

Today and Tomorrow

By Frank Parker Stockbridge

DEFINITIONS . . . take "Liberal" I hear a great many people using old words with new meanings. This results in confused thinking and misunderstanding, especially when folks are talking about political matters.

The word "Liberal" is one which I hear often loosely used as if it meant the same thing as "Radical." A Liberal scheme of government is one in which the rights of every one, however small, are recognized and protected. It is, I believe, the ideal of every intelligent thinker on political matters. And it is not necessary to have a democracy to have a Liberal government; in a broad sense the British government is Liberal, and so are other European monarchies. But the governments of Germany, Russia and Italy today are anything but Liberal; and I seem to see signs that the Government of the United States is slipping away from its old Liberal attitude.

RADICALISM . . . its meaning "Radical" is another good word that has had its meaning corrupted. It means, literally, getting down to the roots of things. Now it is generally understood to mean a man or a group that seeks to uproot everything that exists and turn the world topsy-turvy.

The word "Conservative" is also being carelessly used, as if it meant one who was opposed to any change whatever in the existing scheme of things. I know a good many genuine Conservatives, and without exception they are entirely sympathetic to the ultimate ideals of even some who are classed as extreme radicals.

One has to be careful, these days, in discussing anything of a political nature, to make sure that both parties to the discussion mean the same thing with the same words.

CLASSES . . . not here One of the reasons why the United States has become the most powerful and the most prosperous nation in the world is the utter absence of any "class" system among its people. On the one hand we have no peasantry tied to the soil; on the other we have no hereditary aristocracy. Every American is and always has been free to move from the social group or environment in which he was born and reared, into any other group according to his own ambition and ability.

I do not believe this system can be improved upon. I am concerned, therefore, with every movement which would tend to separate Americans into distinct "classes" in which they are condemned to remain. I don't believe it can be done. We have not yet exhausted opportunity for individual independence.

MONEYMAKERS . . . a type I have a friend who occupies a high position in the Federal Government and has a background of wide business experience. Dining with him in Washington a few weeks ago, he dropped this new idea: "I was President of the United States, trying to bring the nation out of an economic crisis," he said, "I would have the Treasury Department examine all the income returns and discover who are the best money-makers in the country. Then I would put those men in the key positions, instead of filling the high posts with men who never made a dollar in their lives. They would be able to point the way out of the depression with plans that would work."

ANNUITIES . . . grow in favor I have a friend, a young doctor, who isn't worrying about his future. He has as he can get hold of \$100 that he doesn't need to use, he tells me, he buys an annuity contract from one of the big life insurance companies, which will begin when he is sixty to pay him a pension for the rest of his life, and if he should die sooner, all he has paid in will be returned to his heirs. "Any man who tries to pick his own investments or to make money speculating in stocks is a plain sucker," he remarked. "Nobody can make money in that way unless he gives his whole time to it, and a busy professional man hasn't the time or the ability to study investments. If the big life insurance companies can't do better with my money than I can; then their management is incompetent, and I don't believe it is. And if they can't, the whole country will be in a worse case than it is now. Insurance men tell me that a rapidly growing number of business

Cattle Exhibit To Be A Feature Of Fair This Year

Raleigh, Sept. 13.—From all indications the beef cattle and sheep department of the North Carolina State Fair to be held here the week beginning October 8 will be the largest and most varied ever before seen at the October exposition, according to J. E. Foster of State College, who is superintendent in charge of these classes of exhibits.

"Over \$1,600 will be offered in premiums for these two departments," said Mr. Foster. "Heretofore our State exhibitors have had to compete with out-of-state herds and flocks, in many cases with 'string men' and professionals, but this time it is to be a family affair and may be the best animals win."

Mr. Foster said a great deal of good can be derived from the exhibition of animals at fairs. Prize winning and animals are the best means of advertising the herd and flock. He is especially desirous of having 4-H Club members and other young folks exhibit in these classes, especially as it may be the means of getting some baby beef and lamb club work started with special classes for them.

A total of \$10,500 is to be given away in all for the best home and farm exhibits, Norman Y. Chambliss, general fair manager, said. Mr. Chambliss, who still has a supply of premium books on hand for those who ask for them, is now located in his office at the fairgrounds here.

Very little space is left in the large exhibit halls, he said, and from the space requested so far he anticipates the largest array of exhibits ever shown before at the State Fair.

Attractions at the fair next month will be more numerous and better than they were last year, Mr. Chambliss said. No expense is being spared to make the fair bigger and better than it was last year.

"We want to show North Carolina what its citizens are doing to make our state a better place in which to live," said Mr. Chambliss.

Mrs. G. H. Macon and Miss Ann Macon spent several days last week in Raleigh.

Miss Virgie Thompson is recovering from an operation she underwent at Park View hospital, Rocky Mount.

Mrs. John Davis has returned to her home in Oxford after being a guest of Mrs. Jack Scott for a week.

Mrs. Thomas Connell has returned to her home at Richmond after spending a few days here last week as guest of Mrs. J. E. Adams.

Mrs. B. W. Wells of Raleigh visited Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Powell, and Mrs. Mary Powell Brantley the past week end. Mrs. Brantley went with Mrs. Wells back to Raleigh on Monday and resumed her work in Hugh Morson High School Tuesday.

Miss Caroline Powell has returned to her school work in Salisbury High School.

New AAA Rulings Aid Cotton Farmers

The bureau of internal revenue has given ginners permission to gin and store cotton without bale tags in order to accommodate growers whose tax exemption certificates have been displayed.

Later, when the certificates arrive, they can be presented to the ginners, who will then attach the bale tags, said Charles A. Sheffield, of State College, who has charge of the cotton program in North Carolina.

Sheffield warned, however, that under no conditions may the cotton be moved, opened, or sold before the bale tags have been attached as required by the Bankhead act.

The tags show whether the cotton is within the tax exempt allotment of the grower or whether it is in excess of the allotment and, therefore, subject to the Bankhead tax of 50 per cent of its market value.

Tags cannot be attached until exemption certificates have been presented to show the cotton is within the grower's allotment or else the tax has been paid.

Since some growers will produce more than their allotments, while others produce less, arrangements have been made for the low producers to sell their surplus certificates to growers who have excess cotton.

By selling the certificates for less than the amount of the tax, the under producers will be able to realize a reasonable sum on the cotton they failed to grow and the over producer will be able to save part of the money they would otherwise have to pay in tax on their excess cotton.

Practically all applications for allotments under the Bankhead act have been filed and the state allot-

and professional men are buying present or deferred annuities, either for lump sums or on instalment payments.

Batting Strength Which Put Detroit Tigers on Top in American L.



DETROIT . . . Above are pictured the claws on the Tiger, Detroit's American League baseball team which seems headed for the pennant and World Series glory. . . . Pictured are ten Tiger regulars, including pitcher Schoolboy Rowe, who are hitting over .300 . . . Left to right, Goslin, .322; Cochrane (manager), .322; Greenberg, .337; Rowe, .333; White, .319; Hayworth, .330; Owen, .337; Gehring, .366; Walker, .308 and Rogell, .312.

Plant Gardens Now For Winter Usage

Fall gardens will supply the family with fresh vegetables until late in the winter.

Most of the summer crops are now gone, but the supply of vegetables can be kept up by planting fall crops in September and October, says Robert Schmidt, associate horticulturist at the N. C. experiment station.

Fall vegetables, for the most part, belong to the leafy group and require rich soil or heavy fertilization to promote rapid growth. The crops should be those which can withstand the early frosts.

Snap beans will mature in about 50 days and may still be planted, Schmidt said. However, magnesium arsenate spray or dust should be used to control the Mexican bean beetle.

It is a little late for beets, but if planted in early September they will mature if the season is good. Carrots may still be planted in good soil. Cabbage, turnips, kale, mustard broccoli, tendergreen, Chinese cabbage, collards, lettuce, spinach, onions, and radish make good fall crops.

In the mountain sections fall gardens should be planted earlier than in the Piedmont and coastal plain areas. But September is not too late for planting in protected sites in the mountain areas where the soil is rich or plenty of good fertilizer is used to stimulate rapid growth.

The fertilizers should contain large quantities of quickly available nitrogen. The soil should be well prepared before planting. Sufficient cultivation to control grass and weeds is also necessary.

Insects do their damage in the fall as well as in the summer and steps to keep them under control are important to the production of high grade vegetables. Recommendations for spraying may be obtained from the county agent.

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Farm Questions And Answers

Question: How should land be inoculated for growing alfalfa?

Answer: A good crop of sweet clover, Burr clover or Black medic grown within the past three to five years is sufficient inoculation for most soils. Where these crops have not been grown, soil from a field that has been planted to them may be used. From 200 to 400 pounds of this soil should be applied to each acre of land seeded to alfalfa. Dampen the seed with a mixture of equal parts of water and molasses and sift on a small quantity of the soil from the inoculated field. Stir the seed until they are well coated with the soil. Commercial inoculating materials may also be used if inoculated soil is not available.

Question: When should developing pullets be taken off the developing mash and placed on laying mash?

Answer: It is best to let the birds come up to about 25 per cent production before the change is made in the mash. The laying mash stimulates egg production which may cause the immature birds to stop growing and it is better to have a flock with high vitality than to have a high egg production at the expense of body vigor. Be sure

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Balanced Farming Is Future Program

Agricultural adjustment is passing out of its emergency phase of crop reduction into its second phase of maintaining a balance between production and consumption, says Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College.

The farmers, he said, have cooperated to curtail production. In addition, the drought has required the use of much of the burdensome surplus from other areas.

But the Agricultural Adjustment Act was not created merely to eliminate the recent oversupply and then cease functioning, the dean said. There will ever remain the problem of balancing production with a consumption for the best interests of the farmer and the consumer.

The balance has not yet been attained, Schaub added. In fact, the drought has caused some new maladjustments that will have to be corrected before the agricultural adjustment program can achieve its ends.

The ideal is production of sufficient foods and feeds to supply the domestic requirements and the probable export demands and at the same time return a fair price to the farmer for his labor and investments.

Dean Schaub said that during the rest of 1934 and 1935 the farmers can be of great assistance in developing a well rounded general plan for the future. No agricultural program can succeed unless it is a farmers' program, understood by them, and carried forward by them, he emphasized.

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the birds are fully developed and producing about 25 per cent before making the change.

Question: How may cow peas be stored to protect them from weevils?

Answer: Thresh the peas as soon as harvested and then mix them thoroughly with air-slacked lime at the rate of one pound of lime to one bushel of peas. After the peas are mixed they should be stored in closely woven sacks to prevent other weevils from getting in from the outside. If the peas are stored in a bin a layer of lime about one inch thick should be spread evenly over the top. Where large quantities of peas are stored the peas and lime may be mixed with a shovel but at least ten pounds of lime should be used to the bushel of peas.

Drewry Items

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Paschall, Messrs. Richard and Robert Paschall and Miss Rose Paschall spent Sunday in Burlington with Dr. and Mrs. Fred Paschall and Mr. Hugh Paschall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mauriçe Fleming and children spent last week end with Mr. and Mrs. John Riddick in Wilmington.

Miss Elizabeth Holloway and Mr. Arthur Holloway spent several days

recently with Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Hunter in Pinnacle. Miss Margaret Holloway returned home with them.

Mr. Hunter Paschall is visiting relatives here. Mrs. Hamet Brewer and Hamet Jr. spent Monday with Mrs. Glenn Satterwhite of Henderson.

Miss Irma Paschall left Sunday for Norlina where she will teach this year. Miss Nancye and Ollie White of Raleigh spent Monday night with Miss Alice White. Miss Nancye White left Tuesday afternoon to resume her work as teacher in the Middleburg school.

Miss Alice White and Misses Sarah and Panthea Boyd of Townsville returned to their schools at Denton and Colfax on Wednesday.

The Drewry school opened for the 1934-35 session on Monday with Mr. W. L. Wilson as principal; Misses Etta Fleming, Judith Boyd and Helen Read as teachers. Rev. D. D. Broom of the M. P. church conducted the devotional exercises. In spite of the fact that many of the parents were still busy saving tobacco 113 pupils were present to enroll on the first day.

Very few cotton farmers in Nash county planted more than their allotted acres, says C. S. Mintz, assistant agent. Good tobacco prices have put the growers in fine spirits.

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