

# HULL STUDYING BIG PROBLEMS

## Difficulties Abroad Cause Cabinet Member To Work Overtime

(Special to The Press-Maconian)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The two busiest members of the Cabinet these days are the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hull has several problems to solve involving America's relations with the rest of the world, and Mr. Morgenthau is working overtime trying to evolve a program for bringing the books of the Federal Government into balance within a reasonable time.

The State Department is studying the neutrality resolution, passed just as Congress adjourned, and trying to figure out how it jibes with the Kellogg peace pact, and whether it would prevent the sale of American foodstuffs, mules and other war supplies to either Italy or Ethiopia, if and when hostilities actually begin between those nations.

### Russia and Japan

Of greater concern, perhaps, is the American - Russian situation. Our rebuke to Russia for breaking her promise not to countenance plots to overthrow our government was received with very bad grace by the Soviet government. The possibility is not remote that we may wind up by recalling Ambassador Bullitt and breaking off our lately resumed diplomatic relations with Russia.

Perhaps more important than either of those is the friendly negotiation that is under way with Japan, concerning the "dumping" of Japanese textiles on our markets. Out of that may well come a larger market for American cotton, and a better understanding between the two nations.

Secretary Morgenthau, who never pretended to be a financier, has won the respect and admiration of official Washington by his devotion to the study of Government finance, largely under the able tutelage of Comptroller-General McCarl. Mr. Morgenthau is regarded as one in the Presidential circle who can say "No" to Mr. Roosevelt. In a group which some declare is composed chiefly of "yes men" such a personality stands out. Mr. Morgenthau has now begun to say "no" to some phases of the Administration's spending policy. He is working now, and will be engaged for months, on a budget plan to be presented to Congress in January.

The Federal deficit—excess of spending over income—for the fiscal year just ended was about 4½ billions. The schedule in force for the current year, to July 1, 1936, will show a deficit of about 4 billions. The Morgenthau plan is intended to cut this to 2 billions for 1937, half a billion for 1938, and then have a surplus of half a billion in the fiscal year 1939.

Fulfillment of that program depends, of course, on many things not clearly foreseeable, among them the result of the 1936 election. Few Democrats admit to any doubts about Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, but on the other hand, there has been a great uplifting of hope in Republican hearts in the past fortnight.

### Borah Gains in Favor

Perhaps the most interesting political phenomenon of the moment is the strong swing all over the country to Senator William E. Borah as the favorite G. O. P. candidate. The movement started with the "Young Republicans," curiously enough, as Mr. Borah is past seventy and would be the oldest man ever elected President, were he successful.

The Borah qualities that seem to appeal to the young Republicans are his liberalism, in the classical sense of that term, his independence of the party machine, and his individualistic point of view. Those same qualities have made him many enemies inside the party organization, so it is rather significant to hear members and adherents of the "Old Guard" admitting, now, that Borah might be a good candidate.

### Here and There

Fifty members of Congress are going on a junket to Hawaii and the Philippines and on around the globe, as the guests of the Philip-

## Feathered Fall Hat with Matching Glove Trim

NEW YORK . . . The hat, with a matching trim on beige velvet gloves, feature new Fall fashions. Coque feathers hang down in flattering array at the back of the hat which is fashioned entirely of them. The beige velvet gloves, with kid palms, have lavishly trimmed gauntlets with matching feather trimmings.



## Gneiss

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Jenkins and baby, also Mr. and Mrs. H. St. Winter and three children, were visiting in Highlands Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Jones and son, Kel; Mr. and Mrs. Lester Mincy, of Ellijay, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kel Ledford at Waynesville recently.

Mrs. W. A. Keener and Randolph Keener made a business trip to Franklin and Cartoogchaye Saturday.

Farmers in this section are now busy caring for feed, cutting cabbage and picking snap beans for the market.

Monday night "Aunt" Ann Jones, who has been an invalid since March, was made glad by the Dendy Boys of Gold Mine making music and singing for her.

Abe Young has returned to Ellijay after a prolonged visit to this community.

Miss Grace Wilkes, teacher of the Walnut Creek school, spent the week-end in Franklin with her people. She is having a very successful school, with about 40 pupils daily. About 25 are first grade children. The school library came Monday.

## This Is Year of Heavy Southern Pine Seed Crop

A bumper pine seed crop, which occurs about every 7 years, is maturing in the South. What causes this heavy seed crop at regular intervals, generation after generation, is still a mystery.

Pine cones are ripening. As their scales bend back the winged seeds flutter to the ground or are carried by the wind far from the parent tree. Late this coming winter the seeds start germinating. Billions of pine seedlings will result.

For this reason, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is warning of the greater losses to pine-tree seedlings if there is the customary burning of forest pastures in the southern pine regions this year. Next year and for several years after the pine seed crop will be light.

Many of the great, even-aged stands of longleaf, slash, loblolly, and shortleaf, the four principal species of southern pine, can be traced back to a year of extraordinary seed production. They seemingly store up a supply of food beforehand for producing heavy seed crops.

Some trees when injured or dying will produce a heavy seed crop—apparently in a final effort to continue their kind—although the season may not be the one for heavy seed production.

pine government. Vice-President Garner will head the party, which will also include Speaker Byrns and Senator Joe Robinson, the Administration leader.

Although there are no funds available to start the Social Security program in full operation—due to Senator Huey Long's filibuster, the President is looking over the field of available persons for appointment to the Commission which will administer the law. Gossip has it that Madam Secretary Perkins may be its chairman, resigning from her post as Secretary of Labor.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN OUTLINED

### Farm Families Given Chance To Acquire Own Lands

RALEIGH, Sept. 12.—Farm families in North Carolina who are aided by the Resettlement Administration will be advanced funds for the purchase or lease of land, livestock, equipment and subsistence goods, according to Homer H. B. Mask, director of rural resettlement for Region IV, which embraces Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

"All advances will be properly secured by mortgages on real property, on personal property or on crops, and are repayable within a reasonable period," Mr. Mask said.

"The resettlement program has two main phases," Mr. Mask said, "rehabilitation, the temporary phase, and resettlement, the permanent phase.

"Rehabilitation," Mr. Mask explained, "was inherited from FERA, which had taken 290,000 families under care during the year ending July 1, 1935. These families had been taken from direct relief, and helped to become, in part, at least, self-supporting. A farm and home program had been laid out for each such family. Agricultural extension workers have now assumed joint responsibility with the Rural Resettlement Division for planning and supervising this program, which is being continued as the temporary phase of the Resettlement Administration activities.

### Resettlement Aims

"Resettlement deals with four main groups, as follows:

"1. Farmers living on lands which cannot be cultivated to the advantage of the farm family or the nation. A preliminary survey by the National Resources Board indicates that about 450,000 farms, including 75 million acres of land, should be devoted to uses other than arable farming in order that both the natural and the human resources of the nation may be conserved.

"2. Those among our 2½ million tenant farmers who are capable of rehabilitation.

"3. Young married couples with farm experience.

"4. The more capable and industrious of the 'rehabilitation' families.

"The purpose of resettlement is not only to help the farmer himself but to help the nation as a whole by stabilizing that segment of the nation's population which has been shifting back and forth between country and city—comprising in times of depression a large percentage of the total of unemployed.

"A good many rehabilitation and resettlement families will be placed on individual tracts. However, a number of group settlements have also been planned, a few completed and occupied, and others are under construction.

### Economic Scene Changing

"It is the heart of the resettlement program to rectify many of

the mistakes made during this nation's great, unguided rush for farm lands. But not everything the Resettlement Administration is going to attempt is in correcting errors made by previous generations. Thousands of families are now living in what were not disadvantageous locations at the time they were settled, but the economic scene has so shifted since the day of their settlement that these areas are no longer capable of providing a satisfactory living.

"An illustration of this type of thing is to be found in the Appalachian and Ozark Mountains. At the time that the first settlers entered these mountains, there were natural resources there, upon which the pioneers lived, but which are no longer in existence. In the first place, these pioneers were not farmers in the sense that we think of farmers today. They were largely hunters and trappers and survived on the basis of plentiful game and fish. Shortly after they settled in the mountains, the lumber industry began, and for a generation, and in some cases two or three generations, they made quite a decent living, working in the woods and in the lumber mills. In a great many places there were coal mines, zinc mines, copper mines, and other mineral resources.

"Now the game is gone, the timber is largely exhausted, the iron, coal, lead, and zinc mines are in some places closed. The result is that the population which moved in to do certain tasks, or to exploit certain natural resources, is now left stranded because the resources are gone. The people of this group constitute one type of American farm families that will be served in the resettlement program. During the past year, approximately 1½ million acres of this so-called

submarginal land has been optioned by the federal government, with the purpose of converting this land once again to its highest uses and then assisting the population to move into better orientation with other natural resources.

"The resettlement program is an attempt on the part of an agency of government to create new opportunities in rural areas.

"Farmers who desire to be accepted for this program should apply to the county agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, or to the county representative of the Resettlement Administration. Those who have failed to qualify for aid from the Farm Credit Administration, or who are threatened with foreclosure and eviction, are considered especially eligible. However, eligibility does not necessarily mean that the applicant will be accepted.

"The local representative of the Resettlement Administration, and his county agricultural or home demonstration agent, will sit down with the applicant and help him to work out a plan for acquiring and operating his land. A county advisory committee will pass on the plan and determine whether it gives reasonable assurance of success. If he is accepted, the applicant will be advanced funds with which to carry out the plan, and given such guidance as he needs and desires to carry the plan through to completion."

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