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and
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Then—and Now

THREE months and a few days past Franklin Delano Roosevelt walked down a long ramp in front of the Capitol, placed his hand on an old family Bible and took the oath of office as President of the United States.

Only too well does everyone remember the dismal picture this nation, even the world as a whole, then presented. Banks were closing wholesale. The wheels of industry were barely turning while millions of idle men and women hunted forlornly for jobs. Myriad families went hungry though the great warehouses were bulging with surplus crops for which there were no markets. International trade was snarled while statesmen bickered vainly over tariffs, reparations and war debts. Farmers by thousands faced loss of their property by foreclosure—not because they had failed to make the land produce, but because they had made it produce so bountifully there was no place to sell their crops.

It was a strange, ugly picture—folks starving in the midst of plenty; machines rusting while millions were eager to work for barely a living wage; strong banks breaking while billions in gold was uselessly hoarded away in far less secure places.

One would think ignorant savages could arrange their affairs more wisely.

Civilization seemed to have become too civilized; despite all our knowledge and all our wealth, we had not learned the simple elementals of tribal existence.

We had so much we did not know what to do with it; it was a case of foundering on ice cream and cake.

That was three months ago; but it seems much longer. What a transition has occurred in that brief spell!

The weak banks have been weeded out and only the strong remain, and around them have been thrown safeguards. Hidden gold has been scared out of stumps and lockboxes. Great public works projects are under way, employing hundreds of thousands of men, many of whom had been steadily drifting toward radicalism. A program to conserve the nation's resources greater even than that of Theodore Roosevelt has been launched. The wheels of industry are quickening their speed and the bread lines are diminishing. The puzzling knot of international relations is being unraveled and for the first time since the days of the immortal Wilson, statesmen are behaving like statesmen instead of a bunch of rival school boys.

Looking over the situation at our elbows, we find that everybody who wants to work is working. The farms have never looked better, for the farmers have a new hope and they have overcome the feeling of futility which held them back for three years. And good reason they have—corn which was hard to sell at forty cents a bushel only a few months ago is now bringing a dollar; wool which brought ten and eleven cents a pound last year received an advance payment of twenty-six cents at a cooperative sale here a few days past.

The depot again looks like a railroad station, instead of a deserted warehouse. The yard has become a busy scene as cross ties, poles, tan bark and mica shipments have increased.

Scores of men have found jobs on the highways and hundreds of recruits in the Conservation Corps have gone to work in the woods.

Yes, it is a different picture. Of course, that man Roosevelt has not brought about the change single-handed; but few would gainsay that to him is due credit for pointing the way. As Will Rogers said: "Franklin Roosevelt might be paralyzed from the waist down, but not from the waist up."

The Yarn of the Week

J. E. S. Thorpe, of the Nantahala Power Company, told this one:

Shortly after the banking moratorium ended the government placed "conservators" in charge of banks which were unable to reopen. Mr. Thorpe inquired of a prominent North Carolina banker as to what a "conservator" was. The banker was unable to inform him, so Mr. Thorpe looked the word up in a dictionary and this is what he found:

"CONSERVATOR—keeper, or guardian, of the insane."

Not far wrong at that!

Public Opinion

DRY FORCES APPEAL

To the Editor of The Press:

I would appreciate it if you would publish the enclosed, which was passed by unanimous vote of the North Carolina United Dry Forces—of which the Macon County Union is a unit. Dr. W. L. Poteat is state chairman.

G. N. Dulin,
Macon County Chairman.

(Enclosure)

North Carolina United Dry Forces
Its Purpose:

(1) To use every legitimate means to educate the voters of the State to sustain on the statute books of the State and Nation, the present laws against the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

(2) To promote temperance by aiding the school authorities in teaching the danger of intoxicating liquor and narcotics on the human system.

(3) To cooperate with every agency now in existence to carry out the purpose of this organization.

(4) That the organization shall be non-partisan, non-political and non-denominational.

That there shall be a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and a central committee of forty (40), who shall have full power to carry out the purpose of this organization and elect its manager. The officers will be ex-officio members of the central committee.

To the Men and Women Voters of North Carolina:

On May 27, 1908, the people of North Carolina voted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor by a majority of 44,196. We are again called upon, on Tuesday, November 7, 1933, to do battle in this righteous cause.

No family, high or low, rich or poor, has escaped the galling curse of the drink habit. It is the canker-worm that has eaten into the heart of the body politic. It has made the sweet water of life bitter. The tears that have been shed by an army of mourners speak to our heads as well as our hearts.

"In the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells."

No race is exempt; especially is it injurious to the negro workman. The people of North Carolina, in the generations gone by, have resisted to the last ditch tyranny and oppression, cruelty and wrong. Neither the employer nor employee wants about him in their daily tasks those who drink.

This issue appeals to men and women of all parties; to men and women of all creeds; it is above party, above creeds, above nationalities; it is a matter of conscience.

Be not deceived with false arguments, and let no foreign hand—the predatory wealth gained and to be gained from this evil—dictate to North Carolinians, a free and independent people. The economic waste of money spent for intoxicating beverages is appalling. Millions of dollars that should be devoted to home-building and economic recovery will be siphoned out of this State by Liquor Lords, living in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and other cities. Our birthright shall not be sold for a mess of pottage, a tax that in the end comes from the wreckage of those made in the image of our Maker. We call upon you in this contest for the mastery to be temperate in word, language, and action. We are against the evil, not against those who differ with us. To them in other vocations and duties, we wish them God-speed.

We would regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a calamity to our Nation. We believe that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes at its best.

Let's not mix liquor and the automobile on the public highway. It is our duty to be temperate, but to destroy the pitfalls, to protect the innocent. Shall our boasted uplift and civilization in North Carolina be turned back by foreign Goliath Liquor Barons?

We earnestly appeal to the young men and women of the State to enter this contest; they may not be aware of the tragedy of this evil until too late.

We call upon men and women in every community, township, and county of the State to forget past differences and enter into this contest. It is a non-partisan, non-political, and non-denominational fight. Organize under the United Dry Forces of North Carolina at once, and do it yourself. Do it now! The battle is on until sunset on November 7th. Be sure and see that these community, township, and county organizations have the men and women registered and at the polls election day.

We appeal to all sorts and conditions of men and women in every walk of life, to enter this contest. Banish hate and win by kindness and the justice of the cause. No great human contest is ever won without work, prayer, and sacrifice. This is your duty from now on—Work and Win! The God of our Fathers will be with us in this contest for God and humanity. North Carolina expects every man and woman to do their duty.

"To your tents, O Israel!"

THE UNITED DRY FORCES OF NORTH CAROLINA

Clippings

A DISASTROUS FORGETTING

Think how far this country has departed from its original "Jeffersonian principles." Think what mountains of debt and troubles we have piled up because we refused to follow the solemn warnings of Washington and Jefferson, not to become involved in "foreign entanglements." Now, read this hot shot from Thomas Jefferson; it was written over a century ago, but oh, with what startling aptness it applies to our situation right today, in the year 1933:

"When peace becomes more losing than war, we may prefer the latter on principles of pecuniary calculation. But for us to attempt a war to reform all Europe and bring them back to principles of morality and respect for equal rights of nations would show us to be only maniacs of another character."

Of course, we are now hopelessly tangled up in the affairs of those European nations. Jefferson had lived over there and he knew them intimately. Yet, we could not keep from meddling in their World war. We made an immense sacrifice of human life, we lent them our hard-earned money until we were bankrupted. We still have those obligaitons to pay, but those borrowing nations have no intention of repaying us. And still worse, they do not even show us any gratitude, but they picture Uncle Sam as "Uncle Shylock."

The wise words of Washington, Jefferson and other great leaders who have known what they were talking about and whose interests did not lean at all to international poppycockism ought to be preserved, framed and hung on the walls of every court, office, school and home in the land, so the next generations will not have to plead that they forgot.—THE PATHFINDER.

L. Huntley of White Store, Anson county, says he considers soybeans one of the best of hay crops. Properly cured, the hay is relished by mules as well as dairy cows and Mr. Huntley kept his mules fat on the hay last winter.

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

FARM ACT SECTION CAN AID BORROWERS

AUTHORIZATION for Federal Land Banks to issue up to $2,000,000,000 in bonds, with interest guaranteed by the United States, and either exchange the bonds for first mortgages on farms or sell them and use the money to make new loans to farmers, is one of the principal features of the farm mortgage section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, according to information issued by the Farm Credit Administration, which administers this section of the Act.

The Farm Credit Administration began functioning on May 27 as provided for in President Roosevelt's Executive Order issued March 27, 1933. The agencies to be consolidated under the new Administration include the Federal Farm Board; the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, which has jurisdiction over the Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks; the regional agricultural credit corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Crop Production Loan Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The farm mortgage section of the Farm Act makes it possible to lower the interest rates on both old and new loans, and to permit borrowers, generally, to extend payment on the principal of their loans from the Federal Land Banks, and to loan money directly to farmers in districts where there are no National farm loan associations through which applications may be accepted. It also provides for Farm Loan Commissioner's loans to be made direct to farmers from agents of the Farm Loan Commissioner located in each of the 12 Federal land bank districts.

Applications for information or loans under the new Act should be made to the secretary treasurer of the National farm loan association in the county in which the applicant's farm is located, or to the Federal Land Bank serving his state. In the absence of a loan association, farmers should get in touch with their county farm agent.

C. R. Cabe, of Dillard, Ga., Route 1, is secretary and treasurer of the farm loan association in this county.

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Should cod liver oil be fed to growing pullets during the summer?

Answer:—If there is an abundant supply of succulent green feed and the ration is properly balanced the oil may be left out of the ration. During the dry months, however, the grass or green feed becomes fibrous and unpalatable and the oil should be fed. A four per cent alfalfa leaf meal will also aid in making up this deficiency in the green feed.

Question:—How much grain should be fed to a dairy cow as a supplement to pasture in the summer?

Answer:—The average-sized cow can consume only enough grass to maintain her body and to produce about two gallons of milk a day. Additional production demands a supplement in the form of a grain mixture containing from 13 to 16 per cent digestible protein and this should be fed at the rate of one pound of mixture to each 5 to 7 pounds of total milk production each day.

Question:—What vegetables do you recommend for the fall garden and when should they be planted?

Answer:—There are five vegetables that should be grown in every fall garden. These are snap beans, turnips, collards, cowpeas, and Irish potatoes. Other desirable ones are cabbage, beets, kale, tomatoes, sweet corn, and lettuce. A complete list of these fall vegetables together with planting dates is given in Extension Folder 31 and copies of this folder will be mailed free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

There are lands on every North Carolina farm better suited for timber than other crops and when such lands are put to trees, it will pay the owner more clear profit than will the other crops, says R. W. Graeber, extension forester.

SAYS TRUCK GROWERS NEED BETTER FERTILIZER

CERTAIN soluble salts, consisting chiefly of chlorides or chlorine, will injure truck crops like sweet potatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and lettuce grown on sandy soils during a dry season and the fertilizers used under these crops should contain not more than five per cent of these chlorides when 1000 pounds or more of fertilizer are used per acre.

"The new tertilizer law does not require manufacturers to give the contents of all the fertilizers sold partly for the reason that no method of chemical analysis can check the amounts of such ingredients used," says L. G. Willis, soil chemist at State college. "Therefore, the truck grower should use carefully the information he has available about the kind of materials to use with his crops especially where he distributes 1,000 or more pounds to the acre. In truck fertilizers there is considerable risk when the concentration of soluble salts is unnecessarily high. The salts found injurious most commonly are carried in low analysis potash fertilizers and consist chiefly of chlorides or chlorine."

Experimental work with tobacco has made it possible to prescribe fairly accurately the maximum amount of chloride that can be used without risk or damage, Willis says, but work with truck crops is not complete enough yet to allow such a limit to be set.

However, truck growers should see to it that the chloride content is not over 5 per cent when fertilizers are used at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre. For tobacco, this content should not be above two per cent.

The cost of a fertilizer guaranteeing the chloride content will be higher than ordinary mixtures, but may be worth the difference, Willis says.

Catawba county poultry growers have perfected an organization to promote the interests of this phase of farm activity. The new association will aid in standardizing production and marketing. A similar association would help Macon county poulary growers realize better profits.