

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

F. D. R. FEELS SECURE LEGAL POWER SHIFTS NEW DEAL WINS CARES SEEKS CO-OPERATION HOLDING COMPANIES WHEAT BUSINESS WANTS NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN ATLANTIC FLEET NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY \$400,000 ABB ILL.

(Eugene S. Stone, Washington Correspondent)

The idea is abroad in some quarters that the President feels that his Administration is on much firmer ground since the retirement of two Conservative Supreme Court Justices and their replacement with men of the same political philosophy. While the President, in his battle against what he considers economic privilege, has been able to win elections by enormous majorities, his program has been successfully resisted in the Courts because his opponents felt that the five Conservative Justices would stop the New Deal even when the ballot box failed.

The recent elevation of Stanley Reed to the High Tribunal ends the domination of the Conservative group and is a shift in the balance of governmental power which is far-reaching. Consequently, business men now realize that they must make terms with the President or else seek to thwart him by arraying Congress against him. This may be accomplished temporarily but, in the long run, there can be little hope that the people of the country will turn conservative in their attitude toward high finance and big business.

The President's trouble in the Court began with his early legislative measures, but since last February, when Mr. Roosevelt opened his attack on the Supreme Court Conservatives, the opposition has lost one legal battle after another. Since the beginning of the Court struggle, there has been consistent Court approval of New Deal laws—in fact, legal victories of the Administration have been exactly one hundred per cent. When the Court declared the Wagner Labor Relations Act constitutional, approved the Social Security Act and refused to upset the Security and Exchange Act and the power phase of TVA and PWA, it was apparent that business had been completely defeated. Consequently, industrial and financial leaders have the alternative of adjusting themselves and their operations to the present situation or of seeking to defeat the Roosevelt program at the polls. This latter course promises little or nothing in view of the trend shown in recent congressional elections.

The President last week continued his series of conferences with leading business men of the nation. As nearly as we can get it, the Chief Executive is sincerely anxious for business men to cooperate with the Government but he does not intend to abandon reforms which, he feels, have been endorsed by the voters of the country in overwhelming fashion. In other words, the extent of the co-operation depends almost entirely upon the willingness of the business men to accept basic reforms and to contribute to the settlement of evils in business practice.

This explains the President's statement advocating the abolition of all holding companies, whether in the public utility or other fields, and whether they are top or intermediate concerns. It applies particularly to holding companies which control banks and operating utilities. The President asserted that holding companies with \$600,000,000 of assets can control \$18,000,000,000 of utility capital. He makes it clear that he will not agree to a modification of the "death sentence" requiring dissolution of almost all but first degree utility holding companies. He insists that there is very little wind and water in stock of the operating companies but that the holding companies present a different picture.

The President feels that holding companies take advantage of their operating companies, telling of conversations with operating executives who said that their construction and equipment plans had been spiked by the holding companies which insisted on the privilege of financing such construction despite the availability of local funds for the purpose. Such things could not go on, said the President, who "thought they all recognized it." Whether the recognition is as general as the President thinks will be reflected in the cooperation which Mr. Roosevelt enlists from business generally. In the President's criticism was reference to the control of local banks by holding companies in many centers far away. Mr. Roosevelt said the little banker was disappearing as the result of being "controlled from New York," and that, in his opinion was a "bad thing" in view of ample community funds and Federal supervision and deposit insurance.

In the summer of 1933, the big business men of the nation were pleading with the President to do something that would improve busi-

ness. At this time they are demanding rather than asking, and generally they agree on a program which includes: A balanced budget, the cessation of "war" on business, less reforms, relaxed anti-trust laws, abandonment of the "warlike program" for water power, repeal or modification of the undistributed corporate surplus tax and the capital gains tax, the abandonment of wage and hours legislation, and some modification of the National Labor Relations Act to make it an instrument for the regulation between employers and labor rather than its single purpose of protecting labor.

The annual Naval Supply Bill as recommended to the House, provides \$583,968,494 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year which begins July 1st. The report followed budget recommendations but with a reduction of \$11,000,000 through miscellaneous savings. The total includes \$4,071,000 of reappropriations. Naval appropriations for the current year amounted to \$526,543,308. The increase is largely accounted for in the regular building program and advanced cost of materials.

The House Committee adopted Administration recommendations asking \$138,063,150 for ship construction. This will make available, through utilization of continuing funds, a total of \$182,422,100 to begin construction of two battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines, a mine-sweeper, a submarine tender, a fleet tug and an oiler. Included also is \$119,641,050 for continuing construction on the battleships North Carolina and Washington, three aircraft carriers, eight cruisers, 43 destroyers, 16 submarines, a seaplane tender and a destroyer tender. The twenty-two new ships to be constructed are in addition to the 74 now being built, making a total of 96 war vessels.

The reader should understand that all of these vessels are under the Vinson-Trammell Act which regulates the size of the United States Navy in accordance with the London Naval Agreements. The building program will undoubtedly be supplemented by congressional action on President Roosevelt's recommendations for additional naval construction in view of the present threatening world conditions. The new authorization program for more ships and airplanes will not necessarily call for large appropriations during the coming fiscal year. The President's recommendations were expected early this month, but reports, apparently accurate, that Japan was constructing two 43,000-battleships of the same type, caused a delay in formulating the American plan.

It is believed that, when the full American naval program is perfected, this country will undertake the construction of a navy sufficient to maintain its present position in the Pacific, as compared with Japan, and

JOHN, YOUR HAIR IS A FRIGHT HERE, USE MY FOM-OLI



Wives, mothers, sisters—they're often forced to point the way to hair health to their own folks. For women know that a healthy head produces handsome hair! And that's why women everywhere are pointing to Fom-ol, the remarkable foaming oil shampoo which first nourishes the scalp, then takes the dirt, parched hair and brings it back to glowing health. Fom-ol is so economical, a little goes a long way. Ask your druggist for the regular 50c size. Or, write for a generous trial bottle, enclosing 10c to cover packing and postage.

FOM-OL
More than a shampoo—
—a treatment!

CLARON, Inc.
140 West 44th St., New York
I make up for the hair that falls
down in front of me.

provide an Atlantic fleet, possibly with a small number of battleships and many light cruisers, sufficient to safeguard all territory in the Western Hemisphere from interference on the part of nations, like Italy or Germany, which may attempt to take advantage of temporary world conditions by instigating or abetting revolutionary movements in South or Central America.

The "National Health Inventory," taken in the fall and winter of 1936 by the Public Health Service with the aid of WPA grants, reveals a distressing national health condition. The survey included sampling of the population in 84 cities, comprising 740,000 families composed of about 2,500,000 individuals. The urban samples were distributed among 19 states regarded as typical of the geographical regions of the nation. Twenty-three rural counties in three states, the facts revealed are not necessarily representative of the whole rural population. The report was designed "to be the most sweeping comprehensive picture of the nation's illness and disease ever drawn, and at the same time to delineate that picture in relation to the economic status of the families' and individual's source of aid."

An official summary gives the following estimate of the amount of disabling sickness in the country as a whole: (1) On an average winter day there are 6,000,000 men, women and children unable to work, attend school or pursue their usual activities on account of illness, injury or a gross physical impairment resulting from disease or accident.

(2) About 2,500,000 persons or 42 percent of this 6,000,000, are suffering from a chronic disease, about 1,500,000 from colds, influenza, pneumonia and the like; 2,500,000 from acute infectious diseases of the stomach and liver and appendicitis.

(3) During a year, 16 cases of illness, disabling for a week or longer, are reported for every death—indicating that health problems can in no sense be evaluated by the consideration of the community death rate.

(4) On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in the nation's population suffers at least ten days of incapacity annually from illnesses lasting one week or longer.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Russell, at their home at Chapanoke, on January 17th, a daughter.

Many Trees Planted
Washington.—Since the inauguration in 1934 of the "shelter-belt" program, the Forest Service reports that 271,000,000 trees have been planted in national forests and on private land.

Uncle Natchel Wins New Friends On Radio

The new Uncle Natchel radio program, sponsored by the National Chilean Nitrate Sales, is making winning a large audience. Broadcasts began late in November and will continue every week throughout the winter and spring, over leading Southern stations.

In the dramatic part of the program variety as "radio music" Uncle Natchel, played by Frank Wilson, one of America's leading colored actors, takes the star role in this half-hour entertainment, as he has in all previous programs sponsored by the National Chilean Nitrate people. His homely "natchel" philosophy is an important part of the broadcast, and the nature story which he tells in every program is a novel who has won star rating on Broadcast.

The public has been quick to sense the naturalness of the Chilean Nitrate program. That quality is one of the distinguishing features of the entertainment. And much favorable comment has been heard on the authenticity with which the all-Southern cast portrays the Old South dramatizations that make up much of each broadcast.

The role of Sonny Miller, who is Uncle Natchel's charge and constant companion, is played by Eddie Ryan, Jr., young son of Virginia parents, who currently is playing in the stage success "French Without Tears," in New York. Other members of the cast are Geoffrey Bryant, Leslie Bingham, John Griggs, Virginia Morgan, Adeline Hood, Helen Walpole. Charles Cantor, who plays various roles, sometimes two and three in one program, is considered one of radio's most versatile performers.

Some Hogs Have More Choice Cuts Than Others
That hogs can be bred to dress out a higher percentage of choice cuts—hams, bacon, and loin—has been shown by comparison of Danish Landrace hogs with typical American breeds. United States Department of Agriculture meat specialists compared 56 Landrace carcasses with 240 carcasses of common domestic breeds.

The Landrace carcasses produced 18.3 percent hams, 12.4 percent bacon, and 16.4 percent loin. The American breeds dressed out 17.5 percent ham, 12.3 percent bacon, and 12.3 percent loin.

Landrace carcasses weighing 170 pounds averaged 1.36 pounds more ham, 0.17 pound more bacon and 6.97 pounds more loin than the average carcass of American breeds of the same weight. Some American breeds

produce as large a percentage of loin, but fall lower in the percentage of ham. The head of the average Landrace hog also weighs 17 pounds less than the head of the average American hog.

Landrace hogs were imported by the Department in May 1934 for experimental purposes. With needs of the American swine industry in mind, especially the more effective selection of breeding stock, the Department selected the highly regarded Danish breed for study under American conditions.

The Department does not have any breeding stock available for sale and is working with the breed purely on a research basis which may lead to the development of better qualities in established American breeds.

CHAPANOKE NEWS

J. C. White, who has been sick for several days, is convalescing.

Miss Louise Wilson, a teacher in the New Hope school, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White spent Sunday with Mr. White's father.

Mrs. Calude Fellds has returned to Herford, after a visit with Mrs. Daisy Perry.

Mrs. Irma D'Orsay has returned to her home, after nursing Mrs. Steve Godfrey, at Woodville.

Jack Symons and Howard Lane are on the sick list.

Little Miss Hattie Lane has recovered from an attack of measles.

Little Miss Mildred Byrum is able to be out after having measles.

ELMO

Mrs. Arthur Overton and son, Jan, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Twine.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Chappell, from Massachusetts, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Friesland Chappell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Twine and children, and Press Twine, of South Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Morgan, from Massachusetts, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Twine Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lamb and children, Ray and Kathryn, visited Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Twine on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Tom Twine and her son, Billy, of Greenville, spent two days last week with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Twine.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chappell and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Byrum Sunday.

DANGEROUS

It is dangerous to sell a SUBSTITUTE for 666 just to make three or four cents more. Customers are your best assets; lose them and you lose your business. 666 is worth three or four times as much as a SUBSTITUTE.

NATCHEL, SONNY, NATCHEL!



From the new 1938 Natural Chilean Calendar

Natural balance! That's the secret. Uncle Natchel says that's everything in Sonny's learning to ride his mule.

And be sure of natural balance in your nitrate, too! Chilean Nitrate of Soda is natural—the only natural nitrate. For over 100 years it's been a dependable source of nitrogen for nearly every crop that's grown. Now we're learning the importance of its other vital elements, such as iodine, boron, calcium, magnesium, manganese, potash, zinc, iron, copper and many others. Chilean Nitrate of Soda carries these vital elements in Nature's balance and blend.

"Folks," says Uncle Natchel, "dat's de secret, Natchel balances an blend—dat's whut counts."

BOTH GUARANTEED 16% NITROGEN

NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA



ON YOUR RADIO! Enjoy the Uncle Natchel program every Sunday night on WSB and WSM and every Sunday afternoon on WIS, WPTT, WBT, KWKH, WJAX, WRVA, and WMC.

HELP
IF YOU DONT STOP FEEDIN' ME PURINA I'M GONNA BE BURIED IN EGGS!

Extra Eggs Mean Extra Profits!
YOU CANT HELP but get more eggs when you feed your hens Purina Laying Chow. Because Purina Laying Chow sets eggs in a bag. They furnish everything a hen needs to lay extra eggs. Once in and see us for today's prices on Purina Laying Chow and Purina Laying.

NOTICE!
Please come and pay your 1937 taxes and avoid the one per cent penalty which goes into effect February 1.

W. H. TWINE, Tax Collector