

COUNTY AGENT
W. D. SMITH'S
column

CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT ON
HONEY LOCUST

This is a call for one of the most
valuable trees in the Tennessee Valley
notwithstanding the "sawings" it gets
as a weed tree. We now have one
variety that analyzes the same as
corn in food value and more than
the sugar beet. But we want to
find a better one to plant in pasture
lands. Think what it will mean to
have a hill pasture planted to trees
of such high food value; being a legume
it will help make grass grow better,
while holding the soil in place, and
in the fall when the grass is
chewed off short a crop of bean pods
will drop equal in feed to a crop of
corn on the same amount of land.
Truly a wonderful use for the worthless
honey locust. There's also a possible
future for it in sugar production.
The best tree found now will help
make each farm and the whole
valley a better place to farm and
raise one's family. Let us see what
you can find in the search for an

CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT ON
HONEY LOCUST
RULES OF CONTEST

First—Hunt for a tree in your
neighborhood bearing the largest and
sweetest bean pod full of pitch and
pulp. Be sure to state if the tree has
thorns or is thornless or not. We are
anxious to get a thornless tree with
good sweet pods. But remember the
sweet pod is most important.
Second—Gather 10 pods in a box
and mail. Ask your county agent to
help you. A contribution will be given
for the best entries as follows:
1st Best Bean \$2.00
2nd Best Bean 1.00
3rd Best Bean .50
Mark carefully the tree that you
picked the sample from. Send a
drawing showing fields and fences
around the tree and mark tree with
a circle. Also state whose property it
is on, if in a woods or open field and
on rich or poor soil. State age and
size of tree as near as you can guess.
State date beans have dropped. Those
getting contributions must consent to
sell grafting wood at 10c per foot.
Get your beans to the county agent

Balanced Farming
Is Future Program

Agricultural adjustment is passing
out of its emergency phase of
crop reduction into its second phase
of maintaining a balance between
production and consumption, says
Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College.
The farmers, he said, have co-
operated to curtail production. In
addition, the drought has required
the use of much of the burdensome
surplus from other areas.
But the Agricultural Adjustment
Act was not created merely to elimi-
nate the recent oversupply and then
cease functioning, the dean said.
There will ever remain the problem
of balancing production with con-
sumption for the best interest of the
farmer and the consumer.
The balance has not yet been at-
tained, Schaub added. In fact, the
drought has caused some new mal-
adjustments that will have to be
corrected before the agricultural adjust-
ment program can achieve its ends.
The ideal is production of sufficient
foods and feeds to supply the do-
mestic requirements and the proba-
ble export demands and at the same
time return a fair price to the farmer
for his labor and investments.
Dean Schaub said that during the
rest of 1934 and 1935 the farmers
can be of great assistance in develop-
ing a well rounded general plan
for the future. No agricultural pro-
gram can succeed unless it is a farmer's
program, understood by them, and
carried forward by them, he empha-
sized.

Plant Gardens Now
For Winter Usage

Fall gardens will supply the family
with fresh vegetables until late
in the winter.
Most of the summer crops are now
gone, but the supply of vegetables
can be kept up by planting fall crops
in September and October, says
Robert Schmidt, associate horticulturist
at the N. C. experiment station.
Fall vegetables for the most part,
belong to the leafy group and require
rich soil or heavy fertilization to
promote rapid growth. The crops
should be those which can withstand
the early frosts.
Snap beans will mature in about 50
days and may still be planted, Schmidt
said. However, magnesium arsenate
spray or dust should be used to control
the Mexican bean beetle.
It is a little late for beets, but if
planted in early September will ma-
ture, if the season is good. Carrots
may still be planted in good soil,
cabbage, turnips, kale, mustard, bro-
coli, tendergreen, Chinese cabbage,
collards, lettuce, spinach, onions, and
radish make good fall crops.
The fertilizers should contain large
quantities of quickly available nitro-
gen. The soil should be well pre-
pared before planting. Sufficient
cultivation to control grass and weeds
is also necessary.
Insects do their damage in the fall
as well as in the summer and steps
to keep them under control are im-
portant to the production of high
grade vegetables. Recommendations for
spraying may be obtained from
the county agent.

Save All Forage
For Winter Use

The drought in the corn and live
stock areas of the midwest has made
it highly important that North Car-
olina farmers save all the feed and
forage crops possible this year.
Hardly a state in the drought area
produced enough feed to winter its
livestock. There will be a call upon
the southeastern states to supply the
stricken area with feedstuff, says
P. H. Kime, associate agronomist at
the N. C. experiment station.
Production in North Carolina
would be sufficient for ordinary con-
ditions, he said, but the state will
soon have 15,000 to 100,000 extra
cattle to feed in addition to supply-
ing what feed it can to the drought
states.
At least two tons of forage will be
needed for each animal. Kime recom-
mended that even the native grasses
and other low grade forage crops be
saved.
The farmers should be careful,
however, to lay away enough seed for
future use when harvesting soy-
beans, cowpeas, and lespedeza as

Court Upholds Right
Of Rooster To Crow

Winston-Salem—The court has up-
held a rooster's right to crow in this
city, respectively, of its effect on a
neighboring.
The nervous one appealed to Magis-
trate S. H. Adams to do something
about the cock's noise-making every
morning between the hours of 4
and 6.
"My neighbor once had a bantam
rooster with a crow like a tin whistle,"
he complained. "I gave him \$2
for the rooster just to get it out of
the way. Then he bought a man-
sized rooster with a voice like a fog
horn. I can't stand it. I'm a nervous
man."
Magistrate Adams searched the
statute books but failed to find legal
grounds for stopping the crowing.

there will be a heavy demand for
these seed next year, he said.
Cowpeas may be cut for hay some
time after the peas have been picked.
Soybeans planted in rows should be
harvested for seed, but broadcast
plantings seldom make good seed and
are difficult to harvest except with a
combine. Therefore, he advised cut-
ting broadcast-planted soybeans for
hay.
Where lespedeza has been planted
for seed, the straw may be saved for
forage. Although it is not so good
for hay as that cut at the proper
time it still has a higher feed value
than corn stover and many of the
grass hays. This is not a good
practice from a soil-building stand-
point, Kime observed, but is justifi-
ed under present conditions.
Wheat and oat straw may be need-
ed for feed before the winter is
over and he advocated the use of
coarse grass, pine straw, or leaves
for bedding in order to save wheat
and oat straw.

Prince Of Wales
Nearly Loses Eye

London—A Reuters dispatch from
Palma, Mallorca, today told how the
Prince of Wales narrowly escaped a
serious injury while attempting to help
a pretty girl draw water from a well.
The Prince, during a recent visit
to Palma, saw the girl drawing a
heavy bucket of water. He went to
her aid. After emptying the water
into a pithier he started to lower the
bucket into the well.
The British heir underestimated the
weight of the contrivance and it slipped
through his hands. The attached
chain, having a heavy hook at its
end flew up into the air and narrowly
missed his eye.

THE ABSENTEE BALLOT OF
THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

BY HON. JOHN J. PARKER
Judge United States Court Circuit
Of Appeals

A state Constitution is adopted for
the purpose of imposing limitations
upon the power of state government.
In the absence of such limitations
the state legislature has absolute
power to pass any law not in con-
flict with the federal Constitution.
The present Constitution of the state
contains no limitations whatever
upon absentee voting; and conse-
quently the state legislature can pass
any sort of absentee voting law that
it sees fit to pass. Such laws have
been held valid under the present
Constitution. See Jenkins v. State
Board of Elections 180 N. C. 169,
104 Southeastern Reporter 346.
Although thirty-nine other states
in the Union have such laws which
were passed originally to permit
voting of soldiers when away from
home, the Constitutional Commission
was of opinion that the power of the
legislature, with respect thereto
should be strictly limited so as to
permit it to authorize absentee vot-
ing only in the case of persons absent
from the state in the service of their
country and persons physically dis-
abled. Accordingly the Constitutional
provision recommended by the com-
mission required that voters cast
their votes "in person" but provided
that the legislature might permit
voting otherwise than "in person"
under properly restrictive regula-
tions by "persons physically dis-
abled or absent from home in the
service of their state or the United
States." The legislature amended this
provision so as to permit the legisla-
ture to authorize absentee voting by
persons "absent from the county in
which they are entitled to vote." The
provision of the revised Constitution
submitted to the people (Art. VI
Sect. D) is as follows:
Section 1. Who may vote. Every
person born in the United States and
every person who has been natural-

ized, twenty-one years of age, and
possessing the qualifications set forth
in this Article, and presents himself
at any election, shall be entitled to vote
at any election by the people in the
state, except as herein otherwise pro-
vided. Voting otherwise than in per-
son by persons physically disabled or
absent from the county in which they
are entitled to vote may be provided
in the General Assembly under prop-
erly restrictive regulations."
It will be noted that the absentee
ballot does not establish the absentee
ballot by constitutional provision, it
merely permits the legislature to es-
tablish it in a limited class under
properly restrictive regulations. It
does not prevent the legislature's re-
pealing the absentee voting law or re-
quire that any provision for absentee
voting be made. Its only effect is
to limit the power of the legislature
with respect to permitting absentee
voting.
While I wish that the revised Con-
stitution had limited the power of
the legislature with respect to au-
thorizing absentee voting to a greater
extent than it does; its failure to
contain greater restrictions is no rea-
son for opposing it. The right of
the legislature to authorize absentee
voting under the present Constitu-
tion is limited; and the revised Con-
stitution does limit the power of the
legislature, to the extent that it can-
not permit absentee voting except in
the case of persons physically dis-
abled or absent from the county, and
is required to prescribe properly re-
strictive regulations even in these
cases.
The argument that the revised
Constitution recognizes the right of
absentee voting is unsound. It mere-
ly recognizes the right of the legis-
lature to permit absentee voting in a
limited class of cases, but it does
not require it to do so. The present
Constitution recognizes the unlimited
power of the legislature in this mat-
ter. The revised Constitution specifi-
cally voting "in person" as the constitu-
tional method and enjoins upon the
legislature that, which it permits ab-
sentee voting in the limited class of
cases specified it shall safeguard the
ballot by "properly restrictive regula-
tions." It is thus a step forward in
the effort to obtain fair elections.
For a person who is opposed to the
absentee ballot law to oppose the
revised Constitution because of the
limitations which it places on the
legislature with respect thereto, it,
to my mind, is utterly illogical. It
amounts to opposing a great con-
structive change, in the fundamental
law of the state because one of its
provisions, while going in the right
direction, and not preventing any re-
form which we desire, does not go as
far as we wish it to go.

REAL ESTATE
TRANSFERS

Beaverdam
W. E. French to Carolina Power
and Light Co., lot.
J. N. Curtis, et ux to George W.
Pattit, lot.
J. M. Albort, et ux to M. C. Hack-
kins, lot.
James H. Vaughn, et ux to J. Ray
Byers, lot.
Clyde
D. F. Summey, et ux to Sam G. Dee,
et ux, 1/2 acre.
Ivy Hill
Roy Matney, et ux to June Edwards,
et ux, 5 acres.
Jonathan Creek
G. G. Garrett, et ux to Robert M.
Boyd, 2 acres.
J. D. Caldwell, et ux to Davis R.
Rhoedmer, 6 acres.
Pigeon
Ernest Hutton to James O. Sing-
leton, land.
W. B. Henson estate was divided
among heirs.
Waynesville
H. E. Wyatt to Joseph Green, 4
acres.
Mrs. J. E. M. Hyatt to V. L. No-
land, 18 acres.

Timely Questions
And Answers On
Farm Problems

Question: How should land be in-
oculated for growing alfalfa?
Answer: A good crop of sweet
clover, Burr clover or Black medic
grown within the past three to five
years is sufficient inoculation for most
soils. Where these crops have not
been grown, soil from a field that
has been planted to them may be
used. From 200 to 400 pounds of
this soil should be applied to each
acre of land seeded to alfalfa.
Dampen the seed with a mixture of
equal parts of water and molasses
and sift on a small quantity of the
soil from the inoculated field. Stir
the seed until they are well coated
with the soil. Commercial inocula-
ting materials may be used if in-
oculated soil is not available.
Question: When should developing
pullets be taken off the developing
mash and placed on laying mash?
Answer: It is best to let the birds
come up to about 25 per cent pro-
duction before the change is made in
the mash. The laying mash stimu-
lates egg production which may cause
immature birds to stop growing
and it is better to have a flock with
high vitality than to have a high
egg production at the expense of
body vigor. Be sure the birds are
fully developed and producing about
25 per cent before making the change.
Question: How can dairy calves
be rid of stomach worms?
Answer: Preventative measures
are most important in controlling this
parasite. Pastures should be well
drained and the calves placed on
fresh pasture as often as possible.
The medical treatment for infected
animals consists of administering with
a copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate
solution made by dissolving one-
quarter pound of clear blue crystals of
copper sulphate in one pint of boiling
water and adding enough cold water
to make three gallons. One ounce of
forty per cent nicotine sulphate is
then added to each gallon of the solu-
tion. For calves, the dose is from
three to four fluid ounces. Animals
should not receive any food or water
for 12 to 18 hours before the treat-
ment and no water for three or four
hours afterwards.

30th Division To
Hold Reunion In
Asheville 28-30

Twenty-five hundred veterans of
the famous Thirtieth division, which
19 years ago smashed the Hindenburg
line, are expected to attend the divi-
sion's biennial reunion in Asheville
September 28, 29 and 30.
Governors Blackwood of South Car-
olina and Ehringhaus of North Car-
olina, Senators Bachman of Tennessee
and Reynolds of North Carolina,
General Gary E. Spence of Knoxville,
and Congressmen Bulwinkle, Dough-
ton and Weaver of North Carolina
are among the scheduled speakers
during the three-day program. Dr.
John McSweeney, president of Presby-
terian college, and a chaplain in the
division during the war, will deliver
the memorial address.
Biennial luncheons will be held
Saturday, September 29, by the 113th
field artillery, 113th, 114th and 115th
machine gun battalions, 105th field
signal battalion and the 117th
118th, 119th and 120th infantry regiments.
The three-day program includes
daily business sessions, memorial
services, street parade, jamboree and

military ball. Local committees are
making elaborate plans for the en-
tertainment of the visiting veterans.
Officers of the Old Hickory associa-
tion, the state veterans organization of
the 30th division veterans, are:
Claude Ramsey, Asheville, president;
Robert W. Huggins, of Greenville,
S. C., and Romie Waring of Memphis,
30th president; John McSweeney of
Clinton, S. C., chaplain, and Irwin
Monk of Asheville, secretary.

BOGUS MONEY MADE
AT A POOR FARM

West Chester, P. — Federal agents
set out to find why the Chester county
poorhouse guests weren't poor any
more.
They found the answer in a corn
field on the county poor farm.
Mould and a crude furnace for
making counterfeit money.
Bogus nickels, quarters, and half
dollars were turned out the agents
said.
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TION in the South. Two full pages
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SMITH'S
Cut-Rate Drug Store
FOR TEN DAYS Sept. 21
Sept. 29
KAY FRANCIS, Warner Bros. Star
Max Factor's Rouge . . . 50¢
Notice of Sale
Meet Your Friends At Smith's After The Game Friday
Marvelous Opportunity to get this Professional Size
Electric MIX-ALL
Retails for \$10.75 \$ 3.95
You get it on our Special Plan for
Mixes Cocktails in
a Few Seconds!
A great Mixer! Also mixes Chemm,
Ovaltine, and Malted Milk for the
kiddies in a few minutes. Salad dress-
ings too! Ask for the MIX-ALL de-
scriptive folder. It gives recipes for
seventeen famous cocktails!
Easy to Get!
Just get a MIX-ALL Punch Card at
our store. Have amount of every pur-
chase punched off. \$5 in purchases com-
pletely punches your card. Then you
get this \$10.75 Mix-All for only \$3.95!