founded back in that day. And neither Christ nor the disciples ever changed it. To this day the place of greatest honor is the place where one becomes the slave of all.

It seems to me that it is not only shocking but startling to see and know just how far the church of God has failed to understand and to carry out in practice this great fundamental principle of the kingdom of God. The things of the world run so counter to carnal pride and involves so radical a transformation in our normal thinking that today after 1900 years of christian teaching it still sounds as strange as it did when the disciples heard it from Jesus' own lips. As I close this part of the lesson let me say that Jesus really means to teach that if you and I are completely wrapped up in the things of the world, or in other words, if the things of the world are the biggest thing in mine and your life, we just can't be saved.

We now notice the second part of the lesson, Luke 19. The incidents in these scriptures occurred during the approach of Jesus to Jerusalem, a journey that ended at the cross. There is every indication that the weight of the cross, so to speak, was upon him—still his heart was keenly alert to every spectacle of human need. As he came near Jericho, the cries of blind Bartimaeus reached his ears. And now here he is aware of the little man who was so eager to see him that he climbed a tree to get one glimpse of this great teacher. There were many things in the life of Zachaeus that put him in a class almost by himself. First he was a Jew, second he was a publican, and last, he was a wealthy man, all of which seem to put a barrier between him and the average sinner of today. But he was a typical sinner, hungering after that which alone Christ can give. Some people think he was moved by curiosity to see Jesus when he climbed the tree, but I do not think so. I think that he was just under plain old fashioned conviction of sin. The whole story goes to prove it. He knew that he was rich and that he had obtained it by fraudulent means. I think the kind of life he had lived got on his conscience and he wanted to contact him who would save. This is just where every sinner will have to come before he is ever saved. There are four points to consider in his coming to Christ. First, repentance. It is true there is no record that he prayed. There is no evidence that he made any attempt to do about it. He ran, he climbed the tree and he quietly came down to meet Jesus and that was enough. Then he received him joyfully. Pardon for sin always puts a twinkle in the eye, a shine in the face and joy in the soul. The next thing he did was to make restitution. When a new life came into his soul he sought to atone for his unjust past. Much of his wealth had been secured by unjust methods. Now it oppresses him with bitter remorse and he does this by restoring four fold. He wanted to make sure. The jailer at Philippi had to wash Paul's stripes. Reader, what will you have to do?

A FEW SCHOOL NEEDS

Need for repairs and additions to Charlotte school plants involving an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars was seen in recommendations of the various principals, submitted in connection with the most exhaustive survey in local school history. Urgent requests for nine new auditoriums, eight cafeterias, six vocational shops, and three laboratories were included among the items listed as necessary for current and future operation of the schools on an adequate basis. Lack of proper toilet and storage facilities, together with a shortage of drinking fountains and lighting fixtures, was described as the most immediate problem.

Prepared by school heads in connection with the city's 10-year plan, the sheets will be turned over to Richard E. Thigpen, who is expected to relay the information to school board members.

In peacetime, London's Fire Brigade numbers 3,000; to fight fires started by bombers the Brigade keeps 22,000 Londoners busy.



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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.