

ROOSEVELT ON FARM PROBLEMS

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT DELIVERS ADDRESS OF VITAL INTEREST TO FARMING POPULATION.

Atlanta, Oct. 24.—Franklin D. Roosevelt tonight said the object of the Democratic party must be "the rebuilding of the rural civilization of America."

Speaking to a crowd of southern farmers that jammed the big Atlanta Auditorium to the rafters, the Democratic presidential candidate added: "I am, moreover, enough of an American to believe that such a regeneration of prosperity in this country will do more to effectuate world recovery than all of the promotional schemes of lending money to backward and crippled countries could do in generations."

For America First

"In this respect I am for America first."

Mr. Roosevelt reviewed three of the points in the agricultural program he had down in his Topoka and later speeches, and added to them the item of reforestation.

"It is time for everyone of the older states to survey their entire acreage for the purpose of determining the best future use of the land," he said.

"In most of the states east of the Mississippi it will undoubtedly be determined that somewhere between ten and twenty per cent. of existing farm acreage now used for agricultural crops should be abandoned as such and converted into use for tree crops."

Would Provide Employment

"The use of the labor of man enters into the picture when it becomes necessary to eliminate the less valuable types of trees among the young growth, to cull out the crooked trees, the decayed trees or the undergrowing trees and to prevent ravages of fire in the growing forests," he said a few moments later in explaining that reforestation did not consist entirely of planting seedling trees.

"There are things which any beginner in agriculture or forestry should know, and, I may add, are things which my secretary of agriculture will know."

Mr. Roosevelt said there were thousands of acres of lands in the national forests of the Appalachian mountains on which trees were growing indiscriminately.

Should Care For Property.

"Is there any good reason, financial or commonsense or otherwise, why the federal government should not undertake the proper care of its own property?" he asked.

"Here again is another field for the employment of great numbers of our citizens."

"During these weeks I have made it abundantly clear that I propose a national agricultural policy which will direct itself not only to the better use of our hundreds of millions acres of every type of land in the United States, but also the rehabilitation of that of our population which is living on or directly concerned with the products of the soil," he continued.

Doctrine of Despair

Mr. Roosevelt said the President in his acceptance speech had preached a "doctrine of despair to the suffering farmers of the country."

"He said in substance that the farmer must wait the long weary process of industrial reconstruction before aid can come to him," the governor added.

The candidate said Mr. Hoover, "after conceding from the people of the country the constantly sinking condition of industry and growing unemployment," had opposed Democratic measures to meet destitution and promote employment.

The three-point program which he repeated call for easing the tax load of the farmer, wrestling with the farm mortgage problem, and restoring the purchasing power of the farmer with the tariff as an aid.

"I believe that we ought to have in Washington a little less research and a little more thinking," he said, "fewer figures and more ideas; fewer commissions and more leadership."

"We ought to have less vacillation and more action."

"The time has come to eliminate political verities of agriculture and to substitute for them a secretary whom the farmers and the foresters will recognize as one of their own."

"We are certainly paying enough for the Department of Agriculture to get something more useful than we are now getting."

"I have proposed its reorganization."

"I am going to insist that we get more service for the farmer, for less money."

Discussing farm mortgages, he said the measure authorizing funds to buy additional stock in the Federal Land Bank was introduced by Representative Steagall, and Senator Black, both Alabama Democrats.

"However, the administration of the funds thus appropriated was necessarily left entirely to the appointees of the administration and the farmers of America have been justly disappointed in the manner in which it has been administered," he continued.

Mr. Roosevelt said the President had asserted that most of the foreclosures by the land banks upon farms were on loans where the farmers were willing to have the mortgages foreclosed.

"If the President is sincerely of the opinion that these farmers are willing to be driven from their homes we cannot hope for any enthusiastic action upon his part to stop the foreclosures," he said.

Discussing the Farm Board, he said that as a result of an "experiment of Mr. Hoover, \$500,000,000 of the money of the taxpayers was squandered." He referred to the Democratic platform condemning "the extravagance of the Farm Board," and said it had the effect of forcing the President "for political expediency in the closing days of the campaign to confess this abject failure of his experiments and to promise that after the election he will see what can be done to put an end to these false stabilization operations of which the nation complains and by which the farmer is being destroyed."

The New York governor said there was going to be a "new deal" after March 4th in the relationships between the White House and Congress, "a better relationship in which not only Democrats but Republicans, as well, will take part."

He praised Governor Russell of Georgia, recently nominated as the Democratic candidate for United States Senate, and said the governor had obtained a balanced budget in Georgia by cutting down expenditures, instead of raising taxes.

"And I want to say also, loud enough to be heard in that section of Washington in which the White House and the Treasury are located

3,000,000 FAMILIES HELPED BY RED CROSS

Distress in All Areas Met by Giving Food, Clothing and Other Aid.

More than 3,000,000 families throughout the nation were given relief of various types by the American Red Cross in the past winter, to aid them in their distress caused by unemployment, disaster or other misfortune.

A major relief task, due to unemployment and other unusual conditions in the bituminous mining counties in twenty states, was met by the Red Cross chapters alone, or participating with other agencies. In these 143 counties, the Red Cross aided 90,000 families through giving groceries, school lunches, clothing, flour and other necessities to combat privation.

Flour, milled from government wheat turned over to the Red Cross by Congress, was given to 15,000,000 persons in the period from March 8 to June 30, the close of the fiscal year. Flour will continue to be given through the winter of 1932-33, and Red Cross chapters also will give cotton clothing, made from government cotton turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

"The Red Cross faces the busiest winter since the days of the World War," Chairman John Barton Payne said. "It is organized in virtually every one of the 3,072 counties in the United States, and will co-operate with all agencies to meet distress wherever found. The flour has proved of great benefit, and the cotton clothing will be given wide distribution."

While carrying on nation-wide these unemployment and other relief measures, the Red Cross also was engaged in its regular peace-time activities in public health nursing, service to ex-service men and their families, teaching home hygiene, life saving and first aid. The Junior Red Cross, composed of almost 7,000,000 school children, also rallied to the support of the society's relief efforts, and the children aided others of their age in practical ways, formed sewing and food canning classes, and were of great assistance in chapter relief work.

While the wheat and cotton were given by the U. S. Government, no money was provided to pay for the necessary work entailed. The Red Cross will meet this expense of almost \$500,000 from its treasury. Citizens can aid by joining as members of the local Red Cross chapter during the roll call from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day.

Clothes for the Needy

Women volunteers sewing for the needy under direction of the Red Cross produced 296,000 garments last year, and will produce millions of garments in the winter of 1932-33. These will be from the millions of yards of cotton cloth distributed by the national Red Cross from the 500,000 bales of cotton turned over to the organization by Congress. Cloth was sent to all chapters requesting it, and later it was proposed to send some simple ready-made garments, including trousers, overalls, underwear, stockings and sox.

Huge Task of Nurses

Red Cross public health nurses, who work in hundreds of communities, are meeting the greatest demands in history for their services, due to the depression. Visits in maternity cases, protecting the health of infants and children, and aiding mothers in distress due to unemployment of the bread-winners have taken them into thousands of homes. The nurses made 1,357,000 visits to or on behalf of individuals, and inspected 345,000 school children. More than 55,000 adults were instructed in home hygiene and care of the sick.

Blind Readers Get Books

Books in braille for reading by the blind are made by women under Red Cross direction. Last year 2,313 such books were produced in single copy, and 3,532 in double copies. Fiction, biography, history, economics and school books were among those printed in braille. The Red Cross gives them to libraries for free distribution to blind readers.

Red Cross to Enlist Great Army of Members to Fight Distress

Last year 4,004,459 men and women joined the American Red Cross as members during the annual roll call, Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day. A peace-time army even greater than this will be needed in 1932-33 to support and carry on the nationwide relief work of the Red Cross. There are 3,639 Red Cross Chapters and they have 10,000 branches.

that Governor Russell did not wait for a political campaign to start considering how to get within his income," he added.



AND THE FARMER TOOK ANOTHER LOAD AWAY.

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The Farmers Warehouse is owned and operated by C. E. Marion and H. L. Turner, H. L. Turner Auctioneer. The Banner Warehouse is owned and operated by E. J. Davis, J. M. Valentine, of Wilson, N. C., Auctioneer. Both houses have good auctioneers, and know how to get the high dollar for the farmer.

Our buyers are noted for their liberality to the farmers. All the large companies are represented, and several independent buyers who represent large factories. We also have one large tobacco factory located in town, who buy their requirements exclusively on the Martinsville market. This strong competition is why tobacco sells higher in Martinsville.

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