

75th Congress Goes Home After Negative Session

The 75th congress adjourned August 5 after a stormy wind-up between administration leaders and anti-Roosevelt Democrats and Republicans.

Senate completed congressional action by voting 88 to 4 to increase outlays for social security and, at the same time, postpone a scheduled increase in taxes. This legislation was approved after months of wrangling between the house and the senate.

The session was dominated by a coalition of Republicans and anti-administration Democrats who defeated many of the measures backed by President Roosevelt, and lifted Government spending to a new peacetime high of more than \$13,000,000,000.

It placed on the statute books a high national defense program and a modified program of government reorganization, and voted continuation of the President's monetary powers and several New Deal agencies.

These were clear-cut administration victories, some of them won after hard fighting. On the other side, especially toward the end of the seventh month's session, were some decisive New Deal defeats.

A bipartisan coalition succeeded in pigeon-holing the administration's neutrality proposals, despite urgent pleas for action by the President and Secretary Hull. It also killed lending and housing bills designed originally to pump more than \$5,000,000,000 of Government money into the nation's economic arteries.

The session crystallized the breach between factions of the Democratic Party and developed frequently effective teamwork between the augmented Republican minority and the anti-Roosevelt Democrats.

A substantial group of Democrats—remembering the President's campaign against four anti-administration legislators last year—waged a determined, session-long fight against White House measures which they disapproved. The Republicans, seeking to build a record for 1940, voted almost as a unit against much of the President's program.

The question of whether Mr. Roosevelt would seek a third term, the candidacy of Vice President Garner for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the aspirations of a half dozen members to move up to the White House formed a cross-patch political pattern which affected many congressional decisions.

Appointments

A nominee for federal judge in Virginia and also due for United States attorney for Nevada were rejected on objections from senators of those states.

All the President's appointments for major posts in the capital were approved, however, with the exception of Thomas Amle, Wisconsin Progressive, whose nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission was withdrawn by the President.

Calendar Not Cleared

Congress by no means cleared up its calendar this summer. It left a big batch of work for 1940. Along with neutrality legislation, one of the first problems will be consideration of an embargo against the sale of raw materials to Japan, the way for which was opened by the State Department's decision to abrogate the 1911 commercial treaty with Tokyo.

No action has been taken on proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor act nor to the wage hour law, but debate on both subjects is likely next year. A special House committee will investigate operation of the Labor Board under the Wagner act during the recess, and another House group will make a thorough study of tax revision.

Another controversial issue deferred until the next session is a national health program, which Senator Wagner (Democrat, New York) said would bring "the benefits of modern medical science within the reach of all groups."

Defense Program Voted

The administration's defense program, involving the biggest peacetime military spending in American history, received general approval, although there was occasional sniping by legislators who declared the United States should remain aloof from troubles abroad.

Nearly \$2,000,000,000 was authorized for building up the Army and Navy and air forces, and this sum—contrasting with \$1,087,000,000 voted last year—accounted in a large part for the increase in the session's total appropriations.

Congress appropriated about \$11,300,000,000 for all purposes in 1938. Besides the extra defense funds, some of this year's gain came from additional farm benefits. These were approved by the President with a rebuke to Congress for adding more than \$300,000,000 in benefits without levying taxes to pay them.

For relief activities during the fiscal year which started July 1,

Congress voted \$1,755,000,000. It made no substantial change in the President's figures, although earlier it had reduced extra funds to operate WPA up to last June 30.

WPA Strikes In July

New restrictions were placed on WPA activities, with the result that strikes broke out among relief workers early in July. The new law required all WPA employees to work 130 hours a month, in contrast to the old "prevailing wage" system under which skilled workers had to put in less time for their money.

Partly as an outgrowth of charges about "politics in relief," during last year's election campaign, Congress enacted the Hatch bill to bar political activity by federal officeholders and to prevent solicitation of relief workers for campaign funds. Mr. Roosevelt signed the measure August 2.

Hold over from the 1938 session was the President's government reorganization program, which a House coalition had shelved after a fierce battle. It was brought out again in greatly restricted form, and passed with little debate. Under it, Mr. Roosevelt has issued orders creating new lending, security and works agencies and re-sacrificed departmental bureaus.

Corporation Tax

The corporation tax system was overhauled to meet criticism of business spokesmen with a flat corporation income tax being substituted for the last vestige of the undistributed profits levy. Congress also wiped out existing tax exemptions on the salaries of federal and state employees, but failed to remove similar exemptions on government securities.

A group of so-called "nuisance" excise taxes was continued for two years. Other government activities given a new lease on life for the same period were the RRC, the Export-Import Bank, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The special committee which Congress created last year to investigate the TVA submitted a majority report giving the agency a clean bill of health. The Republican minority on the committee, however, accused TVA of being "wasteful and inefficient."

One of the long-drawn-out battles of the session developed over efforts of TVA supporters to obtain authority for a \$100,000,000 bond issue for the purchase of utility properties. A compromise bill authorizing \$65,000,000 worth of bonds and imposing some restrictions on TVA operations finally was adopted.

Lending Program Curtailed

The senate passed a curtailed lending bill but the House killed it. The House accorded the same treatment to the housing bill which would have doubled the \$5,000,000 borrowing power of the Housing authority.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. How should grain be fed to hens so as to secure the highest egg production?

A. A small amount of grain should be fed in the morning and the remainder at night in order to secure a higher egg production. The morning feed should be placed in clean litter about four to six inches deep. There seems to be a growing tendency among North Carolina poultrymen to make the afternoon feeding in troughs. This is a good practice, especially if infectious diseases or internal parasites are present. A flock of 100 hens will ordinarily consume from 10 to 12 pounds of grain daily. Of this amount one pound is sufficient for the morning feeding with the remainder being fed late in the afternoon.

Q. When should I plant my fall garden?

A. Of course, the time to plant depends on hardness of the vegetables, time of maturity, and the section in which you live. Tender vegetables must necessarily be planted in time for them to mature before killing frosts occur. However, many of the cool-season vegetables will mature "a crop through light frosts, even though they will not withstand heavy freezes. For complete directions on planting a fall garden, write to the Agricultural Editor at State College, Raleigh, for Extension Circular No. 122.

Q. Should alfalfa be seeded in the fall or spring?

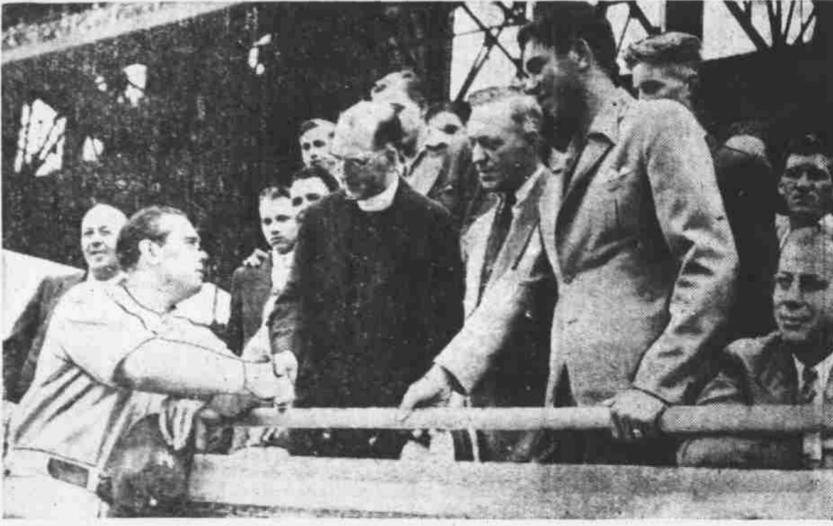
A. Enos Blair, State College extension agronomist, says experiments have shown that fall seeding is usually more satisfactory in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain sections, as well as in the lower elevations of the mountain region. One great advantage of seeding in the fall is that the young alfalfa plants will not have to compete with weed and grass. By the time spring arrives, they will be large enough to withstand the invasion. When seeded in the lower elevations of the mountain region, alfalfa should be put in between now and August 15, with 15-day intervals between that and the seeding dates for Upper Piedmont and the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain.

Nine-Year Drought May Produce .400 Hitter



The major leagues are preparing to clear the decks for another .400 hitter—the first since 1930, when Bill Terry hit .401 for the Giants. If he continues at his present clip, Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees will enter the exclusive company of such stars as Rogers Hornsby, Nap Lajoie, Ty Cobb and others. Here is how he does it: Left: Waiting for the throw. Center: His stance with feet 24 inches apart and just the correct distance from the plate. Pictured at the top right are his keen eyes which follow the ball to the plate. Bottom: His grip on the bat.

Manager Bill Terry Greets Boys Town Residents



Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, extended a welcome hand to Father Flanagan and his charges from Boys Town, Neb., just before the Giant-Cub game at Wrigley field in Chicago. The boys were on a baseball tour, having won the championship in a Boys Town tournament. They didn't bring Terry luck, however, as the Cubs managed to win the game with a ninth-inning homer.

Otto

By MISS HAZEL BRADLEY

L. B. Higdon, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Carol, Iris, and Gordon Smith, and Mrs. Maude Reins, of Atlanta, visited near relative, Mrs. W. M. Parrish, on last Wednesday.

Visiting with Mr. Luther Herrington, Canton Falls, S. C., was Mr. John Henry Hyatt, of McCormick, S. C., who was visiting his aunt, Mrs. Louise Holden.

Farrell Garland, of Johnson City, Tenn., was the week-end guest of Miss Helen Limer.

Willard Caba and friends, of Pocomo, Ga., were visiting friends and relatives at Otto over the past week-end.

Carey Caba has returned to Barrett, W. Va., after a short stay here.

Miss Betty Jeanne Foster spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Alley and Mr. Alley, at Colowhite.

Mrs. Bessie Grady, Nola and Raymond Grady, Mrs. Clayton Grady, and Miss Wilma Morton, of Kinston, spent part of the past week with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Carrish.

Miss Nanette McJowell spent a pleasant week vacationing at Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

Among those visiting relatives in Ligon, Ga., this week were: Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Bradley, Ruth Bradley and Olga Benson, Burlington, Wash., and Mrs. Will Seagle. Misses Ruth and Olga returned from the World's Fair at New York in the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Caba announce the birth of twin daughters at their home on Route 2 on August 4.

Trench Silos Mount In Farmers' Esteem

Steadily increasing in popularity not only with small farmers but large ones as well is the trench silo, says John A. Arrey, extension dairyman at State College.

For many years silage has been recognized as one of the best and most economical home-grown roughages for cattle. It is economical because a large quantity can be grown on a small acreage with a comparatively small amount of labor. Then, too, only a small loss is sustained during the harvesting and feeding operations.

One of the most economical ways of keeping this economical feed is the trench silo, Arrey said. It is especially well adapted to the medium or small-sized herd where the initial cost of constructing an upright silo would be too heavy.

Trench silos have been used widely in North Carolina for more than five years, and those who have used these silos have found them to have the following advantages: Low cost of construction, low cost of filling equipment, and ease of construction. Also fire and wind hazards are completely eliminated.

Since the trench silo can be constructed with farm labor, the roof represents the principal cash outlay of an unlined silo. The roof may be constructed from rough lumber which is usually available on the farm at a small cost.

The equipment required for filling the trench silo is less expensive than that required for the upright. A small cutter without a blower will do the job satisfactorily. Such a cutter with a capacity of four to five tons an hour can be operated with a 5 H. P. gasoline engine which retails from 75 to 100 dollars.

Hay Fires Cause Big Annual Loss

Hay fires, resulting from spontaneous combustion, cause thousands of dollars worth of losses annually, according to David S. Weaver, extension agricultural engineer at State College.

At this season of the year, growers should keep a close watch on their chopped hay to detect any signs of heating. Naturally, chopped hay packs more closely and dries out more slowly than other hay. For this reason, it should be better cured with unchopped hay.

Even with precautions, chopped hay sometimes gets damp and heats. For example, there have been cases reported in which chopped hay was put through driers, and the bulk of it well-dried. However, little bunches of damp hay slipped through.

As a result, the damp spots heated. At some of these spots the hay merely browned or charred, but at others fire actually broke out, causing much loss.

In ordinary hay, these hot portions are most likely to be good-sized and located near the center of the mow. However, chopped hay is different. In a mow of chopped hay, the grower should look for smaller hot spots at more or less widely scattered points.

If the spots are unusually hot, Weaver advises having good supply of water at hand before the hay is distributed or removed. If fire does break out, it can be distinguished readily.

Weaver says chopped hay can be made safer by cutting it longer than was recommended in the early days of chopping; that is, the hay should be cut in about two-inch lengths. Then, too, a large number of farmers are storing chopped hay in buildings apart from their livestock.

CARD OF THANKS

To our neighbors and friends, we want to thank each and everyone, for the words of sympathy and acts of kindness shown us during the recent death of our dear brother and son, and for the lovely floral offerings which were many. Mr. and Mrs. Medford Messer, Mr. and Mrs. Dave McKinney and Family,

Winter Cover Crops Make Better Farms

The winter landscape of North Carolina is greener with each passing year, but there are still too many barren fields that should be growing something the year around, says Enos C. Blair, agronomist of the State College Extension Service.

Since the Agricultural Conservation program came into existence in 1936, farmers have become increasingly conscious of building and maintaining their soils. Each succeeding year the program has had more farmers adopting soil building practices especially in growing winter legumes.

"But," Blair said, "too many farmers still think their year's work is done when they plant crops in the fall, and sell those for which there is a market."

The State College agronomist explained that with North Carolina's climate this kind of farming is wasteful of time, of plant food, of the soil itself, and of an opportunity to become independent.

"We can plant crops in the fall," he said, "that will keep the land busy during the winter making grain and hay for livestock, or gathering nitrogen from the air to be used as plant food when the crop is plowed under."

"At the same time," he said, "these crops keep the best part of the soil from washing away. They do not interfere with spring-planted crops, are inexpensive to grow, and require little labor to plant."

Some of the principal winter cover crops for laying a green mantle over North Carolina fields are: small grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye; and winter legumes, such as hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, and bur clover.

A free bulletin on winter cover crops, giving time of planting and amounts of seed to use, may be obtained by writing the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

Marines Have Fifty Vacancies To Be Filled

Fifty vacancies in the U. S. Marine Corps will be filled at the Marine Corps recruiting station, Post Office building, Savannah, Ga., during August and September, Captain A. C. Small, officer in charge, announced.

Young men in excellent physical condition, of good character and education, between 18 and 25 years of age and 64 to 74 inches tall, will be selected to fill the vacancies.

After enlistment the new Marines will be sent to Parris Island, S. C., for ten weeks training, preparatory for duty at home and foreign stations and aboard large ships.

For full information and application forms interested persons should communicate with the Savannah Recruiting Office, headquarters for this area.

DOWN
Farmers' cash income from marketings in June of this year was three per cent smaller than the \$514,000,000 reported for June, 1938, says the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

COWS LIKE IT
E. C. Sprull of Windsor opened his silo containing about 70 tons of molasses silage recently and found it in a good state of preservation. He also found that his cows like this stored feed.

GOOD PROFIT
Thomas A. Korney, Kinston, Route 4, has just completed a successful broiler project, from which he made a profit of \$91.51 after subtracting all expenses connected with growing his 284 birds.

Church Services

Presbyterian Church
Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pastor
Franklin—(Each Sunday)
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship services.
Morrison—(Each Sunday)
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.
(Each 2nd and 4th Sunday)
3:30 p. m.—Worship services.

St. Agnes Episcopal Church
The Rev. Frank Bloxham, Rector
11 a. m.—Holy communion and sermon by the rector.

Franklin Methodist Church
The Rev. Ivon L. Roberts, Pastor
(Each Sunday)
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship services.
7:30 p. m.—Vesper service.

Baptist Church
Rev. C. F. Rogers, Pastor
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Preaching service.
7 p. m.—B. T. U.
8:00 p. m.—Preaching service.
Wed., 8 p. m.—Prayer service.

St. John's Catholic Parish
Schedule of Masses:
Franklin:
2nd and 4th Sunday, 8 a. m.
Murphy:
Every 1st Sunday, 7 a. m.
Hiwassee Dam:
1st Saturday, 8:30 a. m.
Cherokee:
Every 3rd Sunday, 8 a. m.
Waynesville:
Every Sunday, 11 a. m.

Macon Circuit
Rev. J. C. Swalm, Pastor
First Sunday, 11 a. m.—Union;
2:00 p. m.—Hickory Knoll; 7:30 p. m.—Asbury.
Second Sunday, 11:00 a. m.—Mt. Zion; 2:30 p. m.—Maiden's; 7:30 p. m.—Patton's.
Third Sunday, 11:00 a. m.—Asbury; 2:00 p. m.—Mulberry; 3:00 p. m.—Dryman's; 7:30 p. m.—Union.
Fourth Sunday, 11 a. m.—Patton's; 2:30 p. m.—Maiden's; 7:30 p. m.—Mt. Zion.

Loyal Order of Moose

Franklin Lodge, No. 452 Meets
In American Legion Hall
Second and Fourth
Thursday Nights
8:00 O'CLOCK
Billy Bryson, Secretary

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT
Funeral Benefit Insurance Costs Are Surprisingly Small Rates From 2 1/2c Month Up According To Age Benefits are Provided in the Amount of \$100 for Persons Over 10 Years of Age and in the Amount of \$50 for Persons Under 10 Years of Age.
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