

VICTORY DRIVE IS GIVEN RESPONSE

More than One Thousand North Carolinians Have Already Responded to Call for Funds. Closes by April 15th.

Greensboro, N. C.—With a total of \$8,472.35 in hand, the campaign of the Democratic party to secure funds through its Victory Fund drive with which to wage the 1932 campaign has entered upon its final month in North Carolina.

"I expect to close the campaign in North Carolina by April 15," said C. L. Shuping, of this city, State manager, "and then to spend the fifteen days from that date to May 1, in widening up the canvassing in such counties as do not complete the work by that date."

Mr. Shuping expressed the belief that the object of the campaign would be attained. He stated that John W. Davis, national chairman, had advised him that more than \$550,000 of the goal of \$1,500,000 had been collected, this representing contributions received from every section of the nation, and that no state had completed its work.

"For instance," said Mr. Shuping, "we have collected \$8,472.35 in North Carolina, but the canvassing has been waged intensively in only 23 of the 100 counties. I have this week advised all county managers that we have only about thirty days in which to complete the work, and have urged upon them the necessity of making a thorough canvass of the State in that time. When we have complete reports from all 100 counties, I feel certain that the amount already received will be more than tripled."

"Mr. Davis is greatly pleased with the showing made by North Carolina thus far, and he confidently expects that this state will attain the desired results. I do not see how we can afford to fail in this work for the Democratic party."

Mr. Shuping expressed gratification at the large number of small subscriptions which have been received from North Carolinians. The total of \$8,472.35, he said, represents the contributions of approximately 1,000 individuals, many of whom have contributed not more than a dollar. The state chairman gave as his belief that these small contributions "indicate the interest of the rank and file in the work of the Democratic party. They show that the people are looking to the Democratic party as their hope this year, and are willing, even during the hard times of this Republican administration, to contribute to their funds in order to help bring about Democratic victory at the polls in November."

"These are the kind of contributions we want," he said, "we want the people to feel that they are, in fact, stockholders in the Democratic party."

The appeal is being carried to all interested in the Democratic party to make their contributions, large or small, at the earliest possible moment, either to their local county managers or to the State headquarters which are being maintained here in Greensboro.

HERE'S WHY THEY CALL WIND STORMS TWISTERS

Buchanan, Ga.—They call violent storms "twisters," and here's graphic proof of why they use that word.

Henry Cook, a farmer, was taking a Sunday afternoon nap when the storm struck here, awakening him.

Looking out the window, Cook said he saw his neighbor's house "going across a field."

"Gosh, I better get out of here and find me a ditch," he said he told himself.

Accordingly, he burst out the front door of his home, only to be picked up by the wind and hurled across the yard until he hit a tree.

"The wind wound my right leg around that tree, and broke the bone right above the knee."

Two Greatest Tennis Stars



"Little Poker Face" Helen Wills Moody, champion woman tennis player, and Ellsworth Vines, the youthful male champion, photographed as the 1932 tennis match season begins.

Says Nation on Verge of A Home-Building Boom

By CALEB JOHNSON (Special Writer for The Democrat)

There is probably no subject on which so many experts have had so many discussions in the past few months as the subject of home building in America. Not only in the conferences called by the President, but in every center of population and wealth in the United States, much earnest attention is being given to the problem of how to provide better homes for the great mass of American families, and to provide them at lower cost than has been possible in the past.

Many amazing facts have been disclosed in these conferences. Such a high percentage of homes, in cities, in small towns and in the country contain what is usually called "modern improvement" that there is quite a general impression that practically everybody has such things as running water, bathrooms, sewers, electric stoves, furnaces, heating and the other refinements of life which come in that broad classification. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of American homes have all of these and most homes have none of them. According to one authority, less than half of the homes of America measure up to minimum standards of health and decency, and the building industry has not even started to build good homes which are within the means of two-thirds of the population.

There are very few parts of the country in which a six-room detached house with these minimum modern improvements can be built today to sell as cheaply as \$5,000. Six thousand dollars is nearer the average minimum cost to the home buyer of the poorest kind of house that measures up to modern standards of arrangement and equipment. And \$6,000 is too much money for the average American to pay for a home.

The average income in the United States is about \$1,000 a year. Economists are in agreement that no family can afford to invest more than two years income in a home. That would put a limit of \$3,000 upon the home in which the average American could afford to invest. There will always be, of course, a considerable fringe among those of the lowest earning capacity who will never, under any circumstances, become home owners.

But it has been estimated that about sixty per cent. of the people of the United States who are not home owners could afford to put from \$4,000 to \$5,000 into a home if they could get well built, durable and properly planned and equipped houses at about those prices.

So what these conferences on domestic housing are trying to do is to work out practicable methods for providing homes such as will meet the needs of the majority of families at a cost per family of under \$5,000 for house and lot, and to devise ways of financing such building that will make it possible for buyers to pay for them out of income.

Before this can be done there must be a good many revolutionary changes from the present methods both of building and financing. Of that there is general agreement.

Home building is one industry in which there has been no change in method for hundreds of years. Houses are still built—except for the steel framed skyscrapers of the big cities by the most expensive processes. In every other industry labor costs have been cut down, in proportion to raw material costs, but in the building industry the opposite has been true. The same methods of construction are used with building trade labor at from \$10 to \$15 a day that were used when labor cost a dollar a day. And labor is the biggest item in the building of a house. It will continue to be the biggest item so long as each house is manufactured as a separate unit on the spot.

One of the solutions which certainly will be adopted sooner or later will be the use of materials which can be fabricated in factories and assembled on the building site with the minimum of labor. Metal frames that can be bolted together by unskilled labor are being experimented with, and are found to be more economical than frames built of lumber by hand on the job. Wall board of many kinds, which can be produced in large sheets and attached to the framing quickly and by low priced labor will supersede old-fashioned lath and plaster to a large extent, so the experts believe. The same will apply to roofs and to outside walls. And it is generally agreed that materials now available can be put together to build attractive houses which will be more comfortable in winter and summer, more durable and much less expensive, than even the best frame house that can be built under present methods.

Window frames and sash all made of pressed metal, metal door frames and doors, have been found to be almost as cheap in first cost and very much less expensive to install than the wooden doors and windows, and their frames fitted by hand, which have long been in general use. New kinds of flooring materials are said to be much more economical to lay down and much more durable when once in place than wooden floors.

It isn't all going to happen at once, but there seems to be little doubt that all over the country we are going to see houses and groups of houses built by various adaptations of new processes and the use of new materials which will serve as object lessons and which will appeal to the next generation as more desirable than the old types of homes.

Much more attention is being given to the planning of small homes than ever before, to give them the largest amount of useful space at the smallest expense for enclosing that space. To do this economically we are going to see more houses built in groups, partly attached to each other, perhaps, and centering around community parks, playgrounds and gardens. In the cities, of course, low cost housing can only be achieved by piling houses one on top of another in apartments, but most people would rather

live in a detached house than in an apartment, and there is still a hundred times more unoccupied land available for dwelling purposes than there is land already built upon.

Of course, modern, low-priced homes will all be equipped with all the modern conveniences, and some experiments are being planned for a single furnace or steam boiler to heat an entire group of houses, cutting down the cost and labor requirements of domestic heating.

Great attention is being paid to the problem of financing small homes. The ideal that is being aimed at is to enable a family which has saved \$1,000 to buy a \$5,000 house and lot without having to pay an excessive profit either to the builder or to the people who lend the money for the rest of the purchase. The high cost of second mortgage money has been one of the handicaps of the small town and suburban home buyer. The talk among the financial institutions which have taken part in these conferences is that first mortgage money ought to come down to five per cent, or lower everywhere, and that money should be made available for installment second mortgages at a cost of not more than seven per cent, or thereabouts instead of the nine, ten or eleven per cent., which is the general rule today on second mortgages.

I think there is no doubt whatever that out of all of this discussion we are going to see a speedy revival of small home building all over the United States on a very much larger scale than ever before, and this is not only going to give local employment to enormous numbers of men, but it will provide business for the manufacturers and producers of every sort of building supplies—cement, lumber, steel, plumbing supplies, heating equipment, and all the rest. It will mean a revival of industry so widely distributed and providing for the needs of so many people that I believe there is a great deal in the thought that our next long period of prosperity is going to be based largely upon the building of small homes.

BACK TO GOD

(By James Monroe Downum)
Hast thou wandered away from God, And lost His tender loving care?— Wandering so far away from Him, In spite of all His love so fair? Then hasten back to Him again, Whose love for thee will never fail, If thou in faith return to Him. His love for thee will e'er prevail! No other help can come to thee To save thee from the dreary days, And from the sorrest ills of strife; God's hand alone can set thee free, And lead thee in the safest way, And give to thee the truest life!

Perfect Attendance At The Cove Creek School

Following is a perfect attendance record for the seventh month at Cove Creek School:

Fourth Grade—Ruby Bingham, Elizabeth Bingham, Marcelle Coleman, Frances Gragg, Pauline Hicks, Maple Mast, Margaret McConnell, Thomas Mast.

Fifth Grade—Virginia Ganner, Susie Elliott, Odemia Miller, Ruth Miller, Georgia McConnell, Clayton Cole, Ralph Fletcher, Hal Johnson, Gordon Spainhour.

Sixth Grade—Beryl Gramma, Reba Adams, Roxanna Bingham, Peattie Gragg, Evelyn Mast, Della McGuire, Bessie Presnell, Dean Grogan, Brownie Hagaman, Morris Henson, Lynn Isaacs, Lee McGuire, Wiley Ward, Dale Adams, Carolyn Greer.

Seventh Grade—Lester Deal, Fay Cole, Dorris Gragg, Jamie Harmon, Edna Harmon, Ruth Wilson.

Eighth Grade—Fred Greene, Birchie Potter, Roy Potter, Hugh Reese, Dewey Thomas, Loy Presnell, Blanch Osborne, Irene Thomas, Parlee Henson, Bob Bingham, Clay Haworth, Paul Phillips.

Eighth Grade—Margaret Adams,

Helen Bingham, Loy Brown, Wheeler Farthing, Stewart Fox, Dottie Glenn, Lewis Hartley, Ruby Johnson, Ora Mast, Luther Miller, Harold Moody, Aima Smith, John T. Sutherland, Grady Tyree.
Ninth Grade—Jack Henson, Eleanor Hodges, Vaughn Reese, Henry Rowe, Harry Rowe, Robert Thomas, Jesse Eggers, Bert Fletcher, Lonnie Isaacs, Ronald Palmer, Kermit Reese, Roy Rominger, Kathleen Beech, Geneva Thomas.

Eleventh Grade—Robert Dunn, Lon Harmon, Oka Henson, James McBride, Paul Trivette, Marsnail Ward, Susie Banner, Mary Elizabeth Banner, Nina Church, Annie Lou Edmister, Muriel Harmon, Hazel Love, Gladys Mast, Vera Lee May, Trilla Thomas, Alma Williams, Madge Williams.

BOX SUPPER

A box supper will be held at Miller School House on April 9th at 7:30 o'clock. Special string music and e-log dancing will be a feature of the evening's entertainment. The public is cordially invited to attend.

When you start your spring cleaning, get your soaps and washing powders at Smithey's. 25c per dozen.



SAFETY

A MEMORY TEST

Sit down now, and without looking, try to itemize ALL the things in all the rooms of your home.

Check up—and you will be surprised how many you have missed.

A detailed inventory of your household goods, together with your fire insurance policies, should go in an envelope and be deposited here in a

SAFE DEPOSIT BOX

Fire claims must be accurate.

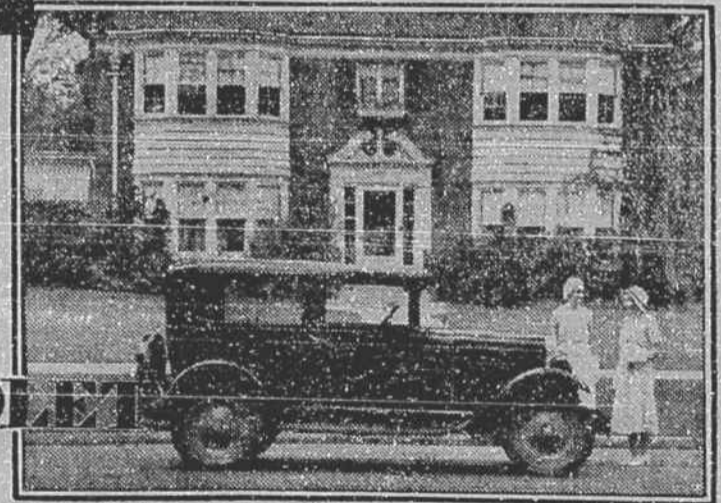
Establish your evidence in advance.

Watauga County Bank

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THIS BANK

\$75 off today and tomorrow only

SPLENDID OK RECONDITIONED



1928 CHEVROLET Coach

You will have to look a long time before you can equal this amazing value. If you want a good running car at a ridiculously low price, come to our showroom at once and see this bargain. It's fully equipped with five good tires, and still has a lot of good miles in its reconditioned motor. Marked down \$75 for today and tomorrow only. Hurry—it will sell quickly.

\$150

Prices Greatly Reduced on All Other 4 and 6 Cylinder Cars

Chevrolet Truck, 1926 model, in good shape, being offered for the week-end at only \$150

1928 Chevrolet coupe, Good tires and battery. Starts good and in first class condition. \$275

1928 Chevrolet coupe, An outstanding value, now being offered for only \$200

1929 Ford coupe, good tires and battery and in first class repair for only \$175

1929 Chevrolet Coach, in good shape, good tires and license tag included \$200



Hodel T Ford Pickup, fairly good tires and in good running condition \$30

1929 Chevrolet Coupe, fair tires and battery, runs good, priced only \$250

Star Touring Car, has been run only 8,000 miles. Clean inside and out. An excellent value at the low price of \$100

1926 Hupmobile Sedan, good tires, only \$75

SMALL DOWN PAYMENTS . . .

EASY G. M. A. C. TERMS

W. R. CHEVROLET COMPANY

OK USED CARS are carefully reconditioned

PRE-WAR VALUE

- Vat Dye Fast Color Prints, yard 10c
- New Spring Hats, all shades 98c, \$1.48
- Silk Dresses \$2.98, \$3.95, \$4.95
- Men's Suits \$9.95, \$12.95, \$14.95
- Men's Hose, seconds 9c, 3 for 25c

Central All Leather Shoes, new patterns arrive each week. You don't have to be rich to be stylish.

WEAR CENTRAL'S ALL-LEATHER SHOES. A REAL VALUE.

FIVE-to-FIVE STORE

UNDERPRICED MERCHANDISE

Where you Feel at Home