News And Comment From Washington

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Pressing formard steadily, persistently—one might almost say relentlessly—his program of reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery, President Hoover last week gave out from the White House a statement calling upon the nation to put an end to hoarding and thus return to the channels of trade and business the more than one billion, three hundred millions of money that has been withdrawn from circulation and is now serving no useful purpose whatever. Following this statement the President called into conference reprsntatives of some 50 nationwide civic and commercial organizations in the hope of enlisting every constructive element in our population in the effort he is making to bring about normal conditions, and all of them pledged hearty cooperation.

Pointing out the fact that every dollar hoarded means a destruction of from $5.00 to $10.00 of credit, and that credit is the blood stream of our economic life, the President urged the people to put their dollars to work, either by conservative investments or by deposit in sound institutions, in order that it may thus return into the channels of economic life. "Every dollar returned from hoarding to circulation," declared the President, "means putting men to work. It means help to agriculture. Everyone hoarding currency injures not only his own prospects and those of his family, but is acting contrary to the common good." And the President calls upon the people for "the same service, the same confidnce in our government and our institutions, the same unity and solidarity of courageous action which they gave during the great war" to the end that this depression may be quickly ended.

In drafting Gen. Dawes to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in sending Secretary Mellon to take his place at the Court of St. James, and in promoting Ogden Mills to the head of the Treasury Department, President Hoover is conceded to have settled three dificult problems with masterly skill. The Dawes appointment made an instantaneous hit with the country. It was imperative that the man summoned to head the gigantic Reconstruction Finance Corparation should command the complete confidence of the business world and nobody does that in greater degree than Gen. Dawes. It was equally imperative that our Ambassador to Great Britain should be a man fitted to cope with the statesmen of Europe in the discussion of the problems of world finance involving reparations, debt-payments and stabilized currencies, that are certain to arise during the coming months, and Mr. Mellon measures up as no other man could to the needs of that situation. As to Mr. Mills, he has been undersecretary of the Treasury for the past two years and has shown a complete mastery of the problems which constantly confront that great Department. The wisdom of the President in making these appointments has been attested, not only by the acclaim with which they have been met throughout the country, but by the fact that they were confirmed by the Senate promptly and without recorded opposition.

Alfred E. Smith is no longer the "mystery man" of the Democratic party. In a statement given to the press a few days ago he announced that he is the leader of the Democratic party, that if the party wants him to make the fight again this year he will do it but that he will make no pre-convention campaign, and that he will take no part prior to the convention for or against any candidate. That is to say he does not exactly throw his hat in the ring, but he deposits it carefully so near the ring that it cannot be overlooked and he does not forbid anybody else to pick it up and pitch it in.

And that it will be picked up and pitched in nobody in big league politics seems to have any doubt. The man who has aroused more personal enthusiasm among Democrats than any candidate their party has had since the first Bryan campaign and who got 5,000,000 more votes than were ever cast for any other Democrat, still has a tremendous hold upon party leaders in a score of states and upon the rank and file of the party generally. Not only is there personal enthusiasm for him, but the party precedent counts very strongly in his favor. Was not Grover Cleveland nominated three times, and was not Bryan given a second chance when he failed the first time, and then a third chance when he failed the second time? And shall not the man, the "Happy Warrior" who ran when no Democrat could have won and still got more votes than received by any other Democrat, be given a second chance now that there is a possibility of victory? That is the way his friends argue the case for him, and it is upon that argument that delegates committed to his candidacy will be elected in at least a dozen states.

Gov. Smith is careful to say that he will not support or oppose any candidate prior to the convention. But he makes no pledges for his friends, and the general interpretation put upon his statement is that it spells doom for the hopes of Franklin D. Roosevelt. If he favored the Roosevelt candidacy he could easily have made his nomination certain by merely taking himself definitely out of the picture. His failure to do this is equivalent, so the political wise-acres say, to an announcement that he does not favor Roosevelt and that is hint enough to his friends. The movement to "stop Roosevelt" was already actively under way and it will be pushed from now on with renewed vigor. If it succeeds, if Smith stops Roosevelt, then it is assumed that Roosevelt will stop Smith, and so the stock of the lesser candidates has decidedly advanced with the chief's announcement. There will be enough of these to afford the convention a wide field of choice. Ritchie, of Maryland; Byrd, of Virginia; Garner, of Texas; Murray, of Oklahoma; Reed of Missouri; White of Ohio; Lewis of Illinois—each of these will have the backing at least of his own State. Of course it is too early to make anything like definite forecast as to which one of these will win if the "Big Shots" succeed in killing each other off. But—

Keep your eye on Garner!

NEW ORDINANCE ABOUT AUTO LIGHTS ANNOUNCED

There has recently been published throughout the state a special ordinance of the State Highway Commission revising the rules with regard to automobile headlights. Under the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina cited in this ordinance, it is illegal to operate an automobile on the highways of the State with glaring and dazzling headlights. The Legislature has empowered the Commission to pass time to time as may seem proper to carry out traffic regulations set up by it.

Section two of the ordinance reads:

"When the headlamps of motor vehicles have been properly adjusted, as required by the ordinance of the State Highway Commission and Section 2621 (93) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, and an approved anti-glare device applied, then the said headlamps shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of the Consolidated Statutes, Section 2621 (91) (Section 49 of the Revised Motor Vehicle Laws issued April 1, 1929) prohibiting the use of glaring and dazzling headlights, so long as said headlamps so equipped are set to throw the headlamp beams straight ahead of the vehicle."

Section five of the ordinance reads:

"That motor vehicles equipped with approved anti-glare device shall be exempt from the restrictions as to candle power of bulbs as provided in State Highway Ordinance no. 25."

The anti-glare device now approved and distributed throughout the State is sold for one dollar per pair. The cost of adjusting the headlamps has been reduced from seventy-five cents to fifty cents, which fifty cents also includes the installation of the said anti-glare device. It is ruled that the headlamps need not be adjusted again when they are once equipped with an approved anti-glare device so long as they remain set to throw the beams straight ahead of the vehicle.

The State Highway Commission has ordered the headlights of all of its automobiles which travel extensively at night equipped with the approved Nodimolite headlight device.

A FEW DOZEN EGGS WILL PAY

up your subscription to the Johnstonian-Sun for a whole year. The Editor will allow you the top market price for same.

Spraying Costs Little But It Means Much

The cash outlay necessary for spray materials needed to produce quality apples and peaches in the farmer-owned orchards of North Carolina is comparatively little, yet, high quality fruit cannot be produced without spraying.

"This is one of the most important orchard operations," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horiculturist at State College. "The cash outlay for spray materials including gas and oil for the power machines has averaged about $3 an acre for apples and $1.50 an acre for peaches according to production records kept by a number of orchard men in 1931. Where it is necessary to hire outside labor an additional cash outlay of about $5 an acre will be necessary. The apple orchards in which these production records were kept varied from 7 to 30 acres with about 50 trees to the acre. The mature trees were somewhat undersized and ranged in age from 15 to 20 years. There were also some younger trees from 7 to 12 years old."

The amount of diluts spray solution used in covering the orchard at one spraying, averaged from 1 1-2 to 2 gallons a tree or about 75 to 100 gallons an orchard. The peach orchards studied by Mr. Niswonger were located in the upper piedmont region and varied in size from 5 to 12 acres each. The trees were from 4 to 6 years of age. There were 5 to 7 spray applications for the apples and 4 to 5 for the peaches.

Growers sometimes try to cut corners in times of poor prices for their fruit, but one cannot save dollars by not spraying, the horiculturist says. During periods of poor prices, quality fruit will move faster than fruit of low quality. Cutting out one or two of the sprays therefore may have the opposite effect from what was expected.

FINDS BETTER COWS NOW GROWN IN STATE

Reports form 93 dairymen belonging to the eight active herd improvement associations now active in North Carolina indicate that the dairy cows of today are more efficient producers than they were even one year ago.

"The members of our herd improvement associations are scattered in 30 North Carolina counties," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College, "These men had 3,364 cows on test last year which is an increase of 211 over 1930. The average production per cow for the last year was 6,433 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat as compared with 6,185 pounds of milk and 261 pounds of butterfat in 1930. This shows a decided improvement in the production of our dairy animals."

Mr. Arey says that the dairymen found by their record keeping that 352 cows were boarders and therefore unprofitable. These were culled and sold to the butchers.

Another good indication of the gradual improvement being made in dairy herds was that in 1931, there were 33 herds which averaged 300 pounds or more of butterfat per cow. The actual production of these 33 herds was 7,456 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of fat per cow. In the previous year of 1930, only 22 herds produced as much as 300 pounds of fat per cow. Then, last year, Mr. Arey found two herds where the fat production averaged 400 pounds or over of fat. One of these was a Guernsey herd owned by Thurmond Chatham at Elkin which produced 8,888 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of fat a cow last year, and the other was a Jersey herd owned by Aldridge Brothers of Haw River which produced 8,250 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of fat a cow last year. These are the first two herds in the State to go above the 400-pound mark.

Facts such as these tend to show that despite the depression, North Carolina dairymen are pressing forward in building more profitable herds over the State, says Arey.

Advertising Turns the Trick.

"Over in Cozad, Neb., is a chap by the name of Fred Anderson, who does a business of $300,000 in a town of 3,000 population. Anderson's success has been well night phenominal. He says that there is no secret about the reason for forging ahead. Advertising has done the trick. Here is what Anderson has to say for himself: 'I have no sympathy for the merchant who sleeps between advertising blankets on bed springs that are nationally advertised, sleeps in advertising pajamas, who rides to work in an advertised car and who, when he gets to work, refuses to advertise. He ought to go broke and he probably will. If I were to start in business again I would invest five per cent of my gross sales in advertising. It pays."—Woonsocket News.

JEER-INVITING SLOGAN

(Union Republican)

A Washington weekly newspaper offered a prize of $100 for the best slogan to be submitted for the Democrats to use in their campaign and a like amount for a Republican slogan. Three United States Senators, Copeland, of New York, Sheppard, of Texas, and Dill, of Washington, were named a committee to select the winner of the Democratic slogan. A like committee of Republican Senators were appointed but they have not yet made a report.

The Democratic committee with thousands of samples to pick from, selected—what do you suppose? Here it is: "He Haw; We're Coming Back."

Editor Louis Graves, of the Chapel Hill News, in the language of Amos n' Andy is "regusted" at the undignified slogan adopted by this supposedly intelligent committee of Senators as the Democratic war-cry and delivers himself of the following:

"We could hardly imagine one less appealing to the intelligence or less stimulating to the emotions. It suggests noise and stupidity and no higher aspiration than a desire to get at the crib and go to gobbling.

"If three Republican leaders had been set to work to find a slogan for the Democrats, and if their aim had been to find one that would go furthest toward robbing the Democrats of every semblance of dignity, it is doubtful if they could have done better than this.

"We should think the Democratic party would want to discourage, rather than invite, comparisons between itself and the animal which it has the misfortune to have as a symbol. Here is a spectacle indeed—a party adopting as its battle-cry the bray of a jackass!"

HOW TO FAIL IN BUSINESS.

The Mellette County News publishes the following excellent set of directions on how to fail in business:

A trade publication points out that, according to Bradstreet's report for 1930, 95 per cent of all business failures were non-advertisers. One does not hesitate a minute about insuring his home or place of business, but how about the business itself? The successful business man is the one who goes after business; the failure is the one who sits around and waits for business to come to him. Bradstreet's percentage shows that the going business man is an advertiser.