

THIS WEEK In Washington

Washington, June 16.—The announcement by President Roosevelt that he will send a commission to London this Summer to study and report on the workings of the British Trade Unions Act has met with general approval here except for certain Labor leaders, who see in this plan a possible threat to the Union supremacy now accorded by the National Labor Relations Act. Mr. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., for one, does not want any changes in American laws which would put such restraints upon the activities of organized Labor as are imposed in Great Britain.

The general feeling here, however, is that it is about time Congress and the American people had access to correct information about how labor relations are controlled in the other great democracy of the world.

England has had a long experience with labor organizations and their regulation by government. Besides old laws providing for the registration of Unions and public accounting of their receipts and expenditures, there are statutes prohibiting the use of Union funds for political purposes. The Act of 1927, which followed the general strike of 1926, declared "sympathetic" strikes illegal, prohibits picketing in support of illegal strikes and forbids the use of union funds to support such strikes. An important provision of the British law forbids Union affiliation by government employees.

There is a growing feeling in both houses of Congress that our own Wagner Labor Relations Act gives organized labor an unfair advantage in that it does not give employers rights comparable with those of workers. The movement to amend the Wagner Act in that and other respects has been gaining headway.

Distribution of \$3,000,000,000

In the meantime, the exact situation in this country of the related matters of unemployment and relief is coming under increasing scrutiny. In response to a request from the President, Congress has appropriated nearly 3 billion dollars for "pump-priming" and relief, in the hope that the expenditure of this money will stimulate business to the extent that private industry will find it possible to re-employ most of those now being supported, directly or indirectly, out of public funds.

There are grave differences of opinion as to the effectiveness of this new spending in the matter of business recovery, but quite general agreement that it will be useful politically, in helping the Administration to retain its control of Congress in the Fall elections.

The funds appropriated—which must be borrowed and added to the National Debt—are apportioned among the W. P. A., the P. W. A., National Youth Administration, Farm Security Administration, Porto Rico Reconstruction, National Emergency Council, National Resources Committee, Prison Industries Reorganization, Federal Public Buildings and Rural Electrification loans.

The largest allotment goes to the Works Progress Administration, which now has on its payroll 2,632,000 workers, who get an average wage of \$53 a month. This does not take care of all of the unemployed, however. The closest estimate which can be made is that there were above 61-2 million households, comprising more than 20 million individuals, receiving either work relief or direct relief in April of this year. A little more than one-third of the money spent for relief of all kinds is provided by states and communities; the rest comes out of the Federal Treasury. The total of all relief expenditures since 1933 to the beginning of 1938 is estimated at about 14 billion dollars.

Cash Farm Income Less

There is real worry in Washington over the agricultural situation, which is another phase of the Government's relief program. The Farm Act, passed early this year, is not providing the relief for farmers which it was intended to provide, because Nature intervened to produce bigger crops of almost every kind than have ever been known before.

As a result, the prices of farm products as a whole have declined about 23 per cent in the past year, while the prices of manufactured commodities which the farmer buys have declined only 7 per cent. This upsets the whole theory of the Farm Act, which is based upon maintaining a parity between what the farmer gets and what he has to spend.

The immediate solution, as the Department of Agriculture sees it, is to appropriate another 212 million dollars to be distributed to farmers to compensate for the lower prices their excess production will bring them. The long-run remedy proposed is to cut down further the acreage and marketing quotas

Mexico Joins S. F. World's Fair



Mexico will be a major participant in the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, and here Senorita Hortense Melero, Mexican beauty, christens the International Signpost on the island. Senorita Melero was sent by the Mexican Consul General as a representative of Mexico on an official visit to the site of next year's World's Fair of the West. In colorful native costume, she typifies Mexico's "fair sex" at its best.

permitted to farmers for the staple commodities. These are cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice.

The cash farm income for this year, including about one billion dollars in Federal benefits and subsidies, is expected to be not more than 7.1-2 billion dollars, as against 8.1-2 billions last year. The cotton situation is particularly serious, for the world markets already have a surplus of 25 million bales carried over from previous years, to which this year's American crop will add another 13 million bales.

There are 200 million bushels of wheat in storage from last year, and the outlook is for another 250 million surplus bushels this year. When the new corn crop starts to market next Fall it will find a carryover surplus of 300 million bushels ahead of it.

Against these surplus crops the Government is authorized to make loans to farmers who will keep them in storage, and so maintain prices in the face of world competition. Sixty cents a bushel on surplus wheat, 50 cents on corn and nine cents a pound, or \$45 a bale, on cotton may be so lent by the Government. So even if their crops do not find a cash market, the farmers who grow them are in no immediate danger of starvation.

Farm Youths Meet At State College

"Community Building" was the theme of the second annual Older Youth Conference at State College, June 7-11, attended by 113 boys and girls from 30 North Carolina counties.

In urging the young people to prepare themselves for their life's work, L. R. Harrill, 4-H club leader in charge of the conference, also asked them to do what they can to build up their home communities and to make this world a better place.

Col. John W. Harrelson, dean of administration at the college, counseled the young people to take stock of their physical and mental abilities before choosing their vocation, then do everything possible to prepare themselves for that work.

"Go to college if you can," he said, "but if you can't, don't be discouraged. You can do much to overcome this handicap if you will use your own initiative."

Gov. Clyde R. Hoey appealed to the young people to drive more carefully on the highways, then lauded the school bus drivers for their record last year of more than 90,000,000 passenger miles without a fatality.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina discussed the possibilities of providing better schools for rural children.

Dr. K. C. Garrison, professor of psychology at State College, advised that to succeed, one must do more than is required of him, and said that success is not measured in terms of money or social position.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the extension service, stated that families who farm to make a good living will get ahead faster than those who farm money crops to get rich.

Renew your subscription.

HOUSE AND HOME

By MARY E. DAGUE

Pre-War Styles

Here we are doing up shirt waists just as we did in pre-War days! It takes such a short time to launder them yourself that you need not send them out or put them in the family laundry. When you do a georgette blouse keep the suds and rinse waters the same temperature, always lukewarm. Dissolve the soap flakes and whip them into heavy suds in the wash water. If you have "hard" water use more soap instead of a water softener. If, however, you prefer to use the softener, measure it as carefully as you would baking powder for a cake and follow the manufacturer's directions implicitly. Squeeze the suds through the fabric and squeeze rather than twist when you wring from one water to another. Rinse through at least four waters, using the same squeezing principles in rinsing that you did in sudsing. Squeeze out the last rinse water and spread the blouse on a bath towel. Roll up tightly and by the time your iron is hot the blouse will be just right to iron.

When you dig the weeds from your lawn carry a small bag of lawn seed with you and drop a pinch of seed in every hole left by the weed. This will keep your sward even and the grass will crowd out new weeds which might come from a fragment of root left in the ground.

Garden Furniture

We have found that the furniture we use in the garden needs special attention to prevent decay as well as the usual care given porch furniture to keep it attractive. All the parts that come in contact with the ground should be dipped in creosote. This preserves the wood and will prolong the life of garden furniture for many years.

Colorful Brides

Even weddings are colorful this year with brides deserting the traditional white and choosing pale blues for the wedding gown. The rose—a lovely pinkish ivory—is another popular color this season.

Farm Questions And Answers

Question: When is the best time to apply poisoned bait to control tobacco bud worms?

Answer: The bait should be applied early in the morning when the bud is open. A small pinch of the bait should be dropped in the center of the bud. Careless applications are of no value. Applications should begin about two weeks after the plants are set, but many growers delay until serious damage is noted. Treatments should be continued every week or ten days until the plants are topped with the bait being placed directly in the tip of the plant.

Question: Is it necessary to feed moist mash to my poultry flock throughout the year?

Answer: There is little to be gained through this feeding practice, but the mash has an important place in the feeding at some time during the year. It is especially important in keeping up production of laying hens during the period beginning about June 1 and continuing through October. It is also used to hasten production of late hatched pullets and with breeding hens to hasten production in January. Three pounds of the regular laying mash moistened with hot water or milk, preferably milk, will be sufficient for each 100 hens. The best time to feed this mash is at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question: When should I select my Irish potato seed for planting next year?

Answer: Seed potatoes should be

JOE GISH



THERE'S ALWAYS ROOM ON THE WATER WAGON FOR ALL WHO CARE TO RIDE.

RadiOddities . . . by Squier

selected at harvest time as the practice of picking good looking potatoes from the stored crop does not insure good yields or freedom from disease. Go through the field just before digging or at harvest time and dig a large number of hills. Keep the potatoes from each hill separate and select from these the seed potatoes needed. The seed tubers should be picked from the hills containing the largest number of uniform potatoes typical of the variety.

When growers are ready to market their birds, those who have been careful to observe these essentials will find they have been well paid for their efforts.

Where home-mixed rations for pullets are used, Parrish recommends the following growing mash:

Hot Months Require Extra Poultry Care

Poultry authorities agree that adequate range, shade, and green feed are three essentials for well-managed flocks during the hot summer months, says C. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at State College.

I FEEL LIKE A MILLION SINCE I TOOK PURSANG

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