

### THIS WEEK In Washington

Washington, May 24—Curiously enough, the most interesting political event under discussion in Washington at this writing is nothing that the Administration or Congress or anyone else has anything to do with. It is the drought in the wheat and corn belts.

The drought is political in its effects, because it has apparently done what the Administration has been attempting to do by political methods; that is, reduce the supply of grain to avert a surplus and raise the price. Instead of operating through the political machinery of the AAA, Nature took a hand and brought about a crop shortage by the old reliable short-cut method. Physical evidence of the drought was brought to President Roosevelt by the air route. The dust storm which darkened the sun on the Atlantic Coast, with grains of grit from North Dakota, and the rest of the prairie states forming a cloud over the East, left plenty of dirt on the roof and porticoes of the White House itself.

#### Two Views of Dust Cloud

There are two ways of looking at this dust cloud and what it may signify politically. To one group of political thinkers it is the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand," such as Elijah saw of old. To those so minded, it signifies the beginning of the end of the Agricultural Administration program. To be sure, the wish is doubtless in great measure the father of the thought, but those who do not like the principle of the AAA are not all of them by any means the President's political enemies. Many of them think it was a program wished on him by enthusiasts. These people believe that the President now, after a year in office and experience with every known variety of planners, scammers and meddlers, to say nothing of the trickery, chicanery and skulduggery of national politics as it is played here, is not so inclined to listen to uplifters or nation-savers or other folk who have sure-fire remedies for all that ails us.

The folk who talk that way are perfectly willing to agree that the United States was producing much more wheat and corn than we could find a market for in the present restricted state of world commerce. They are in agreement in principle with the theory that marginal lands ought to be taken out of cultivation, so as to reduce the annual surplus to reasonable bounds. And they are all glad to see a chance for the farmer to get more for his product. They just don't like some of the means adopted by the AAA to bring those desirable ends about.

#### How People Reason

There are other enthusiasts here who think the drought is another piece of "Roosevelt luck," which has come to be an everyday expression at the capital. They say, in effect: "Lookit! The President was trying to raise the price of wheat and corn and wasn't getting away with it. His gold policy didn't do the trick, and he's been hunting everywhere for some other way to do it, when along comes Old Man Drought and does it for him. That's pure Roosevelt luck, for it won't be long now before everybody will forget that it was the drought that did it. They'll give Roosevelt all the credit because it happened in his Administration."

There may be something in that. Human nature is funny. If it likes a man—and everybody likes Mr. Roosevelt—it will give him credit for everything good and put all the blame for whatever is bad on someone it doesn't like, like Mr. Hoover or Wall Street or the Japanese Menace or something.

#### Flaws in Argument

But the Washington observers—and there are some pretty wise ones among them—point out the flaw in that line of argument this way: "Grant that the drought has done what the AAA has so far failed to do; that is, it has put up the price of wheat. It sure did that. Wheat jumped from 79 cents in Chicago on May 1 to 93 cents on May 11. And grant, furthermore, that that is just what the Administration has been trying to accomplish.

"But did the drought pay the farmers any bonuses or benefit payments? Not a cent. Do they get anything for not raising the wheat that the drought killed? Nary a dollar. Under the Administration's plans they may not have got much higher prices for their wheat, at least not as much as they thought they ought to have had, or believed that they had been promised. But under the AAA they don't have to raise wheat to get paid; they only have to cease raising it by contract and agreement with the Government. Under the drought they have ceased raising it, all right, but they haven't any contracts with the elements, at least none that they can collect on.

"And will that make the farmers

sore? Wheat states have been feeling prosperous with the flow of Government money coming in as benefit payments to the farmers. Now, it seems likely, the drought will have the effect of changing all that. They will have to wait till harvest time for their money, and they will have to grow and deliver actual wheat to get it. Even though it comes to a lot more per bushel, we opine they won't like it.

"Human nature being what it is, indignation at having the flow of easy money stopped always more than overbalances any gratitude for having had a whack at the easy money while it was running free."

There you have both sides of the picture. It is too soon to judge between the two possible effects the drought may have on the President's political fortunes.

### Officers Make Plans For State Farm Meet

Decision to change the old State Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention into a Farm and Home Week was made at a meeting of officials of the convention held at State College last week.

Farm and Home Week will be observed July 31 to August 4 and the central theme for discussion will be new agricultural and rural life programs as a result of the present governmental activity. A number of national figures will be invited to address the general sessions of the meeting and special attention will be devoted to continuous demonstrations and exhibits.

All farmer's and farm women's organizations in North Carolina are invited to hold their annual gatherings at the College during the week and to take part in the various sessions. The annual short course for farm women will be held as usual under the direction of Miss Ruth Current, and the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs will meet on Thursday, August 2.

Charles A. Sheffield, general secretary of Farm and Home Week, says that a number of prominent speakers from Washington will be invited. Among them will be Under-Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell; H. R. Tolley, in charge of land planning for the AAA; Senator Bankhead of Alabama, author of the Bankhead Act, and probably, Miss Perkins, the Secretary of Labor. A. E. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Miss Martha Berry of the Berry Schools, and Miss Maude Wallace, state home demonstration agent in Virginia, are among others to be invited.

The college is arranging for tours to be conducted to nearby points of interest and for exhibits to be increased this year. A number of demonstrations will be given on the campus and in the laboratory rooms.

W. Kerr Scott of Haw River will preside at the sessions for the men and Mrs. Gordon Reid of Union Mills, Rutherford County, at the sessions for the women.

### No Waste Feed When Silo Used

Corn and other feed crops lose only a very small part of their food value when stored in silos as compared with a 25 to 35 per cent loss when the same crops are shocked and fed in a dry form.

This heavy loss of dried crops is due largely to weather deterioration and waste at feeding time, says John A. Arey, extension dairyman at N. C. State College.

He pointed out that silage is the nearest approach to good succulent June pasture that farmers in this State can grow for winter feeding. It is also an excellent supplement for pasturage in dry weather.

Either corn or sorghum can be used for silage. Usually sorghum will produce a larger tonnage and more nutrient per acre, but corn is generally preferred by most dairymen. Sorghum is easily blown down and is harder to harvest in that condition.

Parmunsky and Eureka are the two leading varieties of corn used in this State for silage. The prolific varieties are also used by many dairymen who desire a larger percentage of grain than is produced by the silage variety. Japanese seeded ribbon cane is one of the best varieties of sorghum for silage.

The best time to plant corn or sorghum for silage is between May 15 and June 15. Later plantings are more subject to drought.

The advent of the trench silo has made it possible for owners of small herds to profitably provide their cows with succulent winter feed. Three or four tons should be preserved for each animal. On the average, corn will produce a ton of silage for each five bushels of grain.

### Wants Compact With Tobacco Companies

Better prices will be paid for tobacco this year if the administra-

## UNUSUAL FACTS REVEALED—by "Movie Spotlight"

**Cecilia Parker**... BLONDE HAired BEAUTY CONSIDERS GREEN HER FAVORITE COLOR. SHE WAS DRESSED IN THAT COLOR WHEN SHE RECEIVED THE ROLE OF LEADING LADY IN "THE MAN TRAILER" ON ST. PATRICKS DAY.

**Buck Jones**... WHOSE LATEST PICTURE IS "THE FIGHTING RANGER" IS THE ORGANIZER OF THE BUCK JONES RANGER CLUBS WHICH NOW HAVE A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 2,000,000 IDOLIZING YOUNGSTERS!

**Mozelle Brittone**... SPENDS MANY HOURS AWAY FROM THE COLUMBIA PICTURES STUDIO IN A SUN CABINET —

OLD FILM IS NEVER THROWN AWAY. IT IS TREATED TO RECOVER THE SILVER WHICH FORMS THE IMAGE ON THE CELLULOID —

tion negotiates another marketing agreement with the tobacco companies, he said. The average price rose from below 10 cents to more than 15 cents a pound.

The leading cause of the increased prices in the 1933 season was the agreement signed by the

marketing agreement is needed to insure a livable return from the crop.

Last year the market was glutted with a production of 730,000,000 pounds, and the carry-over was 570,000,000 pounds. "Is it any wonder," he questioned, "that prices fell lower and lower as the season

advanced until the government had to intervene with the marketing agreement?"

The 1933 crop will be considerably less, but a carry-over of 800,000,000 pounds is liable to produce conditions on the market similar to those last year, Forster opined.

If the weather conditions result in the 1934 crop being limited to 350,000,000 pounds, he said, tobacco should bring about 15 cents a pound without a marketing agreement, or 20 to 23 cents a pound with an effective agreement.

But if 400,000,000 pounds are raised this year, Forster predicted that the price would slump to an average of less than 12 cents a pound unless another marketing agreement is put into force.

The profits of tobacco companies

have been increasing progressively during past years, Forster said, and a slight rise in the price per pound of tobacco should have little appreciable effect on future profits.

And Dover of Cabarrus County will start growing one and three-eighths inch cotton staple this season having planted five bushels directly from the breeder.

**WANT ADVTs.**  
Bring Results  
Ask The Man  
Who Has Tried  
Them

## Warren Theatre Warrenton, N. C.

PROGRAM WEEK MAY 28

Monday-Tuesday

Dick Powell and Al Jolson

—in—

"Wonder Bar"

Wednesday

Native Cast

—in—

"Eskimo"

Bargain Day: Admission, 10c-15c

Thursday

James Dunn and Claire Trevor

—in—

"Hold That Girl"

Friday

Kay Francis and Ricardo Cortez

—in—

"Mandalay"

Saturday

John Wayne

—in—

"Sagebrush Trail"

**You've Got To Go Mighty Fast To Stand Still . . . . . THESE DAYS**

Just making the motions of carrying on business isn't enough these days. It takes a good deal faster pace to get ahead than ever before.

Progressive business men are keeping in stride with the New Deal . . . developing wider markets . . . keying production, selling, financing to recovery conditions.

The services and facilities of this bank are geared to extend very constructive cooperation to such programs. A background of marketing analysis, policy guidance and financial support are advantages this bank offers to enterprising commercial accounts.

**CITIZENS BANK**  
WARRENTON, N. C.

**She Doesn't Know How You Do It!**

YOU feel a little embarrassed and sorry for her. She looks so admiring and helpless, so envious, and so—so—ineffective!

Her clothes are always so bad, poor little thing. And she pays too much for them. Her home is furnished with all the wrong things. She seems to have a genius for wasting money. When she goes out to buy anything, soap or silverware, or lingerie or lamps, she's sure to turn up with something nobody ever heard of before and doesn't want to hear of again.

She is that eager, but not very bright, little woman who, "my dear, doesn't ever read advertisements." Who doesn't know what to buy, or where to find it, or what to pay for it. Who doesn't know values and can't compare them. Who doesn't know that when a new style, or a new convenience, or a new anything arrives, one sees it first in the advertisements.

One really gets a little vexed with her—

But let's not waste too much time on her. It's about time for you, dear lady, to have your daily look through the advertisements.

**To stand the test of advertising merchandise must be good.**