

Carolina Watchman

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The influence of weekly news-
papers on public opinion exceeds
that of all other publications in
the country.—Arthur Brisbane.

POPULATION DATA
(1930 Census)

Salisbury	16,951
Spencer	3,128
E. Spencer	2,098
China Grove	1,258
Landis	1,388
Rockwell	696
Granite Quarry	507
Cleveland	435
Faith	431
Gold Hill	156
(Population Rowan Co. 56,665)	

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936

ROOSEVELT AND THE FARMER

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States he knew that there could be no national prosperity that was not based upon a prosperous agriculture.

One of his first acts was to call in farm leaders to develop a national farm program that has been administered by farmers themselves. This program, together with other recovery measures, has placed the farmer on the road to prosperity.

To wit:

Farm cash income in 1932, under Hoover, was \$4,337,000,000.

Farm cash income in 1935, under Roosevelt, was \$6,900,000,000 and for 1936 is estimated at \$7,400,000,000.

Farm value of wheat in 1932, under Hoover, was \$282,000,000.

Farm value of wheat in 1935, under Roosevelt, was \$505,000,000.

Farm value of cotton in 1932, under Hoover, was \$424,000,000.

Farm value of cotton in 1935, under Roosevelt, was \$593,000,000.

Farm value of hogs in 1932, under Hoover, was \$261,000,000.

Farm value of hogs in 1935 under Roosevelt was \$339,000,000.

Farm mortgage interest rates in 1933 averaged 6 per cent—today they are approximately 4 per cent.

During the last year of Republican rule the average price of farm commodities dropped from 45 per cent above prewar level to 45 per cent below that level.

During the Roosevelt administration the average price of farm commodities advanced to above 100 per cent compared to the prewar level.

At the end of the Hoover administration the farmer was receiving nothing for his toll and was sinking deeper into debt. Today he is in a position to discharge many of his old obligations and may look forward to a future in which he can support himself and his family at a level consistent with American standards. Democratic policies and accomplishments have restored to him his property and his self-respect.

As Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said not long ago: "At last the farmers have a man in the White House who not only understands their problems, but who has the courage to act."

THE BIGGEST AMERICAN BRAIN

There is still a considerable difference of opinion among scientists as to whether the size of a man's brain has a direct relation to his intellectual capacity or not. In

general, however, it is the common belief that the person with the largest brain has also the most powerful intellect.

If that is true, then the most intellectual person who ever lived on the North American continent, so far as evidence goes, was an Aleutian Indian who died several hundred years ago and whose skeleton has just been unearthed on one of the islands off the tip of Alaska. He had a skull capacity of 2,005 cubic centimeters, which is just a trifle larger than the braincase of Daniel Webster; but certainly was one of America's intellectual giants.

The largest brain of which there is any record belonged to Turgeneff, the Russian novelist, which measured 2,030 cubic centimeters—not much bigger than that of the unknown Aleutian Indian. Bismarck, the great German statesman, had an enormous head, with a brain capacity of 1,965 cubic centimeters. The French poet LaFontaine; the German composer Beethoven, and Immanuel Kant, the great philosopher of two hundred years ago, all were noted for the size of their heads.

All of which is flattering to the man who wears a 7 1/2 hat or larger, though it must be admitted that some mighty smart men never wore bigger than a 6 7-8 hat. Mere size is not enough to account for the brilliancy of some of the world's best brains, in all probability.

Nevertheless, it is too bad that there are no records, traditions, or relics to tell us more about this Aleutian Indian with that great brain case.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

Very few people stop to think to the effect of science and invention upon such things as art, literature and music. One of the big radio broadcasting companies has announced that it has arranged with a group of eminent composers to write musical compositions in symphony form, especially designed for radio use, so that an entire symphony can be broadcast within 40 minutes of time. This is a very definite change in an established are brought about by the needs of the most modern of all scientific developments, of the radio.

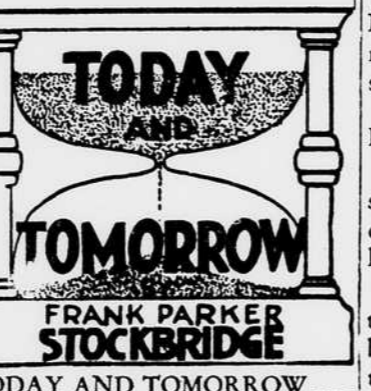
The late Brander Mathews, Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia University, pointed out some years ago the effect which the introduction of electric lights had had upon the form and manner of the drama. By making it possible for everyone in the audience to see clearly every facial expression of the actors, electric lighting eliminated the necessity of pantomime and violent gestures in order to convey the idea to the spectators; the drama became conversational in tone and quite different in substance after electricity replaced gas, which in turn had subdued the drama from the earlier days of candle light.

The very modern invention of photography, and particularly its widespread use by amateurs, has had a decided effect upon the arts of painting and drawing. Not many years ago it was considered a necessary part of every cultured person's education to be able to sketch from nature, but the amateur snapshot camera has changed all that. Today anybody can make a picture which is far more real and lifelike than the greatest work of the greatest artists of the past, while recent advances in color photography and the application of the principles of artistic composition by photographers seem to point toward a time when painting itself will become obsolete.

When you stop to think of it, all of civilized man's daily habits, customs and points of view are constantly being changed by the introduction of new scientific discoveries and their practical application in new implements and devices. Yet there are people who look backward longingly to the "good old days," which as a matter of reality were the bad old days.

In the Thick of the Fray

by A. B. Chapin



TODAY AND TOMORROW

FARMING . . . Mr. Hunter's way

After listening with a great deal of disgust to all the talk about farmers having no chance these days, I experienced somewhat of a thrill to read about David Hunter of Iowa, who has run \$4.88 up into \$30,000 in 20 years of farming.

Mr. Hunter is now 45 years old and he celebrated his birthday by burning pad-up mortgages for nearly \$26,000, the money he had borrowed to buy and equip the 160-acre farm. He also rents a 360-acre farm and says that he has made money every year but one since 1916, when he started farming.

This, to me, is just another evidence that a good farmer can make a good living on good land, anywhere, any time.

MOVING . . . to fertile soil

I have just sold my old, rocky hillside farm in Berkshire County, Massachusetts and I am moving to a more fertile and prosperous agricultural region, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. After spending a large part of my Summer looking over this region where generations of thrifty Quakers and "Pennsylvania Dutch" have made themselves rich from farming and their descendants are still making good money from the soil, I am not surprised that so many generations of New England youth have left their rocky hills to go into farming in the more fertile regions lying between the Hudson River and the Great Plains.

There are still good farms and good farmers in New England, but most of them have a tough time of it. All New England is becoming a sort of a national playground. Like France, New England relies upon the tourist trade for an increasing part of its income. It will always be to me the most beautiful part of the world.

PROXIMITY . . . a factor

My main reason for moving, beyond the fact that I got more for my New England property than it was worth, is that I have to be in close touch with New York, and Pennsylvania is less than half as far away as Massachusetts. Few people realize how narrow the State of New Jersey is. It is only 60 miles from the Hudson to the Delaware, and both railway and highway travel is much faster east and west from New York than northward.

Another thing I like about Pennsylvania is that there is no state income tax and property taxes are the lowest I have ever heard of anywhere. New Yorkers are just beginning to discover that Northwestern Pennsylvania is more accessible than

Western Connecticut or even Northern Westchester County, and real estate prices have not begun to soar.

ELECTRICITY . . . low rates

Another thing I like about Pennsylvania is that the rate for electric current is lower than anything I know of in the east.

I am going to try heating my entire supply of domestic hot water by electricity using a scheme called the "off peak" rate. The electric company installs an 80-gallon hot water tank with an electric heating unit, and charges me one cent a kilowatt hour for current, except between the hours of 4 to 10 p. m., when they have a demand for all the current they can produce.

I am told that this is the cheapest electric current rate anywhere in America, and that I can get hot water for all household purposes cheaper than by coal, gas or oil. Anyway, I am going to try it and will report progress. If it can be done in one place, I don't see why it can't be done everywhere.

SPEED . . . 'round the world

Nearly 60 years ago Jules Verne, the French romantic novelist, wrote a book called "Around the World in 80 Days." It was pure fiction.

Forty-five years ago a New York newspaper woman who wrote under the name of Nellie Bly, set out to beat that time. She got around the world in 72 days, using only the regular means of transportation available to anybody.

Now two New York newspaper reporters have started to try to go around the world in 20 days, still using regular transportation lines all the way. They flew East on the big airship "Hindenburg" to Germany, thence they go by plane to Rome, a train across Italy to Brindisi, then a through plane to Hong Kong with a few stopovers on the way, by ship from Hong Kong to Manila, and then back across the Pacific on the big new plane, the "China Clipper," to San Francisco, to catch the night plane which will land them in New York the following morning.

If nothing happens to disturb their schedule they will simply demonstrate that anybody who wants to and has \$3,000 to spend can go around the world in 20 days, a quarter of the time which it took Jules Verne's Phileas Fogg.

Try CARDUI For Functional Monthly Pains

Women from the teen age to the change of life have found Cardui genuinely helpful for the relief of functional monthly pains due to lack of just the right strength from the food they eat. Mrs. Crit Haynes, of Essex, Mo., writes: "I used Cardui when a girl for cramps and found it very beneficial. I have recently taken Cardui during the change of life. I was very nervous, had head and back pains and was in a general run-down condition. Cardui has helped me greatly." Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRAISES MR. DOUGHTON

The Editor,
Carolina Watchman,
Salisbury, North Carolina.
Dear Sir:

On November 3, 1936, the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District will again have the opportunity to vote for that distinguished statesman and leader of democracy, the Honorable Robert L. Doughton. I feel sure that every voter of our District will welcome this opportunity to show his love and appreciation for "Farmer Bob" and his able representation.

During his long period of service in the House of Representatives Mr. Doughton has won the respect and admiration of all who know him. His extensive knowledge of national affairs and his unexcelled abilities have led to his being recognized as one of the most outstanding and important men in Congress. He has been, and is, a trusted adviser of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he has fully earned this confidence and trust by his energetic leadership and constant support of the President's plans for overcoming the economic and social problems which have confronted this country. As chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee it has been his arduous responsibility to steer such measures through Congress. By his every word and action Mr. Doughton has brought honor and renown to North Carolina, and I sincerely believe that I speak for all true "Tar Heels" when I say that we are proud to be represented by so eminent a man.

Therefore, I suggest that each person who reads this letter appoint himself as a "committee of one" to see that every registered voter in his precinct casts his vote on November 3 for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and "Farmer Bob" Doughton. Let's show our esteem and faith in these two men by giving them the biggest number of votes ever cast in North Carolina.

Sincerely,
James T. Bobbel,
Spencer, N. C.

Two pure bread Hampshire sows were purchased by Bertie farmers from the State Negro Hospital at Goldsboro last week.

Candy Hall's Cafe
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Blue Plate Lunches ----- 25c
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Pit Barbecue Sandwiches now 10c
WHY PAY MORE?
Courteous Service Always.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page One)
The Social Security Board's list for his community and will be called upon to check upon the present whereabouts of every person whose name appears on the list.

STARTING JANUARY FIRST

Beginning January 1, every employer will be required to pay to the government a tax of one percent of his total payroll, except for such parts of it as run above \$3,000 a year for any particular employee. Beginning at the same date, every worker earning up to \$3,000 a year will be required to pay an income tax of one percent of his total salary or wages. This income tax must be deducted from the pay check or wage envelope by the employer and turned over to the government.

Out of the proceeds of this payroll tax the act provides for retirement pensions beginning at the age of 65. The expected attacks upon its constitutionality are based upon the fact that the tax is not a general tax but applies only to workers in business and industry and is not required from workers in agricultural, shipping, domestic service, members of charitable, scientific and other non-profit organizations, or persons who are self-employed, such as professional men.

Another ground is that the proceeds of this tax are not distributed for general welfare, but only for the specific benefit of the particular classes who are taxed, so that there is no provision in the law for old age insurance benefits for a very large part of the population of the United States.

"ATICS"

The dusky highwayman stepped out in front of the elderly colored brother.

"Tho' up you han's, boy," he ordered.

"Ah cain't; Ah's got rheumatics," replied the other.

"You kin—Ah gots automatics."

"You win, Mistah, you win," he said as his hands went up, "looks lak you 'atics is de stronges'."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, published weekly at Salisbury, North Carolina, for October, 1936
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ROWAN, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. W. G. Huffman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Carolina Watchman and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: The Carolina Watchman Publishing Company, publisher; E. W. G. Huffman, Editor and Business Manager, of Salisbury, N. C.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Watchman Publishing Company, Salisbury, North Carolina.

3. That the known bondholder, mortgagee, and other security holder owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities is: E. W. G. Huffman, Salisbury, N. C.

E. W. G. Huffman, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of Sept., 1936.
Ira R. Swicegood, Notary Public.



WE ARE not going to mention a

NAME BECAUSE it is against

THE RULES, but today it really

WOULDN'T MAKE much difference. A young chap who

HAS JUST started down Roman-

CE'S TRAIL was talking to his

GRANDFATHER, ONE of Sal-

ISBURY'S MOST prominent citi-

ZEN'S. "GRANDPA, were girls

HARD TO kiss when you were

YOUNG?" HE asked. "I reckon

THEY WERE," was grandpa's

REPLY, "BUT it wasn't near so

DANGEROUS. OLD Dobbin

NEVER SMASHED into a tree

JUST ABOUT the time you got

PUCKERED UP."

I THANK YOU.

A woman ran out of a house shouting "Fire!" A passerby started to run to the fire alarm, while another dashed into the hall and, being unable to see or smell smoke, turned to the excited woman and asked: "Where is the fire?"

"I didn't mean fire! I meant murder!"

A policeman arrived at that moment to know who had been murdered.

"Oh, I didn't really mean murder," wailed the hysterical woman, "but the biggest rat you ever saw eyes on ran across the kitchen just now."



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