

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

FILIBUSTER WINS "LITTLE" BUSINESS HOUSING BILL GREETINGS TO SPAIN DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY BORAH'S WARNING MORE ABOUT FLEETS LEAHY EXPLAINS STATUS ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS

(By George S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

After being laid aside for a few days, while the Senate acted on the Administration's housing bill, the anti-lynching bill was before the Senate again last week. Apparently the chances of final passage were hopelessly blasted when the Senate refused by a vote of 54 to 37 to apply cloture, which would have restricted debate. The motion for cloture failed to secure a majority when a two-thirds majority was necessary to cut off the flow of orators that continued to roll from Southern Senators, determined to prevent passage of the bill.

Following his conference with big business men, the President saw to it that small business men were invited to Washington for a conference and a chance to put themselves on the record. It is undoubtedly a fact that many so-called small business men, in many so-called small cities, are worried by threatened competition from bigger companies. For this reason they hesitate to make improvements and hold down inventories to as small a volume as possible.

As one such business man said to the writer last week, these small merchants, wholesalers and operators of independent business ventures, have a keen fear of an invasion of their field by a highly centralized group, which will know them under. Some of them insist that present methods of stock selling, plus convenient bankruptcies, enable big concerns to crush out competition, even at a loss. Then the inside boys reorganize and take the field for good inasmuch as the small business man has lost his capital in the fight and has no source from which to get additional funds. The picture may be a little bit hard to catch but there are many readers of this column who will understand exactly what the "little" business man had in mind.

The first piece of major legislation to go to the White House was the housing bill, sent to the President last week, when the Senate, by a close vote, eliminated the much-debated "prevailing wage" amendment sponsored by Senator Lodge. The President had already directed the RFC to set aside \$50,000,000 to invest in large-scale mortgage associations and inasmuch as the associations can lend twenty times their capital this insures at least a billion dollars for housing loans. The FHA will insure mortgages covering 90 percent on homes costing up to \$6,000 and 80 percent of the additional cost up to \$10,000. Down payments will have to be ten per cent and the borrower will have 25 years in which to pay the balance.

Twenty-six Senators and thirty-four members of the House have transmitted a message of greeting and sympathy to the Spanish Cortes, meeting at Barcelona, and praised the fight that the loyalist members of the Spanish parliament are making to "save the democratic institutions" of the Spanish Republic from its enemies, "both within and without Spain". Party lines were disregarded, with six Republican Senators and two Republicans in the House, and one Progressive joining a number of Democrats in signing the document made public by the Spanish Embassy.

The foreign policy of the United States will be thoroughly debated in the Senate. Last week discussion got off to a good start when Senator Borah warned that the nation was risking war by permitting the world to believe that it was in an alliance with Great Britain and that the two powers are building up their navies under a "tacit alliance". The result, according to the Idahoan, was a world "practically gone mad" in an armament race similar to that which preceded the World War.

Undoubtedly the foreign policies of the United States and Great Britain are developing along parallel lines. That this is due to any sub rosa agreement is doubtful in view of the ample justification for their course in the light of existing world conditions. That the world is in an armament race is undeniable but that the scramble to build ships is the result, even in part, of the American building program, is not clear when one studies the past record of this country in attempting to promote disarmament and in showing its navy to be much lower than treaty strength.

Senator Pittman of Nevada indicated that this country was standing on a precipice, and that the only way to avoid a catastrophe was to have an alliance with Great Britain.

power could destroy our navy which would be necessary before an invader could land on the Continental United States. The Admiral admitted that the British fleet was "much more powerful" than that of the United States and emphasized the German-Italian-Japanese anti-Communist accord as a new situation in sea power which the United States must recognize.

Moreover, he pointed out that if the Monroe Doctrine breaks down as a potent force in international law, the naval strength of the United States would be the only defense available to protect the Latin-American Republics. He insisted that the naval force proposed by the President was the minimum needed for defense and that it would require a navy three times the strength of the one now proposed to attempt a war of aggression.

Appearing as a naval expert, Admiral Leahy, in response to a question, said that a navy such as proposed would not be strong enough in the event that the United States is attacked simultaneously in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Our navy today is weaker in destroyers than any navy in the world, with the exception of Germany. It has fewer modern submarines than any nation in the world. The present situation, as regards warships, among the various naval powers, was set forth in a series of tables, and it is significant to observe that the Admiral included competitions to show the strength of Germany, Italy and Japan. He calls attention to their anti-Communist protocol which provides that they shall "communicate instructions and defense measures" to each other and to the fact that Italy and Japan withheld information regarding naval construction from the other powers of the world.

Having devoted most of this space to a discussion of our foreign policy and the naval situation, we are reluctant to discuss the subject further at this time. However, the people of the United States should not fail to understand the implications which revolve around the anti-Communist bloc and its activities along aggressive lines. In fact, in his message to Congress, President Roosevelt, after recounting the efforts of this country to limit armaments and end aggression, declared, "We cannot assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean would with certainty be safe. We cannot be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects, therefore, the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America."

Strained trade relations between the United States and Australia were restored to normal when the British Commonwealth abolished import restrictions which have been in effect for two years and were considered discriminatory by the United States. The development is taken as an indication that the Reciprocal Trade agreement with Great Britain will alter economic relations of the British Empire and make it desirable for the Dominion to negotiate similar pacts.

Canada and the United States will soon begin work on a new Reciprocal Trade agreement. Modification of the existing pact with Great Britain may alter the value of concessions made by both countries in the Canadian agreement. Moreover, trade experts in Canada and the United States give credit to the agreement for a major portion of increased trade and urge that its scope be enlarged.

A study of the present business recession, made by the Brookings Institution, presents the conclusion that it was due primarily to the "aggressive Labor movements" which began in the first quarter of 1934 and resulted in reduced hours and higher wages without regard to production. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president, says that to restore the standards of living attained in 1930, the nation would have to produce about \$2 billion dollars worth of durable goods annually. This is an increase of sixty per cent over the 21 billion dollars of such goods produced in 1929 and, according to the survey, would call for eight to nine million additional workers.

BATHE HEART

London.—If of pneumonia, physicians found the heart of Geoffrey Knight, 2, enlarged to three times its normal size by fluid pressing on the organ. Surgeons cut away two of the child's ribs, split the pericardium and incised the heart and stitched the severed portions to the chest wall to permit drainage. Every day the heart is bathed in warm salt water. They believe the child will recover.

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Colds and Fever

MEASLES

FILM FORECAST AT STATE THEATRE

STATE THEATRE, HERTFORD, N. C.



State Theatre—Monday Only

New York in its most glittering and romantic mood—the mood of the Gay Nineties and the Naughty Hundreds, the period that saw "Diamond Jim" Brady, "Jubilee Jim" Fiske and other bon vivants at their gayest, is the playground of curvaceous Mae West in her new film comedy, "Every Day's a Holiday."

Set at the turn of the century, Miss West's latest adventure is the story of a girl with a penchant for selling the Brooklyn Bridge to unsuspecting strangers, an idiosyncrasy which gets her into difficulties with the police, particularly Edmund Lowe, a detective. Lowe is assigned to the task of "bringing in" the elusive Miss West, a job which is not an easy one for him since he happens to be in love with her.

Also seeking Miss West is Walter Catlett, a theatrical producer who wants her to head a new show. It then becomes necessary for Miss West to don a black wig, acquire a French accent and become "Mlle. Fifi," an actress who takes the town by storm. "Mlle. Fifi" becomes involved in a better government crusade before the picture comes to its hectic finish—an election which sweeps Lowe into office on a reform ticket.

The cast of brilliant players in "Every Day's a Holiday," includes Charles Butterworth, Charles Winninger, famed "Cap'n Henry" of "Show Boat," Lloyd Nolan, Herman Bing, Chester Conklin, Louis Armstrong and his Orchestra, and many others.

"Every Day's a Holiday" is from an original story by Miss West herself. It was directed by A. Edward Sutherland and produced by Emanuel Cohen.

TUESDAY ONLY — MR. PAUL MUNI AS "ZOLA"



One of the most notorious scandals in modern history supplies the motivation for the second great Warner Bros. picture within a year based upon the life of a famous Frenchman.

The picture is "The Life of Emile Zola," and the scandal is that surrounding the conviction and imprisonment of Captain Alfred Dreyfus on Devil's Island, on a trumped up charge that he had sold important

Cold Weather Hints For Motorists

By C. E. Strauss, Director, School of Automobiles, International Correspondence Schools

DO not add water to the battery in freezing weather unless you run the engine for at least a half hour to mix the electrolyte. Otherwise the water may freeze and crack the battery case. Even if you are lucky enough to escape a cracked case, the result is likely to be serious injury to the battery.

Spark plugs should be checked and cleaned at least twice each winter. Run through the fuel system to working perfectly, a hot spark is essential to fire in cold weather. A weak plug, or one not working properly for any reason, may cause you to waste as much as one gallon of gasoline out of every ten that you use.

A light coat of oil of castor oil on the windshield will keep it free of ice during winter storms. A handy device for applying the oil can be made by drawing a light roll of handkerchief over a small, empty glass jar and dipping the handkerchief into the oil and then the windshield on which it

carefully and will bring a multi-colored profusion of blooms into the living room, Miss Smith said.

Those who like violets need not wait until spring for these delicately-scented plants to bloom. After the plants have been located, they can be brought indoors, placed in water, and forced to produce flowers prematurely.

"My favorite forcing shrub is the

pyrus japonica," Miss Smith declared. "I especially like the deep reds and pinks, and it is interesting to watch the delicate shades which come out with the blooming period."

Pussy willow and alder are among the easiest plants to force, the home beautification specialist pointed out. Maple limbs are also easy to force and produce a pleasing effect when placed in a copper pitcher.

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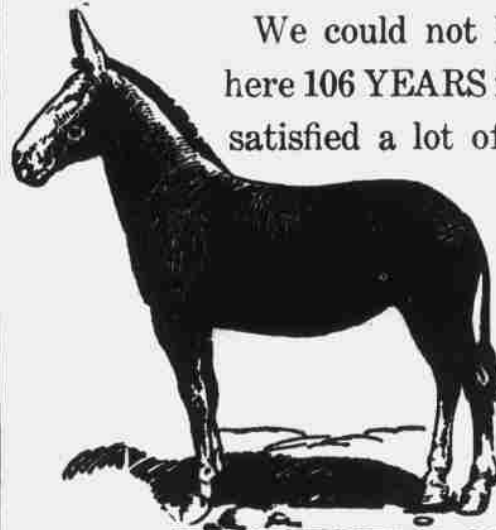
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