

**ALL STATES NEWS
THE HOOVER MILLENNIUM**

President Hoover has won over to his side the pulpits of Washington, and probably they reflect the attitude of the pulpits of the Nation. It has all come out of his program for ameliorating the condition of American humanity and of drawing all Nations closer together.

In all churches and Sunday-Schools prayers for the President and words of praise for his program are heard.

What is this program that we hear so much of? It stands for enforcement of all laws, with a commission now studying that problem; it seeks to lift heavy burdens from the shoulders of the farmers, with a board actively at work on that problem; it undertakes to better the conditions of the child life of the country; it is trying to solve world peace; it is making an effort to thwart waste and make the common man more efficient; and it has the noble desire of narrowing the wide gulf that separates the poor man from the rich man.

These are the major facts of its program. It is common talk that if Mr. Hoover can carry to an end even one half of his great plan, he will go down in history as one of our foremost Presidents.

Internationalism Invades U. S.

In addition to having the Prime Minister of Great Britain drop in socially to talk things over, that august body, the Institute of International Law, designs this year to cross the Atlantic and hold its regular sessions on American soil.

This is the first time that the Institute, which is composed of the men most eminent in International Law of most of the nations of the world, has ever held a session outside of Europe.

Studying Our Native Tongue

A cheerful thought for those who bewail the "American language" that they believe threatens the good old English mother tongue is the official announcement by the bureau of education that more pupils study English in public and private high schools of this country than any other course offered. The bureau states that its reports cover about three-fourths of the enrollment in this country, and show that nearly three million students, or 93 per cent of the total, are studying English.

The Sugar Baby in England

Not only in the United States is there worry over the gangling infant industry, the sugar beet, that simply will not grow up no matter how bountifully he is fed with the silver spoon of special legislative favors.

It is now five years since the first Labor Government in England decided to nourish the troublesome sugar progeny with a subsidy. Reports from abroad are favorable to the relinquishment of responsibilities by the government as the ward is said to be tending on his own feet.

In announcing the proposal to grant a subsidy five years ago, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that it was one of the biggest things that could be done for British agriculture. What progress then, has there been to justify the granting of a subsidy which in five years amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds?

The answer is forthcoming and will be of great interest to those United States senators who favor the bounty plan as the only feasible method of taking care of our own domestic beet baby.

Advertising in the Ether

The sign-board evil that is being so bitterly fought in most of our states, is getting "up in the air." Aviation authorities are already discussing the dangers to aviation of roof advertising, which they realize will soon spring up along the air routes. Such signs, if allowed, will inevitably be confused with the official air markings placed on roofs for the guidance of aviators. Officials have already suggested that such advertising be "discouraged."

It seems to us that a vote of the aviators flying the regular mail and passenger routes would be overwhelmingly in favor of absolute prohibition of advertising on roofs, or other places designed to attract the attention of travellers by air.

Politics This Week

An Avenging Angel appearing suddenly among the high protectionists of the Senate last week could hardly have seemed more fantastic than the creature that Senator Walter F.



George of Georgia would create—a Counsel to represent consumers when rate changes are considered by the Tariff Commission.

"Hersey" one can imagine the Hawley-Smoot coterie exclaiming with hands uplifted in horror. The usual protectionists come back to the "consumer argument" is that, since we are all producers, there can be no consumer class. However, all journalists members of the medical profession, office workers, teachers, hired help and other citizens unsheltered by tariff walls may ask to what class do they belong in the economic scheme of things if not to the consumer class. Perhaps Senator George's amendment will show them.

Another significant departure from the ordered scheme of tariff making is the idea of Senator McKellar of Tennessee to have the Senate elect its members of the House-Senate Conference on tariff, instead of allowing the Vice-President to appoint them. The precious flexible tariff victory will not be thrown aside as the export debenture plan was if its supporters can help it.

Prison-Made Goods in the Open Market

A new angle of business competition which may well come under the head of a "domestic" tariff, has just been raised in the report of the advisory committee appointed in April, 1925, by Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, to collaborate with the department in solving the problem of removing prison industry from competition with free labor. The investigating committee finds that goods manufactured in prisons are unfair competition and should be either marked as prison-made, or kept entirely from the open market. This is a matter of State regulation. Some states forbid sale of prison-made goods, confining the products to their prisons to certain articles useful in State institutions. It may be added that some nations absolutely forbid the sale in their territory of any imported prison-made articles.

This demand for suppression of prison-labor competition may have far-reaching effects, since some states "farm out" convicts to industries. It has been reported, for instance, that one Western state has furnished convict labor to sugar-beet growers.

Mechanical Mathematician

We think of the "robot" as the newest of the new, yet here we have the official record of a brass robot, perfected in 1910, which has just completed "his" twentieth year as a scientist. The report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, on which this remarkable "creature" serves, states that it has been successfully engaged in computing certain scientific data on the rise and fall of tides in the principal sea ports of the world. The work, performed by the robot, the report states, would have required the services of 75 mathematicians. The record of service of this dean of robots proves that only his name is comparatively new.

Porto Rico's Mother Tongue

Porto Rico has seen eight civil governors come and go, but the ninth, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, just inaugurated, was the first who ever used Spanish, the beloved mother tongue of the people, for even a part of his inaugural address. Colonel Teddy won the hearts of his new charges before he even set foot on the soil of Porto Rico, speaking as he could in Spanish to the reception committee. One of the sorest of the sore spots in the American Administration of Porto Rico has been the insistence, by various commissioners of Education, upon imposing the use of English by the young people of the Island.

Who Designs Our Planes?

"There have been too many man-designed kitchens, too many man-designed railroad coaches. Aviation is a new field, and beginnings are always

rich in possibilities. Why not begin right on this and have the interiors of our airplanes designed by women?"

These are the words of a man and an architect. His question is a natural one. The answer is that airplanes—some of them—have already been started on their first flight bearing the mark of the "feminine touch."

A woman designed the interiors of the planes used on the Pan American Airways lines to Havana and San Juan. The color schemes are planned to tone in with the warm tropical colors of the West Indies. The sea-blue of the Southern waters is reflected not only in the ceilings of the planes, but even in the blue thermos bottles from which cool drinks are dispensed during the journey. The red leather chairs are designed for comfortable sitting. For the summer they are provided with linen crash covers.

A woman also planned the Curtiss "Condor" transports, with their wall coverings of interwoven cotton damask in combinations of fireball and beige, or dull gold and green in a modernistic pattern. The floors are carpeted in a simple conventional motif.

Excellent ventilation, steam heat and sound-proofing are features of modern planes that are being introduced into up-to-date aircraft because women passengers are demanding those features. Because women like to travel in comfort themselves, they can understand more easily how essential the little refinements of travel comfort are to all women.

Opponents of Tariff Plan a Campaign

Plans for opposing the tariff bill (H. R. 266) rates in general and particularly the new provisions for employing domestic value in applying ad valorem rates and "differences in competitive conditions" in the executive exercise of the flexible revising power, were discussed by minority members of the Senate Committee on Finance a few days ago. The meeting was attended by all the minority except Senators George, (Dem.) of Georgia, and Barkley, (Dem.) of Kentucky, who are not in Washington.

Further, the minority Senators will again endeavor to defeat the sections of the 1922 act, continued in the proposed bill, which gives to the president the power of raising or lowering rates by 50 per cent to carry out the protective intentions of the tariff law, the ranking minority member of the committee, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, stated orally. While the President's power of adjusting rates under the Fordney-McCumber Act was to be used on differences in cost of production as reported to him by the Tariff Commission, the new tariff bill would make "differences in conditions of competition," which includes comparative costs of production together with other factors such as transportation and import costs, the basis of these executive adjustments, he said.

Senator Simmons also declared that

the attitude of the minority toward limiting the tariff revision to agricultural and related products had not changed. The minority, he pointed out, had supported the resolution offered by Senator Borah, of Idaho, for this purpose before the summer recess, and Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, a member of the Committee on Finance, has announced his intention to offer a similar restriction resolution when the Senate reconvenes. Mr. Borah has reasserted his opposition to general tariff revision and declared that the bill as now written should be defeated.

The meeting of the minority, which was the first since the Finance Committee majority made public its rate changes, was devoted to a general discussion of these rates, said Senator Simmons.

Farm Home Makers Have Long Working Week

More than 63 hours a week is the average "working time" for 700 farm women who kept records and reported to the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

They reported an average of 52 hours and 17 minutes spent on strictly home-making activities alone. This is more than the 44-hour working week which is the standard in industry, the bureau points out. In addition these women spent an average of 11 hours and 13 minutes a week on dairy work, care of poultry, gardening, and other outside tasks.

Some of these 700 home-makers lived in the Middle West, some in New York State, and some in three far western states. The group as a whole represents rather superior home makers—those likely to cut down working time by intelligent methods. For the country as a whole the average working time would probably be higher.

WHEAT LOAN

The Federal Farm Board has approved an application of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, N. Dak., for a loan on wheat supplemental to that already granted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Paul, Minn. The advance by the Federal Farm Board is to be 10 cents a bushel, with a provision that the cobside sums obtained from the Intermediate Credit Bank and the Farm Board shall not exceed \$1 a bushel. The maximum loan requested by the North-Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association is \$500,000. This association is the first to qualify for the supplemental loans which the Farm Board announced at its recent conference in Chicago with the organization committee of 16 of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation that it was ready to make cooperative grain growers' associations.

George Duis, president, presented the application of the North Dakota-Montana Association.

That that is not that, is not that that is, is it?—Advertising is that that IS.

FIXING PRICES DENIED AS DUTY OF FARM BOARD

Duties of the Federal Farm Board do not include the fixing of prices on agricultural products, it was asserted by Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the Board in charge of wheat activities, in an oral statement before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which is considering the nominations of the members of the Board.

Mr. McKelvie said he did not understand that the farm relief act as passed intended that the Board should enter the field of price fixing. If the prices were fixed by the Board on wheat, they would have to be fixed on all commodities, he said.

The plans for a national organization for marketing wheat were explained by Mr. McKelvie. The board of directors of the organization, he said, would represent the various districts and represented by the cooperatives and would be selected by the stockholders of the cooperatives. Three groups to be represented on the board of directors, he said, would be the farmers' elevators, the farmers' sales agencies and the wheat pools.

Hearings of the committee are expected to be completed, said Chairman McNary. Charles C. Teague, of California, and William F. Schilling, of Minnesota, will be the last two members of the Board to appear.

An executive committee meeting will be held late this week or early next week to consider the nominations. Decision will be made then as to when the recommendation of the committee will be presented to the Senate, the chairman said.

SOUTH'S CROPS LARGER; NORTH'S ARE SMALLER

Present indications are that there will be somewhat smaller yields of the principal crops in the North and larger yields of the main crops in the South, as compared with last year, says the United States Department of Agriculture in its September 1 report on the agricultural situation. The great crops of the North—corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and fruits—are smaller than last year's while the great Southern crops—cotton, tobacco and sweet potatoes—are larger than last year's. Taking 34 principal crops together, the August estimates indicated a composite yield about 5 per cent below 1928, but one only slightly below the 10-year average.

Mississippi Farmer Finds Black Locusts Profitable

Black locust trees grown from sprouts transplanted in 1918 by D. C. Lawhon, a farmer of Lee county, Miss., are now 6 to 9 inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet tall, Assistant State Forester H. C. Mitchell reports to the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are now so large that they will each make from 10 to 15 fence posts, worth 15 cents a piece, he says.

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