

## Nation-Wide Poll Closes On Saturday, October 10

(By John Thomas Wilson)  
New York, Oct. 6.—Which way and how strongly the national political winds are blowing in small town and country America, will be shown definitely in the final tabulation of a country-wide poll of new-papers' nation-wide poll, which has been conducted by more than 3,000 weekly newspapers located in all parts of the country, comes to a close this Saturday midnight, October 10. Final national returns will be announced the week of October 16th.

At national straw-vote headquarters in the offices of Publishers' Association Service and the American Press, a record straw-vote is being tabulated. A total of 872,797 ballots had been recorded at the close of the seventh week of the poll and released.

The political trend of the country at this time gives Governor Landon, Republican, a lead of about one half to one over President Roosevelt, Democrat. Or, in percentage terms, sixty to forty. The third party candidate, Congressman Latta, runs a distant third with a percentage rating of 4.7 per cent.

Other minor party candidates: Socialist; Colvin, Prohibitionist; Communist, are far in the back so far as country-American returns to their presidential preference in this poll.

The returns to date are from 39 states. In some states the vote has been light and cannot be considered conclusively indicative that such states are bound to go to the respective leading candidates in November. In other states the vote has been heavy throughout the balloting. In a few instances have early leads been cut down and states changed from one to the other column of votes.

In the close of this week's tabulation President Roosevelt had gained a lead in one new state, Oregon, as a total of twelve states to two-to-one for Landon. The Oregon vote in this week shows Roosevelt 2,565 to 1,027 for Landon. In Connecticut, Landon leads Roosevelt 540 to 459, a small majority of all votes.

The twenty-seven states in which Landon leads are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The Roosevelt leads are gained in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and Utah.

In no state does Landon threaten the leaders. He is polling his heaviest vote in North Dakota, Montana, Kansas; Iowa; Illinois; Indiana; Michigan; Ohio; Pennsylvania; New Jersey and New York.

Scale by state tabulation of the Latta, Thomas, Colvin and Browder vote has shown a falling-off in the balloting during the last three weeks. The total vote for all candidates in states at the close of the seventh week shows:

Landon	491,419	56.3%
Roosevelt	327,671	37.5
Latta	40,679	4.7
Thomas	6,554	0.8
Colvin	2,588	0.3
Browder	3,884	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>872,797</b>	<b>100%</b>

Between the three leaders only, (by vote):

Landon	491,419	57.1%
Roosevelt	327,673	39.1
Latta	40,679	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>859,771</b>	<b>100%</b>

As between Republican and Democrat, they stand:

Landon	491,419	60.0%
Roosevelt	327,673	40.0%

The large table, presented herewith, shows a state by state tabulation of the Roosevelt and Landon vote, only in 29 states.

Roosevelt	Landon	
Ark.	3,915	3,645
Calif.	2,378	1,464
Colo.	3,564	4,950
Conn.	3,132	6,831
	469	546

(Please Turn To Page 2)

## TODAY and TOMORROW

(By Frank Parker Cookbridge)

### FARMING . . . Mr. Hunter's way

After listening with a great deal of disgust to all the talk about farmers having no chance these days, I experienced somewhat of a thrill to read about David Hunter of Iowa, who has run \$4.88 up into \$30,000 in 20 years of farming.

Mr. Hunter is now 45 years old and he celebrated his birthday by turning up mortgages for nearly \$26,000, the money he had borrowed to buy and equip the 160-acre farm. He also rents a 360-acre farm and says that he has made money every year but one since 1916, when he started farming.

This, to me, is just another evidence that a good farmer can make a good living on good land, anywhere, anytime.

### MOVING . . . to fertile soil

I have just sold my old, rocky hillside farm in Berkshire County, Massachusetts and am moving to a more fertile and prosperous agricultural region, in Buck County, Pennsylvania.

After spending a large part of my summer looking over this region where generations of Quakers and "Pennsylvania Dutch" have made themselves rich from farming and their descendants are still making good money from the soil, I am not surprised that so many generations of New England youth have left its rocky hills to go into farming in the more fertile regions lying between the Hudson River and the Great Plains.

There are still good farms and good farmers in New England, but most of them have a tough time of it. All New England is becoming a sort of a National playground. Like France, New England relies upon the tourist trade for an increasing part of its income. It will always be to me the most beautiful part of the world.

### PROXIMITY . . . a factor

My main reason for moving, beyond the fact that I got more for my New England property than it was worth, is that I have to be in close touch with New York, and Pennsylvania is less than half as far away as Massachusetts. Few people realize how narrow the State of New Jersey is. It is only 60 miles from the Hudson to the Delaware and both railway and highway travel is much faster east and west from New York than northward.

Another thing I like about Pennsylvania is that there is no state income tax and property taxes are the lowest I have heard of anywhere.

New Yorkers are just beginning to discover that Northwestern Pennsylvania is more accessible than Western Connecticut or even Northern Westchester County, and real estate prices have begun to soar.

### ELECTRICITY . . . low rates

Another thing I like about Pennsylvania is that the rate for electric current is lower than anything I know of in the East.

I am going to try heating my entire supply of domestic hot water by electricity using a scheme called the "off peak" rate. The electric company installs an 80-gallon hot water tank with an electric heating unit, and charges me one cent a kilowatt hour for current, except between the hours of 4 to 10 p. m., when they have a demand for all the current they can produce.

I am told that this is the cheapest electric current rate anywhere in America, and that I can get hot water for all household purposes cheaper than by coal, gas or oil. Anyway, I am going to try it and will report progress. If it can be done in one place, I don't see why it can't be done everywhere.

### SPEED . . . around the world

Nearly 60 years ago Jules Verne, the French romantic novelist, wrote a book called "Around the World in 80 Days." It was pure fiction.

Forty-five years ago a New York newspaper woman who wrote under the name of Nellie Bly set out to beat that time. She got around the world in 72 days, using only regular means of transportation available to anybody.

(Please Turn To Page 3)

## Stabilization Of Money Is Triumph Of Administration

Washington, October 7.—The most important news which has occurred in Washington for many months—probably the most important news since the beginning of the depression—was the unexpected announcement that an agreement had been reached by the United States, England and France for the stabilization of the currencies of the world's three greatest democracies, on a basis of a parity of value.

This was the culmination of efforts which were begun in 1933 and which took form in the summer of 1935 at the World Economic Conference held in London. That conference failed to accomplish anything when the United States withdrew its delegates because of France's stubborn insistence that it would not cooperate in any movement which would reduce the gold value of the franc.

Since then the political situation in France has changed and the nation's steady loss of world trade, due to the French Government's maintenance of the franc at a higher proportion value than the pound sterling and the dollar, has finally impressed upon the French people the importance of equalizing international exchange. So when France finally made the proposal to devalue the franc by about 30 per cent, provided England and America would cooperate in devaluing to maintain its gold value on the new basis, both of the other nations were willing to agree.

As had been expected, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland followed the example of France, so that now, except for Germany, Italy and Poland, all of the important European currencies have been placed on an equal basis with the currencies of Great Britain and America.

Italy is expected to see the light before long. Germany's financial position is such that it may be difficult for the Hitler Government to fall in line. But the results just arrived at, which followed weeks of international discussions over the trans-Atlantic telephone and through diplomatic channels, are regarded here as promising to bring about a revision of international trade on a scale which will be of immeasurable benefit to all of the nations concerned. Particularly it is expected to stimulate our own export market.

The Russian Government is not a party to the agreement and its position is as yet uncertain. Immediately after the announcement had been made that France was about to devalue the franc and that an understanding had been arrived at, the Russian Government offered a million pounds sterling of British exchange for sale in New York at any price it would bring. This was immediately re-

ported to the Treasury by the Chase National Bank, and the Treasury notified the bank that it would take up the offering at the current market value of \$4.97 to the pound, out of the exchange stabilization fund of \$2,000,000,000.

This move by the Russian Government was interpreted at first as an effort to depress the pound and impair the workings of the new agreement between France, England, and America before it had got fairly started. This has been since denied from Moscow, which claims that it was merely a necessary move to realize funds with which to meet obligations maturing in London.

The whole situation is pointed to as additional evidence of the closeness with which the affairs of every nation are tied to those of every other nation, and the consequent importance of maintaining friendly relations and putting no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the exchange of commodities with each other, if any nation, no matter how peaceful its desire, is to avoid being entangled in a war.

There is little doubt felt here that this new international agreement has staved off the imminence of war in Europe for perhaps two years. It has given notice upon Germany and Italy that the three great democratic nations of the world are at last in accord on a highly vital subject and that they are in position to pool their resources, if necessary, to exert economic pressure upon any nation which thinks it would like to do a little fighting.

There is nothing in the new agreement which impairs the gold standard on the international basis of money value. While gold as money is not any longer in circulation in the United States and England, and probably will be in France, yet it remains the standard by which all of these currencies are compared to each other. Nothing has yet taken the place of gold as the one medium of exchange accepted by every nation in the world. Under the new arrangement the value of the franc expressed in our money will be slightly under five cents, or at just about the proportion which it had prior to our devaluation of the dollar. This is going to be beneficial to France, which has been suffering considerable loss of tourist business because the franc cost so much more in terms of dollars than it did prior to 1933.

But France will not be the only beneficiary, by any means. American business houses importing from France can now buy more francs with an American dollar and consequently

(Please Turn To Page 2)

## Home-Coming At Cullowhee Oct. 24

Cullowhee, October 6.—Western Carolina Teachers College will observe Homecoming Day on Saturday, October 24.

The two-fold purpose of the Homecoming Day occasion is to honor Professor R. L. Madison, who founded the school 37 years ago, and to make plans for the completion of the Madison Memorial.

Plans are being made to accommodate the largest group of alumni and friends that has assembled here in the history of the college. The program will be furnished with copies of the program for the day in detail.

While plans have not been completed, it is probable that the alumni will hold its business session in the morning, followed by a barbecue dinner on the grounds.

In the afternoon, Western Carolina teachers will meet East Carolina teachers for the first time on the football field.

The usual custom of holding open house in the dormitories, in order that relatives and friends may see the students' rooms, will be observed.

There will be a special issue of the college paper mailed to alumni.

The committee in charge of the program and arrangements is composed of P. L. Elliott, chairman, President H. T. Hunter, Dean W. E. Bill, A. K. Hinds, R. C. Sutton, and David B. Brown.

## CULLOWHEE B. T. U., TO MEET

The Cullowhee B. T. U. district Meeting will be held at East LaPorte, next Sunday, October 11, at 2:30. The following program has been arranged: Song, Faith is the Victory. Devotional, Dan Cook. Roll Call and announcements. Standard of Excellence, M. J. Cowan.

How to Make the Bible Home: Quiz More Attractive, Mrs. Fred Forester.

What The B. T. U. Means to My Church, Ed Curry. Cost of Witnessing, J. J. Hooper. The Witnessing of the Early Christians, Paul Buchanan. The Obligation to Witness, Rev. Fred Forester.

## SNAKE WITH A HORN

John Potts was here this week from the Yellow Mountain section of North Carolina with a large, black rattlesnake, which had a horn, about the size and shape of a rooster's spur, in the middle of its head. Mr. Potts had his picture made with the snake. He was carrying the reptile about the streets, under his coat.

## 4 MURDER CASES ON COURT DOCKET

When Judge W. F. Harding opens court here next Monday morning, he will find four murder cases on the docket for trial.

Claude Morgan of Sylva is being held in the Buncombe county jail awaiting trial on the charge of the murder of Lyndon Carden, young Sylva filling station operator, on Sunday, May 30, last. Carden was shot to death at his station just outside the town limits, on Highway 10. Morgan was captured a few days later in the Balsam Mountains by Sheriff Mason.

Henry Rich is charged with the murder of Otto Jordan on Labor Day, 1934, in the Olivet section of Qualla township. Rich made his escape and was not taken into custody until after he had passed his term of court. A grand jury had previously returned a bill charging him with murder. He is being held in Buncombe jail.

Jim Griffin and his son Jesse are accused with a charge of the murder of Earl Elliott, at Whittier, on the night of July 3, last. Elliott was cut with a knife and struck with a bottle, it is said.

Fred Holland and Howard Moses are being held in connection with the fatal shooting of Alvin Middleton, at Fuchsberg, on August 5. Middleton was brought to the hospital in Sylva and lingered for several days. Holland was taken into custody, charged with the slaying, and later Moses was also arrested.

## B. T. U. AT BUFF CREEK

The Scott's Creek District Baptist Training Union will meet at Buff Creek church on October 18, at 2:30. The meeting has been called by V. V. Read, district group leader. All young people are invited, and all the pastors in the district are requested to be present.

The program will open with a song, followed by a devotional and prayer, led by Rev. Robert Parris, pastor of Buff Creek church.

Roll call; announcements, reports. Song.

The importance of a Training Union, Rev. R. C. Shearin.

The Possibilities of the Adult Union, Ed. G. Curry.

The Next Five Years Program in North Carolina, Lyle M. Easley.

## QUALLA

On Sunday, October 4, there was a singing convention in the auditorium of the Qualla school building. The convention was conducted by Mr. James E. Rogers of Bushnell. The chorists present were Macedonia, Beck Springs, Chambers Creek, Rogers quartette, Earwood Trio, Haywood quartette, and Ravensford. A large audience enjoyed the music. It was announced that they would sing again at Qualla on the first Sunday in October, 1937.

Rev. F. E. Hartsfield preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning. He announced that Qualla church had paid his salary in full and that he would be leaving on the 15th for his appointment in Richland, Oregon.

The pastor conducted a Bible school last week with Rev. C. C. Herbert of Franklin Methodist church as teacher. Five students were awarded certificates.

Mrs. D. L. Oxner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Oxner, Mr. and Mrs. Troy Turpin and Mr. and Mrs. Gladys Ward attended the funeral of Mr. Lewis Oxner, at Cullowhee, last Wednesday.

Messrs. A. B. William, and Robt. Watts and Miss Nellie Watts, of Canton, were Qualla visitors, Sunday afternoon. Their former home was at Qualla.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McLaughlin, and Mr. J. K. Terrell spent Sunday with relatives at Cullowhee.

Rev. and Mrs. Ellsworth Hartsfield were dinner guests at Mr. C. P. Shelton's, Sunday, enroute to his appointment at Echota.

Mrs. D. L. Oxner and Mrs. Martha Rhinehart spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Ward.

Mrs. May Belle Henson of Whittier is visiting Mrs. Viola Terrell.

Messrs. D. M. Shuler and H. G. Ferguson are filling their silos, this week.

Mrs. Rozanna Carter of Franklin is visiting among relatives.

## Down The Stretch — by A. B. CHAPIN



(Please Turn To Page 3)