

At Home On The Farm With The City Cousin

It's been a long time since I missed a State Fair and believe it or not, my biggest interest there is the exhibits that portray the steps North Carolina farmers are taking to assure for themselves the benefits of their labors.

Nine exhibits showed what the farmers and their families had accomplished during the past year and coincided with exhibits built by specialists of the State College Agricultural Extension Service in telling the same story

to other farmers. I was not the only City Cousin amazed to find that Tar Heel farmers manage to get so much done on their acres, I'm sure many a city person, passing through the exhibit halls, gained a new insight into not only the problems of successful farming and homemaking, but also the wide spread of accomplishments these rural folk are able to produce.

In this state where agricultural pursuits constitute the major industry of a people, such individual farm exhibits are mighty worthwhile, and serve as the most convincing proof that the old, Extension keystone of "diversified farming" pays off in dividends.

You could see it in the blue-ribbon-winning display of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patterson who have made farming and home-making lifetime occupations on their place near China Grove in Rowan county. In a space about twenty by twelve feet you got the picture of a year's fascinating work and preparation.

Just enough livestock to furnish food—beef, pork, poultry. A couple of head of workstock to help with the farming, and plenty of home-grown feeds to supply the requirements of the cattle, hogs, chickens and mules.

Canned and frozen foods, grown for their own use, were a prominent part of the Pattersons' exhibit, and drew many a comment from Fair visitors.

Right down to the small display trays that were made of white pine cut from the Patterson forest, you could tell at

Notice

CHESTNUT WOOD

At higher prices. Bring me all you can anytime. 5 ft. long and sound.

I will not accept rotten wood.

B. F. Cook

West Jefferson, N. C.

Dale Weaver and his Alleghany

Playboys

Will be at

Rich Hill School

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1
7:30 P. M.

Admission: 35c Adults, 15c Children

Announcement

STARTING SAT., NOV. 1st. WE WILL HAVE TWO SAT. MATINEES COME ANYTIME BETWEEN 1 AND 2:45 AND SEE A FULL SHOW. WATCH NEXT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

Spartan Theatre



Peanut Butter .. lb. jar .. 19c

Karo Syrup .. 5 lb. pail .. 59c

Comet Rice, "Longrain"
2 lb. box 39c

Del Monte Pineapple
No. 2 can 29c

Blue Bunny Fruit Cocktail
lb. can 29c

Del Monte Fruits For Salad
PACKED IN HEAVY SYRUP
29 oz. jar 48c



WASHINGTON

While President Truman's Citizens Food committee went ahead full tilt to achieve a goal of saving 100 million bushels of grain through an "eat less, waste less" program of voluntary rationing by the American people there was considerable pessimism over success of the plan.

Such men as Leon Henderson, former war production chief; Wilson Wyatt, former housing expediter, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., all top officials of the Americans for Democratic Action organization, while declaring the President had eloquently described the crisis in Europe and the need for food, said the proposals of voluntary action "fall tragically short of the demands of a world crisis."

The organization is urging an immediate session of congress and declares, "the American people, if they are informed of the full facts, will accept whatever controls are needed to preserve domestic stability and arm the democratic peoples of Europe with food and fuel in their battle for survival."

Other observers term the plan merely a postponement of the institution of rationing and controls and say that the need in Europe calls for drastic and immediate relief in food and money if collapse of democratic government is to be prevented in France and Italy, which would mean that Russia's Communism would take over those nations.

Economists here declare that the federal government should immediately be given the power to crack down on speculators and profiteers in foods and other commodities, particularly in grains on the grain exchanges in the country, and that no one should be permitted to extract high profits, through increased prices, out of the needs of starving people

a glance that here was farming at its finest. Mrs. Patterson's handiwork in sewing demonstrated her use of leisure time, and products of the orchard, garden and field made the picture nearly complete.

You could even tell what the family read as Mother and Dad and the children rested after a rigorous day. Prominently displayed were local and city newspapers, farm magazines, and the Bible.

In announcing the Individual Farm Display competition, the Fair Premium Book says: "Each exhibit should prove educational so that practical lessons may be drawn from it by farmers and others with reference to farm and home management as well as production and marketing practices."

From this point of view, you may be sure I learned a lot I didn't know before about living at home on the farm!

or the sacrifice of American families to prove those needs.

Farmers' income is staying well ahead of outgo, according to the September release of the bureau of agricultural economics. The report shows that the sharp increases in prices for meat animals, dairy and poultry products and grains lifted the index of prices received by farmers to a new high of 288 per cent of the 1909-1941 average. The increase was 4 per cent over August, the sharpest monthly rise since last March.

The index on September was 18 per cent above a year ago and 22 per cent higher than the post World War I high of 235 in May 1920.

At the same time prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, rose about 1 per cent and established a new all-time high of 237, which was 18 per cent above a year ago and 17 per cent above the peak of 202 reached in 1920 after World War I. So the farmer, according to these figures, has a profit of 49 per cent of the 1909-14 average.

Senator Taft, observers here point out, is wrong on one premise which he stressed on his western tour. He has charged the administration of President Truman with responsibility for high prices. As a matter of fact, it was a majority of Republicans aided by a minority of Democrats who wrote the price control laws of the 79th congress and did away with OPA controls.

So Senator Taft could very well charge the Democratic party with responsibility, but certainly not the President, who did everything possible to prevent liquidation of OPA. For it was Democrats, southern Democrats, who helped the GOP kill off OPA.

Senator Taft might use the same argument on the Taft-Hartley labor law and blame President Truman for its failure by faulty administration if it does not work out—and take credit for it if it does work out. But it was those same southern Democratic senators who provided the necessary votes to pass the labor bill of the President's veto when the Republicans didn't have sufficient votes themselves.

Predictions here are that the next session of congress will have more difficulty slashing the federal budget for the 1949 fiscal year than it had in the first session. For instance, almost 80 per cent of the present federal budget of 37 billion dollars is fixed expenditures and accounts for all but about 7.6 billions of dollars which goes for general government and other expenditures. It is in this 7.6 billion, or 20 per cent, that cuts must be made.

When the expected special session of congress convenes probably the first week in December, the question uppermost in the

minds of official Washington is what will thick-necked, red-faced, stentorian voiced John Taber (R. N. Y.), powerful chairman of the house appropriations committee, do about appropriations amounting to some 580 million dollars to implement aid to Europe over the winter months? Will this request be too big a strain on our bi-partisan foreign policy and will the house appropriations committee, in effect if not in fact, take over and become the determining influence on foreign policy?

Chairman Taber declared when he recently returned from Europe after touring six countries that he saw no seriously underfed people and the trouble with Europeans was they didn't work enough. Of course this is at variance with all state department utterances and with reports of many other touring congressmen and senators.

Whatever policy is adopted by the congress on foreign affairs, it must be implemented by money and all money bills originate in Mr. Taber's appropriations committee. And the record of congress shows that Mr. Taber and most GOP members of his appropriations committee have differed both with the administration and with the republican foreign spokesman, Senator Vandenberg, on many key issues in the foreign affairs field. On the other hand the senate appropriations committee of which Sen. Styles Bridges (R. N. H.), is chairman has been in close agreement with the foreign relations committee on almost every foreign policy question.

While he was in Berlin, the aging Taber, he is 87, told a press conference, "The communists are a wart on the body politic and are bent on destroying the German, Austrian and Italian economies. This wart must be watched and treated where necessary." State department declares that the alternative, unless we get food and dollars to these countries, particularly France and Italy, is communism in these countries — Does Mr. Taber regard money and food the necessary treatment for this "wart on the body politic" of Europe. If the choice is between dollars and communism, will Mr. Taber rather stop communism or save dollars?

In the meantime the 64 members of the two appropriations committees have been called into session during November to thrash out the question if possible prior to the convening of congress. Secretary Clinton Anderson told the National Press club in an "on the record" talk that President Truman did have some

power to curb trading on the grain exchanges. The answer was to a question by a reporter as to what the alternative was to which the President referred is his radio address to the nation asking for increased margins on speculative trading. Secretary Anderson said that while the President had no authority to order the increased margins, the Commodity Credit corporation, under the act creating it, did have the authority to curb the amount of trading on the grain exchanges when, in its opinion, it is for the national welfare. He said the CCC could limit trading to one bushel if it deemed it wise. On the Chicago

board of trade alone September trading involved 986,354,000 bushels, so in one month speculative gambling involved almost half the annual production of wheat.

The value of a farm is determined largely by its present and potential earning capacity. Its real value, from the long time point of view, depends upon the net income which can be derived from it over a period of years.

Salt should be made accessible to all cattle at all times. It is best to use coarsely pulverized salt.

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Public Invited

To Square Dance

Saturday Night, 9:00

Sparta High School Gym

GOOD STRING MUSIC

ADMISSION WILL BE CHARGED



Prior To Dance

At 7:00 P. M.

BANQUET WILL BE GIVEN

AT SPARTA HIGH SCHOOL LUNCHROOM

FOR SPARTA BASEBALL PLAYERS

AND WIVES AND SPECIALLY INVITED GUESTS

Banquet To Be Given In

Honor Of Sparta Ball Club