

Revising The Prosperity Menu

A CHICKEN IN EVERY POT

FARM BOARD WHEAT GIVEN TO NEEDY.



THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Franklin Times Washington, D. C., March 16.—As the time for the Presidential nominating conventions draws nearer, the question of what the two great parties will do in their platforms on the subject of Prohibition becomes a livelier topic of discussion.

All of the signs point to a declaration by the Democrats in favor of a national referendum on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. But what that would amount to is another question. It would help get votes for the Democratic ticket among the "wets," beyond a doubt, but would it drive "dry" votes away from the party?

The argument of the Democratic leaders is that the states where Prohibition has its principal strength are mostly "safe" Democratic states, in spite of the fact that Mr. Hoover carried most of them in 1928. They think that it was Alfred E. Smith's religion, rather than his wet proclivities, that lost him the election, and that with a wet Protestant candidate the "Solid South" will vote Democratic regardless of the wet-dry issue. Their effort, therefore, must be to capture the doubtful states, and those, they contend, are mainly states where the wet sentiment is dominant.

Any change in the Constitution must be ratified by three-fourths of the States, whether by their legislatures or by conventions specially called for the purpose. There are forty-eight states, therefore 36 of them would have to vote wet on the proposed referendum, if the Eighteenth amendment is to be repealed. If thirteen states stand out against repeal, Prohibition remains the law of the land. And that more than thirteen states will never vote wet is the belief of the men of both parties who have given this subject the most thought.

The proposed referendum, therefore, it is pointed out, would be nothing but a vote-catching gesture, but no chance that it would accomplish its pretended purpose.

Mr. Hoover's wet friends—and there are plenty of wets on the Republican side of the political fence—are urging him more strenuously than ever to come out for some sort of modification or repeal of Prohibition. It is being urged upon him that the 145 members of Congress who signed a petition for a referendum include 79 Republicans as against only 66 Democrats. The President's attitude is understood to be that he must be shown a much greater demand from within his own party and from the nation at large before he will agree that Prohibition repeal has the overwhelming public support which any radical change in the Constitution ought to have to be really effective.

The talk that "Prohibition is a failure," that the Prohibition laws cannot be enforced, is regarded by the President, it is reported, as premature. His intimate friends point out that one of his first acts on taking office was to ask Congress to give him greater power to enforce, or attempt to enforce the Volstead law. He had been in office a year and a half before enforcement was finally turned over to the Department of Justice which is organized for law-enforcement, from the Treasury, where its control had previously been. In the eighteen months since then, it took at least six months to weed out the deadwood and crooked sticks from the old prohibition enforcement unit and to build up a new personnel. So that the first serious, intelligent national attempt to enforcing prohibition has only had a year or so of experience, and that, Mr. Hoover is said to believe, is too short a time for a fair test as to whether it can be done or not.

It is regarded as highly probable, therefore, that the Republican platform, about which the candidate will have, naturally, a great deal to say, will stress precisely that point—that the Administration has begun an honest effort to enforce prohibition, that more time is needed to see whether it can really be done. And this is probable, that the platform will promise if, after a reasonable test of the reorganized prohibition it becomes clearly apparent to everybody that the present provisions of the Constitution and laws are unworkable, then the Republicans, if elected, will submit the question of repeal to the states in their regular manner for Constitutional amendments.

The new revenue act, as reported to the House, takes notice of the fact that a lot of people make their own "home-brew", by including a tax of 35 cents a gallon on malt syrups, of 40 per cent on grape concentrates and on "wort," a source of alcohol, of five cents a gallon.

The most far-reaching angle of the new tax bill, however, will be the sales tax, tentatively set at 2-1-4 per cent, which will cover every kind of manufactured goods except certain classes of foodstuffs, religious and educational articles and books; newspapers and magazines, farm and garden products, seeds and fertilizers. Every manufacturer doing as much as \$20,000 of business a year will be required to pay the sales tax, which is estimated to raise five hundred million dollars a year in revenue. There will be a restoration of the tax on amusements, increases in the income tax, taxes on telegraph, telephone and cable messages, an increase in the stock transfer tax and a tax on lubricating oil, among other things, if the bill goes through as drafted.

This Woman Lost 64 Pounds of Fat

Mrs. H. Price of Woodside, L. I. writes: "A year ago I weighed 190 lbs. I started to take Kruschen and now I weigh 126 and never felt better in my life and what's more, I look more like 20 yrs. old than the mother of 2 children, one 19 and the other 18. Every one of my friends say it's marvelous the way I reduced."

To lose fat SAFELY and HARMLESSLY, take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—don't miss a morning—a bottle that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle—but don't take chances—be sure it's Kruschen—your health comes first—get at any drugstore in America. If not joyfully satisfied after the first bottle—money back.

NATIONAL POPPY CONTEST

Memorial poppies to be sold in North Carolina in May are now being made by the wives of men at Oteen. These service men are receiving very little or no compensation and in many instances this causes their wives to be self-supporting when they would otherwise be practically destitute. These wives and families come to the little village of Oteen to be near their loved ones during their illness and often their last days—can you blame them for wanting to be near? Before they are allowed to make the poppies they are required to undergo a rigid physical examination and be declared free—not only from tuberculosis but any other communicable disease. They are limited in the number they are allowed to make so that the work will last a longer period of time, thus giving a little income for several months instead of one or two. Miss Reinhardt, the nurse in charge of the clinic at Oteen, has in addition to her other duties, kindly consented to supervise this work.

The men in the hospital benefit greatly in knowing that their families are able to do some work and help take care of themselves. The doctors say that peace of mind is the greatest medicine a tubercular patient can have and so this project is highly satisfactory from two standpoints. Mrs. Hugh W. Perry, Department President, has recently visited the poppy makers at Oteen and report that eleven interested women and girls are now working at this task. The placing of early orders will be most helpful to the workers and the Department.

National Poppy Poster Contest In the interest of increased poppy sales the National American Legion Auxiliary is conducting a poppy poster contest; the rules governing it are as follows:

- 1. There will be two prizes offered. One for the best poster from a student of a Junior or Senior High School, and the other prize for the best poster from a student of an Elementary school.
2. These contests are to be conducted under the auspices of the American Legion Auxiliary and under the supervision of the teachers of the school.
3. The winning posters from each Department are to be sent to National Headquarters where they will be competently judged.
4. The contest will close May 15th.
5. The prize for each poster will be twenty-five dollars. (\$25.00)

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our deepest thanks and appreciation for the kind thoughtfulness of our many friends in the sickness of our dear mother and wife.

J. W. STRANGE and Family. Time killed was never known to rise again.

Advertisement for Black-Draught medicine, featuring a testimonial from a woman who lost 64 pounds of fat and a list of ailments it treats like constipation and headache.

Advertisement for Wood's Seeds, featuring images of various vegetables and a coupon for a free flower seed.

Large advertisement titled 'WHY IS IT?' describing a man's daily routine and concluding with the slogan 'If your business isn't good — ADVERTISE'.

Advertisement for Seaboard Store Co. Inc. featuring 'Pure Lard' at 6 cents per pound and 'Flour' at \$3.75 per barrel.

Advertisement for Wheless Brothers, a store-wide application for making money more elastic, located at Justice, N. C.

Advertisement for Beck's Garage, offering car washes, greases, and battery charges at reduced prices.

Advertisement for Thomas Grocery Co. featuring images of tomato and peach cans and promoting heavy and fancy groceries.