

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON

(Continued from page one)

pledge, hinting in conclusion that cooperation between the two nations is of "great significance to the cause of general peace."

Congress adjourned without passing the third deficiency bill, carrying appropriations for many undertakings, because Senator Long, having obtained the floor of the Senate refused to yield and allow a vote on the bill, which had already passed the house. Because the two houses had already voted definitely to adjourn at midnight the session automatically came to an end with the Louisiana solon holding the floor. Conferees developed that most of the items can be taken care of by the President until January out of other funds, although some of them will be postponed.

Investigations authorized by Congress will be continued during the recess and it is quite probable that between October and December the public will be regaled with the revelations. Fifteen principal inquiries are on tap, including chain stores and their connection with an "alleged super-lobby;" operation of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934; lobbying activities; air transportation; production, transportation and marketing of wool; land and water policies of the government; bankruptcy and receivership proceedings; the Virgin Islands, bond holders' reorganization and protective committees, wild life, patents, expenditures in special elections to the house this year and flood conditions in central New York.

The neutrality resolutions passed by Congress arbitrarily imposes embargoes on munitions shipments to nations engaged in war until February 29, 1936. Moreover, it forbids the passage of American citizens on merchant ships of belligerents and bans submarines of belligerents in American waters. Considerable argument and dispute preceded the passage of the resolution which was pushed through as an affirmative warning to the world that the United States is not going to become embroiled in future wars. However, sober second thought, expressed on the floor of both houses, warned against the mandatory provisions of the resolution which, it was said by Representative Wadsworth of New York, provide "an open invitation to the great and powerful to attack the weak."

The Presidential campaign for 1936, apparently underway for weeks, will pick up momentum with the adjournment of congress and for the next fourteen months the electorate will be wooed with increas-

ing ardor. Amid the clamor of debate it will be well nigh impossible for any commentator to do more than guess at the outcome and most of the political discussions that emanate from Washington will be written for "a purpose," the intention of influencing voters one way or the other.

The writer's views may be altogether erroneous. Some reader of this weekly review, sitting in a small country store, may assess the popular trend more correctly. Certainly this column will not please the rabid partisans of either party but it ought to be enlightening to those who wish to have a check upon their own observations. What is here is based on a close study of events rather than upon personal contact with office-holders and party leaders.

Typical of letters received is one from Missouri, asserting that it was easy to tell we were not in sympathy with the "New Deal" and another from Connecticut suggesting that one might assume that we were being paid to put out propaganda for the administration. Of course, both came from partisans who want nothing but sugar in their mental food. We enjoy communications from readers everywhere and appreciate any comment upon this review which appears in your favorite newspaper. Being human, but trying to be intellectually honest, we readily recognize how easy it is to make mistakes in writing about Washington affairs. Anyway, Mr. and Mrs. Reader, if we overlook something important, write the author, P. O. Box 374, Washington, D. C., and tell us what it is. While we can't promise a personal reply to every letter we will at least attempt to re-check our calculations and observations.

AAA REPORT

The AAA expended \$807,696,134 during the fiscal year ending June 30th with benefit payments amounting to \$593,438,812. Surplus removal took \$12,591,001, drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication got \$148,520,819 and administrative expenses \$38,583,642.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court begins its fall session on October 7th and the government is moving to get an early hearing on the decision of the Boston Circuit Court case which declared the processing taxes unconstitutional. The belief is that recent amendments have cleared away any invalidity that might have existed in earlier legislation.

A 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture is giving excellent results in controlling apple blight on the farm of R. L. Plonk, near Kings Mountain.

To Sell Or Not To Sell

(By L. Bruce Gunter)

With reference to the advice given by the Pitt County Tobacco Control Board to tobacco growers not to sell tobacco for less than twelve cents per pound, I am in hearty accord with the movement, but wish to make this observation for the sake of clarity.

The blanket statement cannot be made that to sell tobacco for less than twelve cents is to lose money, in view of the parity payment, for the fact that there are several different angles on which to figure the possible parity benefit. To take a concrete example, I sold a lot of tobacco today for six and a quarter cents per pound, which brought me \$6.25. If I should get the maximum parity benefit from the government, it would equal the identical price which I received for this tobacco. It is obvious, therefore, that I am out the cost of grading, drayage and warehouse charges, as well as the loss of this tobacco as fertilizer, by selling at this price. All told, this would run the minimum at which I can afford to sell tobacco, in view of a maximum parity payment, up to or near the twelve cents standard.

But it is by no means likely that we shall get a full benefit parity payment. In fact, the nearer we approach the limit of our allotment in sales, the less the parity payment will be, and if we exhaust our allotment or dispose of any unused portion of same by sale, we forfeit the parity payment. Also the price we are to get for any unused portion of our allotment by sale is four cents per pound. It will be seen, therefore, that it is impossible to determine just what sales to reject in favor of the parity payment until the bulk of the crop has been sold.

Personally, I am following the plan of grading my tobacco by curings, just as we have always done, but we are sticking the poorer grades that will not bring as much as twelve cents and hanging them back in the barn, to be sold or not sold as may seem advisable later. If it appears better to sell after the better grades have been sold and my allotment has been exhausted, I will not have to pay so much tax as I would to sell the better grades. If the parity payment exceeds the sale price, plus the cost of drayage and warehouse charges, then I can take the parity, save the drayage and warehouse charges and use the tobacco for fertilizer. Just which to do, I cannot know until the better grades of my crop have been sold and the volume of the crop determined. Moreover, this plan will keep a

MORE ABOUT COWS AND DOGS

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the young children and the result is direful when milk is taken from the child's diet.

We do not have the census of cows compared with dogs in Edgecombe and Nash counties, but we are somewhat afraid that we may be in the same position that Martin county is if census was taken, and the number proven.

Trade and civic organizations should see to it that the growers are fully informed as to the soundness of this policy.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3, 1935

THIRD PARTY

A prominent eastern newspaper says Bainbridge Colby will attempt to form a "Constitutionalist" party to give disgruntled Democrats a place to go in fighting the President. W. R. Hearst, newspaper mogul, is said to be ready to back the move, which hopes to break into the "solid South."

AFTER LONG?

Some think that a House committee will try to investigate Senator

Long if he takes much of a hand in the campaigns of Congressmen. Speculation arose when the special committee set up, as usual, to investigate campaign funds, was given power to "act upon its own initiative," etc.

INTO STRATOSPHERE

Another attempt to explore the stratosphere will be made by the National Geographic Society and the Army Air Corps in October. Repairs to the huge balloon which collapsed in July at Rapid City, S. D., will be completed in September.

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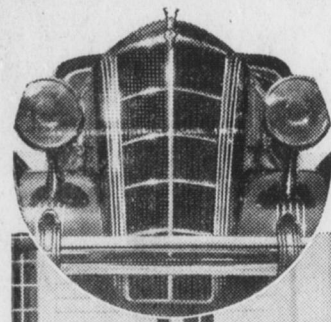
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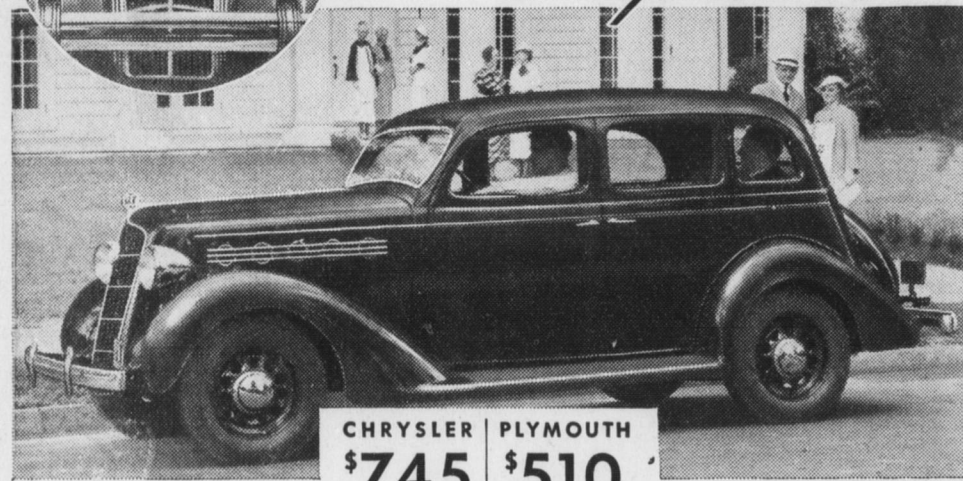
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