

### Conservation Farming News

H. E. Singletary and T. R. Greene

J. C. Tolliver, of the Edmonds community, was assisted last week by the Soil Conservation Service in getting soil samples on a field where he plans to sow alfalfa. Mr. Tolliver has done a good job of conservation farming, but plans to do more in the future.

Soil samples were taken on all the fields of Elbert Crouse who lives in the Whitehead community. Elbert has been treating with lime and phosphate but wants to find out how he is getting along.

Roy Poole was assisted recently by the Soil Conservation Service in having a soil map made of his farm. This map is to be used in planning for the best use of the farm as it stands now. Roy is interested in keeping his soil from washing and has made a start toward this goal.

Charles Horton, of the Furches community, had samples taken on two of his pasture fields a few weeks ago. These soil samples were analyzed and a recommendation given for the best growth of his pasture.

Charlie Collins, of near Sparta, is producing and clover where broomrape and crab

### Uncle Sam Says



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### Make Sauer Kraut for Winter Meals



—Photo, courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

Don't miss out on homemade sauer kraut served with spareribs or wieners next winter. Choose fresh, hard, sound cabbage now and make kraut. Remove the outside leaves, quarter, and discard cores. Shred and mix thoroughly with salt, one cup to 20 pounds of cabbage. Pack firmly in a stone jar or tight keg and cover with wooden lid or dinner plate which will fit down on the inside of the container. A jar full of water on the plate will hold the kraut under

the brine which forms as the salt draws the juice from the cabbage. Keep at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit and remove scum each day.

Sauer kraut is cured and ready to can in from 20 to 40 days, depending upon the temperature at which it is kept. Pack into hot Ball jars which seal with glass lids or Dome Vacu-Seal caps. Should there not be enough juice to cover the kraut, add brine made by dissolving two tablespoons salt in one quart of water. Process 30

minutes in hot water bath.

Sauer kraut may also be made by mixing one scant tablespoon salt with one quart shredded cabbage and packing directly into Ball jars. Do not seal the jars yet. Remove the scum as it forms. When cured, then process 30 minutes in hot water bath. Seal the jars according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Bulk-cured kraut is superior in flavor, texture and keeping qualities to that cured in jars.



High living costs, a special session of congress in November and politics occupied the spotlight in Washington as President Truman arrived home from his vacation in Brazil. The President immediately went into session with his White House advisors and members of his cabinet, while the seriousness of the foreign situation was highlighted by the swearing in of James Forrestal as secretary of national defense.

In the meantime a survey about Washington would indicate it questionable if a quorum of congress could be mustered even if a special session were called what with members junketing all over the world. A count showed that 57 members of the house and 30 senators were either already overseas or planning to go overseas on some aspect of our foreign policy. In addition, approximately fifty members are junketing about this country hold-

thorns were growing, also grass and clover is growing and producing excellent grazing where gullies once were. The secret of his success is liberal treatment with lime and fertilizer. Charlie is planning for alfalfa next year.

ing hearings on some phase of the domestic front.

Not satisfied with the probe of the subcommittee on small business which is holding hearings in the west on farm cooperatives, Rep. Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, chairman of the house ways and means committee, has announced that one of the first questions to be considered by his committee when it convenes November 4 will be tax exemption of the co-ops.

And considerable interest is centered in the announced continuation of the Howard Hughes airplane contract inquiry by the senate war investigating committee headed by Sen. Owen Brewster of Maine. It would appear that the committee, in view of the boomerang of unfavorable publicity which made a hero of Hughes and a goat of the committee, would proceed with the hearing at least gingerly.

According to the thinking of experts both inside and outside of government here in Washington, no price controls will be voted to curb the runaway inflation which has boosted food prices 97 percent; clothing prices 83 percent and all prices 56 percent since 1940. There will be demands for a reinstatement of price controls and even for rationing of key commodities, but the experts believe the GOP leadership will have the votes to prevent any action.

Apparently, no one either in or out of government has the answer to the price question. In the fields of industry and agriculture, production is already at, or near, an all-time high and according to the advocates of free enterprise, without any government interference high production with a ready market should drive prices down instead of up. However, the opposite has been true. Sen Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyoming) bluntly warned private industry that if it did not voluntarily cut prices and expand capacity, it would come "face to face with irresistible demand for government action." He made no prediction as to what that action might be, but said that "all danger of government action could be avoided if business would reduce prices and increase production as urged by President Aruman in his economic report in January 1947, eight months ago."

It is arrant that the government will taper off its export of grains and substitute other forms of food in an effort to eliminate high grain exports as an influence on high prices here. While some admit that exports to the starving millions in Europe may have had a part in raising some prices, officials in the department of agriculture point out that exports of meat from May 1946 to May 1947 amounted to only 2.2 percent of production and yet meat prices have increased 83 percent.

At the same time, out of a production of about 1,156,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, exports of the first six months of 1947 amounted to 232 million bushels or something less than 20 percent and wholesale wheat prices increased about 15 percent during the same period, although prices to the farmer increased only about 10 percent.

Average price of wheat to the farmer on January 15 this year was \$1.91 and on August 15 it was \$2.10.

And speculation in wheat is given a greater percentage in this increase in the price of wheat than export. For this reason the government asked the Chicago board of trade to double the margin requirements on wheat trading, which the board at this writing has refused to do.

President Truman was at least more diplomatic than Sen. Robert Taft on the question of food conservation to drive prices down and help build up a stock pile which might be sent overseas to starving Europeans.

Where Senator Taft urged the people to "eat less," President Truman in his first step in the war against high prices, urges the people to "waste less" food and he named a committee of top flight business people to conduct a nationwide campaign against waste and purchase of more food than essential. So whether or not this campaign will bear fruit depends upon the voluntary action of the people. President Truman believes Americans will tighten their belts and really try to get along on less food if they are really sold on the fact that to do so is essential if we are to play our part in our humanitarian role of preventing starvation in Europe.

Are the American people wasting food? This question is answered by leaders in retail food organizations who declare that in some food commodities as much as 25 percent is wasted. Bakers declare that enough bread is wasted annually in the United States to make up for 70,000,000 bushel of wheat.

In the meantime, no one has come up with answers to the questions . . . How about a special session of congress? . . . What about exports of foodstuffs as an influence on high domestic prices? . . . What can be done to bring prices down? And . . . How is cost of American participation in the Marshall plan to be financed—through direct congressional appropriations or taxes or through a bond issue?

If the question of lower prices

### \$1,744.25 Turned Over To Board

Gene Irwin, clerk of the court of Alleghany county, stated this week that a total of \$1,744.25 had been turned over to the county board of education for use in county schools. Funds were derived by fines and forfeitures in the fall term of court.

This amount was considerably more than has been turned over to the board of education in the later seven years. It was pointed out, the amount usually does not total over \$1,000.00.

all along the line of living is left to the voluntary action of business and industry, most experts in Washington, in and out of government agree that we have not seen the peak in living costs and that prices will continue to rise probably until next Spring.

With export controls now exercised by the department of commerce ending next February it is presumed that one of the first acts of the next session of congress will be an extension of these controls. We may also see new limitations on the use of brain for both millers and brewers and distillers.

Despite the humanitarian aspects of the European situation it is fairly certain that many members of congress will view the European situation from a business viewpoint and not from the humanitarian aspect. It will be remembered that scores of speeches were made on the floor of congress in which hearts were wrung over the plight of displaced persons in Europe, but no hearts bled enough to force through a vote to carry out the administration program of bringing some of them to this country. So it is certain that with the question of exports having a bearing on the cost of food and other commodities in this country, vote of many congressmen will be influenced by the effect of these exports and low exports bringing-in districts or upon their states.

According to the records of the department of commerce, level of business in this country is directly influenced by exports with good business maintained by high exports and low exports bringing depressions. Exports in 1947 are estimated at approximately 15 billion dollars and while that is not a record high, national income of near 200 billion dollars likely will be a record high. Government economists point out that a drop of as much as five billion dollars in exports might mean a drop of 30 to 40 billion dollars in national income. But if we are to keep up a high ratio of exports where are the dollars coming from which foreign nations must use to buy these exports? One expert asked the question—is it sound policy to advance Europe four or five billion dollars a year in order to keep American exports at a level of twelve to fifteen billion dollars a year?

At this writing, President Truman had not issued a call for a special session of the congress for stop-gap appropriations to aid western Europe. There was a prevailing, however, that such a session would be called for sometime in November. From a political standpoint the President would much rather not call the session but many of his advisers believe that he cannot avoid it if conditions are as painted in Europe.

For accurate culling, chickens should be in good health and have been properly fed and managed prior to the time of handling.



Two research projects designed to preserve quality and increase availability of fresh fruits and vegetables have been set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Memberships in farmer marketing and purchasing cooperatives, went over the 5 million mark for the first time in the 1945-46 season, according to estimates made by the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A research project aimed at bringing about a reduction in egg losses during handling, processing, packing, transporting and warehousing has been set up by the U. S. D. A.

Grain export quotas for November as announced by the U. S. D. A. total 788,800 long tons of wheat, flour (in wheat equivalent), and grain sorghums. The November figure compares with the October export quota of 1,213,400 long tons.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the allocation of 16,876,000 pounds of meat and meat products for commercial export during the October-December quarter this year.

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## The Alleghany News

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# SEE THE GAME

Friday Afternoon - 1:30 P. M.

Sparta vs. Jonesville

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