THIS WEEK In Washington

THIS WEK IN WASHINGTON WASHINGTON, March 10 .-Summing up the results of President Roosevelt's first year in office, the general feeling here is that it has been about an even break between the Administration and the Depression. If the Government hasn't succeeded in licking Hard Times, neither has that Big Bad Wolf got the Administration licked And that, these observers point out. is all to the good, because the underlying cause for the depression, at home and abroad have pretty nearly ceased to function, while the Government still has plenty of weapons left in its arsenal. There are a lot more experiments that can be tried.

One of the most important of these, in the view of many, is that of giving the President power to alter the tariff schedules at will This appeals not only to those who favor tariff reduction but to those who believe that it is a sign that the Administration has come around definitely to the realization that the Depression is not a local affair but world-wide, and that it has its roots in international conditions. Wallace, Clear Thinker

There has been a good deal of uneasiness over what seemed like moves toward a policy of narrow nationalism in the United States, just at a time when several of the other nations of the world were be ginning to abandon their nationalistic policies. Some of the most vocal of the President's advisers have been outspoken in their advocacy of building a wall around the United States and proceeding to try to straighten our affairs out as there were no other people in the world but us.

It is regarded here as a victory for the sane and well-considered analysis of our situation by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture whose reputation of having the clearest, most logical and best informed mind in the whole Administration group is growing. In his widely-circulated article, "America Must Choose," Mr. Wallace pointed out that Nationalism, pursued to its logical conclusion, could lead only to either Fascism or Communism. He did not think America wa ready for either. Internationalism, he agreed, has its dangers, as has any other policy.

If America were to continue in its international relations on the principle that other nations must buy our goods but we would not buy any of theirs then we would be laying up plenty trouble for ourselves and destroying all the foreign markets, on which so much of our income from natural products farm products and factory products de-

Wallace's conclusion is that the Nation should follow a middle-ofthe-road policy, neither wholly Nationalistic nor wholly Internationalistic. And that, his admirers say, is what Mr. Roosevelt has in mind in asking Congress for authority to elevate or reduce tariff schedules by Executive order without having to submit them to revision by Congress nor wait upon the slow "studies" by the Tariff Board necessary under the existing law.

The Roosevelt Courage Mr. Roosevelt's friends call this the greatest display of courage he has given yet. For there is no political topic which carries so much dynamite in itself as the tariff. More than one Administration has been wrecked on the tariff rocks. One promising candidate for the Presidency, General Winfield Scott Hancock, who ran on the Democratic ticket against General Garfield in 1880, probably would have been elected had he not incurred the hostility of Eastern manufacturers by his perfectly truthful but politically tactless statement that

"the tariff is a local issue." It is just because the tariff is a local issue that it is so dangerous. It can stir up more sectional animosity than anything else in politics. There is nothing for which the average Congressman will fight so bitterly as for tariff protection for the industries of his home district, for not only votes but campaign funds depend upon his record in that respect more than in any

other particular. There is a pretty general agreement among Republicans as well as Democrats that the tariff increases provided in the two tariff laws enacted by the Republicans in 1921 and 1930, ran the import duties on most of the list up to unworkable peaks, and by inciting other nations to set up defense against American agression in their markets, while shutting them off from our markets, had a great deal to do with prolonging the situation precipitated by

the crisis of 1929. Tariff to the Front Now Mr. Roosevelt has bravely brought the tariff right up to the front of politics again. By all the (Continued on Page 8)

Vocational Students Discusses Value Of Terraces In Conservation Of Soil; Gives Economical Method Of Building

Warrenton, North Carolina

By GROVER SHEARIN Agricultural Student, Littleton High North Carolina, South Carolina, School, Eleventh Grade The question of soil erosion

asked often by many farmers. This suestion can be answered in a very few words meaning the washing away of the earth by water.

We find more soil erosion in the hilly parts of North Carolina than we do in the flat lands of the Eastern part of the state.

There are two types of soil erosion. The first one is known as sheet erosion which covers a large area and takes off the best soil. There is more plant food near the top than there is in the subsoil. The other type is known as gully washing which covers a small area in the beginning but later forms a large gully and if the water is flowing fast it will take up particles of soil and carry them on and on. If this is not checked, we will have gullies in our fields so large that we cannot do much farming. A mule will not go near it because he is afraid he will fall into the ravine. Erosion is so slow starting that it will not be noticed for several years, but after it gets started it will ruin your land in a short period of time, and it will be harder to build it back up. About eighty-five per cent of erosion occurs during the months of June, July, August and September. You can see how dangerous this is to land in these months.

According to Mr. Hugh Bennett, Director of Soil Erosion Services, United States Department of Interior, we have lost yearly more than four hundred million dollars. At least thirty-five million acres of America's good cultivated lands have been destroyed by the washing away of the soil. It is so gullied, so deeply washed, that the average farmer cannot afford to undertake its reclamation.

Mr. Bennett says that more than three billion tons of soil has been washed out of our fields and carried into oceans and valleys. It would require the continuous loading of trucks six-thousand abreast every minute throughout the day and night, year in and year out, to move that amount of soil. What do you crops the same line is followed so fifty feet. On rough land they think of that big loss each year? Wouldn't that money look good in port. It catches and holds the water running feet apart. You should have the United States today? It is es- until it absorbs and sinks into the your terrace spaced apart accord-

in the Piedmont Area of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama that sixtyfive per cent of it has been stripped of the top soil. Now we have practically nothing but the subsoil. We cannot make a living on this unless we build it up in some way. How are we going to build up our soils so we can make a living is another question that is asked.

soil erosion and build up our land. good physical condition. We can get our land in this condition by planting legumes or cover crops that can be turned under for green manure. Plant some grasses or clovers to keep the land occupied at all time so when it rains it will soak in as fast as possible to keep it from washing.

Saving the soil should be prac out in your fields you should take rocks, logs, brush etc., and pile them in the mouth of the gully. When the water brings the particles of soil on its way to the bottoms, t will stop when it reaches the brush. It will back up into the gully until it is filled. This will be on the order of a strainer because it does not let the dirt pass through.

method to prevent erosion. You can use legumes such as Lespedeza, alfalfa, and other clovers. You should plant your money crop first on top legumes. This legume crop will stop from injuring the crop. the water from running so fast and it will not carry the soil away into cultivated lands should be considthe oceans and vafleys.

very good method, because the hedge rows, shrubs and grasses also cannot cultivate it.

You can help control the water by contour plowing which means breaking the land along the level line across the slope. In planting the that each row will be its own sup- should be staked each twenty-five

Statement of Condition

WARRENTON

BUILDING & LOAN

ASSOCIATION

Of Warrenton, N. C., as of December 31st, 1933

(Copy Of Sworn Statement Submitted To Insurance Commissioner As Required By Law)

ASSETS

Money loaned to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them

to own their homes. Each loan secured by first mortgage on

Advances made to our shareholders against their stock. No

loan exceeds 90 per cent of amount actually paid in.

Temporary Advances for Insurance, Taxes, Etc.

Cash on Hand and in Banks

all hillside lands. This keeps gullies from washing in your fields. Terracing is the most efective method of preventing erosion and this is better when all of the other pre-

cautions are taken in connection with it. There are several types of terraces each suited to some special

The most important one in this section is the Mangum Terrace, which is made up of broad ridges of earth across the hillside. It has a fall to carry the surface water away into the woods or streams of water. The fall is very small at the beginning and constantly increases towards the outlet. You can cultivate There are several ways to prevent the entire terrace on moderate slopes. The crop rows may be run The first way is to get the soil in a at an angle across the terrace after the first year, thereby no land is taken up or consumed by our objectionable hill-side ditches.

The other type of terrace is known as the level terrace. This terrace is built like the Mangum Terrace except that it has no fall to carry the tween the terraces is collected and held in the lower terrace. It stays ticed. If there are gullies washed there until it is taken up into the soil or finds its way slowly to an outlet at the end of the terrace. This terrace has one advantage over the Mangum and that is when the little particles of soil come down into the terrace with the water they will carry some of it away. The end of the terrace may be closed to prevent the escape of any of the surface water or may be left open Strip cropping is another good to allow the water to pass away slowly. If the soil in a field is capable of absorbing all the rainfall 30 as to leave no water standing on the field long enough to injure the of the hill, then have a small streak crop the ends should be closed; of legumes. Then plant more money otherwise they are left open to let crops and then another streak of the water get off the field to keep

The future development of unered in selecting outlets. Good out-The natural control is another lets are pastures, timber lands, and streams. Other satisfactory ones are natural draws, roadsides, artificial help hold the soil to keep it from ditches at property lines. The outwashing down into the bottoms and lets must slope away from the tercovering your very best land so you raced field. Do not permit a gully to form at a terrace outlet.

In locating terraces a telescope level may be used very successfully. Locate the top terrace first and stake the terrace line every running timated of the fifty million acres ground. It should be practiced on ing to the slope of the field. If the

\$ 1,287.71

42,417.55

5,992.50

\$51,970.60

\$41,084.94

4,350.25

6,306.49

More Mad Monk Suits



NEW YORK , Princess Irina Alexandrovna (above), who was awarded damages of \$126,750 in a London libel suit against an American Moving picture concern for the the picture of Rasputin, the mad monk, is now reported turning her eyes toward the U.S. for future action against the company and

water away. The rain that falls be- field is very steep, the terrace should be close together. You should not give a fall of more than six inches per hundred feet. The base from his field from washing across of the terrace should be from eigh- yours. teen to twenty feet wide on moderate slopes, ten to sixteen feet on steep slopes, and from fifteen to one direction if it can be avoided. twenty inches higher than the water After the first terrace has been channel. The top terrace should be located from the middle of the completed first before starting on field towards one outlet the next

> dam high enough and wide enough no fall. You do not have to measthe first year so the terrace will as long as it is. If you can not get have time to settle. Afterwards a telescope you can use a home crop rows may cross the terrace made instrument very successfully lets will sometimes form a gully and level or a bench level. A plowman this can be checked by using a soil should follow immediately and

This clam will not allow any of the plow. soil to waste.

The cost and value is another thing to consider because good terraces pay well and poor ones are harmful. There are no definite figures available because the cost of building terraces varies. This will depend on the condition of your field. If the field is very bad, the terracing will cost more.

A starting point of the terrace should first be fixed by measuring down the proper vertical distance from the top of the hill. If the top terrace is not built right, you have made a big mistake because there will be too much water for the other terrace to hold and it will break Then all the others will break also. This will cause more damage than it was worth, but if it is built right you will not have all your ands washed away into the oceans and valleys. If the upper part of the field belongs to a neighbor you should try to get him to build his terraces before you begin yours. If he will not, it is your duty to dig a hillside ditch or an embarkment to keep the water

A terrace should not carry water more than fifteen hundred feet in step is to locate the other half in The equipment needed to build a exactly the same manner. If you terrace would be a one-two horse can't find an outlet at both ends of plow, team and driver and one the terrace, it is necessary to carry home made V-shaped terracing all the water toward one outlet. You grader. The grader is reversible should get the slope of the land beand works on the upper side of the fore starting the second terrace. The terrace only. You should carry the level terrace is much simpler to lay terrace across a gully and build the off than the Mangum because it has to keep the rain from breaking it ure the distance between the stakes. when it flows down the gully. The The starting point should be locatcrop rows should be run parallel to ed an 1 the rod reading will be the the lower side of the terrace for same for all points on the terrace without damage. The terrace out- such as the A-frame with a spirit saving dam made of logs and brush. mark off the line with a turning

You should always build the w per terrace before starting on the will break the terrace. You sho be very careful in building terrace. After you plough it you should take the drag and dry it into a bank as described abo You should take good care of H terraces for the first year becau not be bothered with soil erosing the washing away of the soil be

Taking Unknown Drugs A Great Folly

heavy rains.

Doctors throughout the world agree there is no greater folly than to buy and take unknown drugs Ask your own doctor. So-when you go into a store

for real Bayer Aspirin, see that you get it. Remember that doctors endorse Genuine Bayer Aspirin a

SAFE relief for headache, colds sore throat, pains of rheumatism and neuritis, etc. Just remember this. Demand and get Genuine

Bayer Aspirin.

Genuine Bayer Aspirin does not harm the heart

If You've Determined To EAT Instead Of Worry-

Have A Garden

--- grow what you eat

Many men are offsetting their loss of wages by gardening and poultry raising. A few hours each week will produce enough food to sustain a family well.

IF YOU ARE THINKING ALONG THESE LINES WE CAN HELP YOU



SEEDS

WOODS' BULK GAR-DEN FIELD SEEDS MORE SEED FOR YOUR MONEY

TOOLS

GARDEN PLOWS SPADING FORKS HOES- RAKES TROWELS MANY OTHER ITEMS

FENCING

COMPLETE STOCK OF POULTRY NETTING AND FIELD FENCE. LIGHT AND HEAVY. ALL HEIGHTS.

CHICK FOUNTS CHICK FEEDERS CHICK TABLETS

HARNESS SUPPLIES

HAMES TRACES BACK BANDS PLOW LINES

PLOWS

GIRL CHAMPION BOY DIXIE OLIVER CHILLED CULTIVATORS HARROWS REPAIRS

We have the goods Our prices are right We want to serve you

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY POWDER

HORSE COLLARS

W. A. MILES HARDWARE CO.

"If Its Hardware—We Have It"

THE ASSOCIATION OWES:

THE ASSOCIATION OWNS:

local improved real estate.

Mortgage Loans....

Accounts Receivable

Stock Loans

To Shareholders Funds entrusted to our care in the form of payment on stock as follows: Installment Stock \$38,659.94 Matured Stock 725.00

LIABILITIES

Prepaid Stock 1,700.00 Notes Payable.... Money borrowed for use in making loans to members, or retiring

matured stock. Each note approved by at least two-thirds of entire Board of Directors as required by law. Undivided Profits.....

Earnings held in trust for distribution to share-holders at maturity of stock. Other Liabilities

> \$51,970.60 Total.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF WARREN

G. W. POINDEXTER, Secretary-Treasurer of the above named Association personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th. day of March, 1934. Mary E. Grant, Notary Public. My commission expires Sept. 5, 1934.

G. W. POINDEXTER