



THE CAMPAIGN BEGINS DEMOCRATS RESTIVE ROOSEVELT'S STRATEGY REPUBLICAN ATTACKS DROUGHT ALTERS FARM AID PUBLIC DEBT AND EXPENSES PLANS HOUSING CAMPAIGNS

The political campaign is underway with every effort being made by both parties to convince the voters. While the President takes the view that his is the least partisan administration in the country's history and has warned his aides not to make partisan political appeals but to predicate their argument entirely upon support of the New Deal, there is little reason to doubt that Democratic leaders in various States will attempt to build up the party in the fall elections.

Party wheelhorses, it is said, are becoming restive under the fear that the President through his activity may weaken the organization in some States. There have been frank protests against any campaign based on the idea that his is not a Democratic regime, vigorously supporting party candidates who are in accord with the policies being enacted or advocated. To support Progressives, or Republicans, because they happen to be favorable threatens serious impairment of the party, say many leaders.

Just what the final attitude of the President will be seems certain to be cleared up when he returns from his vacation and makes several speeches while crossing the country from the coast to the capital. Interesting also is the view that Southern Democrats are uneasy over the flirtation with the Progressives of the West when many observers are impressed that the Roosevelt strategy is a frank bid for the support of these elements rather than a combination of Eastern and Southern Democrats.

The Republicans under the lead of National Committee Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, have made plain the line of attack, calling the New Deal government from above and insisting that the people can manage their own affairs without the dictation of a bureaucracy. The expenditure of huge sums to produce an "illusion of prosperity," piling up vast debts that mean heavy future taxation, failure to produce tangible results are other counts in the indictment.

The drought has changed agricultural conditions to such an extent that the farm program of the administration is being quietly revised in the presence of the new situation. Control over live stock is considered almost unnecessary since there has been a 27 per cent reduction in pigs and the purchase of millions of cattle and sheep will almost eliminate the surpluses. The wheat crop will result in a large reduction of the carry-over and the small cotton crop leads to the expectation that larger plantings will be permitted next year.

Senator Borah, continuing to pursue his "lone wolf" policy, assails both major parties, neither of which are able to entirely satisfy the Idahoan. Nevertheless, this is nothing new. He freely lambasted the Republican administrations that preceded the Roosevelt tenure, although in the elections that followed he supported the party candidate. His freedom of utterance is interesting and his powers as an orator are hardly excelled but his influence among the people of the nation is diminishing. He assails the new bureaucracy, claiming that harmed producers and small business, adding to their distress.

On July 1st, the public debt of the United States was \$27,053,000,000, an increase of about four and a half billion dollars in one year, according to a report made by Secretary Morgenthau. The deficit for the fiscal year just ended was \$3,989,000,000, including \$360,000,000 for debt retirement.

Interesting is the fact that the Treasury has been able to get such low rates of interest that, despite the large increase in the debt, the average rate of interest dropped from 3.35 to 3.18, although the carrying charge is greater—\$757,000,000 as compared with \$689,000,000 in 1933.

It is observed that the lower interest rate is contrary to predictions made by critics of the recovery program, who insisted that the borrowing of billions would cause prohibitive interest charges. Moreover, a substantial part of the debt increase is covered by obligations evidencing loans which will eventually be

Gen. Hugh Johnson Wants Commission To Supervise NRA

Is Ready To Step Down As Recovery Administrator But Willing To Do Bidding Of President

Washington, July 10.—Refreshed after a week's rest in New York, General Hugh S. Johnson lowered his eye glasses to the tip of his nose tonight and chatted amicably with newspaper correspondents as he outlined his hope for the future of the NRA. General Johnson revealed himself as ready to step down from his turbulent throne as head of the recovery drive and said he had recommended to President Roosevelt that the vast recovery unit be ruled by a non-partisan commission.

He explained he was "anxious to get away," but in the next breath emphasized that he would stay on the job as long as "the President thinks he needs me."

"Don't any of you birds get the idea that I'm getting out—or anything like that," he cautioned.

As though this were not sufficient warning to the press, Johnson denied vigorously a newspaper story that he was preparing to turn over control of the NRA to a group of five of his subordinates.

"That's the bunk," he said. Leaning back in a comfortable chair in his air-cooled office, Johnson explained that he had prepared definite recommendations on the future administration of NRA and had submitted them to President Roosevelt before he departed on his ocean cruise.

"I told the President that this is not a one-man job any more," he said. "I recommended a non-partisan board of commissioners to provide more balance as the NRA passes into the field of administration."

Would Johnson serve on the commission? "Not if I can avoid it, but that's up to the President," he said.

Any commission or board created under the new plan, Johnson emphasized, will maintain its veto power over industry as long as the NRA exists. There will be no reorganization he added, that does not retain that principle.

Johnson is hopeful that the new administration set-up, if approved by the President, can be put into effect within 60 days.

The administrator's remarks served to center attention again sharply upon the fate of the NRA. One of its important policies—price fixing in codes—was dealt a stiff body blow in a presidential executive order permitting bidders on government, state or municipal contracts to reduce prices listed with code authorities to a maximum of 15 per cent.

The new price list was automatically made available to the public. Overnight a flood of protesting telegrams swamped the NRA. The code authority of the steel industry, Johnson said today, has asked to be exempted under this order.

"We've had protests from almost every industry," he explained.

Future changes also will be made with an eye toward congressional approval. The NRA expires next June. It was subjected to a barrage of criticism on Capitol Hill in the 73rd Congress. Some administration authorities feel the commission form of administration of the recovery agency might make it more palatable to its severest critics in the event Mr. Roosevelt asks that a new lease of life be awarded.

MISS LOU REID LANDRETH GRADUATES AT ROANOKE

Miss Lou Reid Landreth, Sparta, graduated from National Business College, Roanoke, Va., on Friday, June 22, making the highest rating that has been made on the National Employment test, and also the highest average in all work for the year. Miss Landreth, being a student of exceptional ability and merit, has been retained by the college as associate instructor in the Stenographic department for the summer.

Before matriculating at National Business College, she attended the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

State Bonds Taken To New York Tues. By Gov. Ehringhaus

Raleigh, July 11.—Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus and State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson left the capital city tonight to sign and deliver \$12,230,000 in North Carolina state bonds recently sold to a New York syndicate of banks. The bonds, in \$1,000 denominations, number 12,230 and require half a dozen suitcases for conveying. Forces in the offices of the Governor and Treasurer have been busy for several days in placing the seal of the Great State of North Carolina on each of the bonds, and otherwise getting them ready for delivery to the New York purchasers.

Governor Ehringhaus will spend about two days signing his name, and with a signature machine by use of which he can sign 20 bonds at a single writing. Even with that multiple signing, he has to write his name, with the under-scoring and the three dots beneath, and with periods for his three initials, 612 times. This is one of the largest deliveries of bonds ever made by the state.

Livestock Auction At Galax Mon. Is Best One Thus Far

Glen L. Duncan, Sparta, Buys Top Lambs At \$7.25 Per Hundred Pounds. Bidding Is Brisk

The weekly livestock auction sale held Monday at Galax by the Grayson-Carroll Livestock market, was by far the best one held yet, according to J. T. Horney, president of the market. About 200 more head than have ever been sold since the market was inaugurated on June 11 were entered Monday. There were twice as many lambs as have ever been sold on the Galax market before and the price for which the top lambs sold—\$7.25 per hundred pounds—was the best yet obtained. These lambs were bought by Glen L. Duncan, Sparta. Mr. Duncan is one of the largest shippers of lambs, calves and butcher cattle in North Carolina and is a regular buyer on the Galax market.

Top prices, besides lambs, at Monday's sale were as follows: top veal calves, \$5.05 per hundred pounds; top fat heifers, \$5; top fat cows, \$4.10, and top fat bulls, \$3.05.

Next Monday, July 16, is to be "cash prize day" at the Galax market, when the management of the rapidly growing market will give away \$55 in cash prizes to persons entering the largest number of head of livestock for sale in the various classes. The prizes are offered as follows: for the largest number of any kind of cattle, except veal calves, entered, \$20; for the largest number of veal calves entered, \$10; for the largest number of horses entered, \$10; for the largest number of sheep and lambs entered, \$10, and for the largest number of pigs and hogs entered, \$5.

"We will have more buyers at this sale than have ever attended any of our sales," said Mr. Horney. "A Louisville buyer, who has never bought on this market and who is one of the largest buyers of lambs, calves and butcher cattle to come south," he continued, "has assured me that he will attend this sale with his 'buying clothes on.'"

The market management is urging those who have butcher cows and heifers to sell this year to get them in at once, as they expect the market on them to drop when fat steers come on the market.

On Monday, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, a special sale of much interest to farmers and livestockmen will be held, the details of which will be made known next week.

FEDERAL HOUSING BODY CAN'T FIND A HOUSE

Washington, July 10.—The Federal Housing Administration which wants everybody who can afford it to find a house, couldn't find one itself today. Administrator James A. Moffett admitted he was having trouble locating 20,000 square feet of floor space for his organization. "In the meantime," he said, "I'm working under my hat."

Federal Grants For Relief In N. C. May Be Reduced Unless State, City And County Governments Cooperate

Municipal And County Officials Are Asked To Consider Needs When Planning Relief Budgets

By John Sikes Raleigh, July 10.—The thousands of North Carolinians who for the past year or more have found jobs on temporary work projects and food, clothing and medicine at the 106 relief agencies maintained throughout the State may be faced with serious curtailment in their benefits unless their city, county, and State governments once again assume the responsibility of helping to care for them.

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, State Relief Administrator today revealed that Federal grants to North Carolina for relief purposes may be reduced unless the State and municipal governments provide a substantial proportion of the funds required for relief needs.

Mrs. O'Berry has just been advised by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that a survey made in North Carolina by his administration shows the State has sufficient resources to justify a larger percentage of appropriation to relief purposes than has been made in the past.

However citizens of North Carolina may like the comparison, Mr. Hopkins has run his eyes over relief figures for North Carolina and New York and North Carolina suffers pretty badly from the comparison. Mr. Hopkins explains he made the comparison between these two states because North Carolina is second only to New York in the Union in the payment of Federal taxes. If this be true—and the cold figures are all in Mr. Hopkins' favor—then, reasons the dynamic Federal Administrator, North Carolina should contribute a percentage of relief benefits more comparable to the percentage contributed by New York.

The figures show that in New York the average monthly benefits per relief family are \$32.16, the average amount each relief family receives per month. Of this amount the various governmental subdivisions of New York contribute \$18.43, with the Federal government contributing the remainder, or \$13.73. In more graphic figures, every time the Federal government sends \$1 into New York State for relief purposes New York adds \$1.34, more than matching dollar for dollar.

In North Carolina the average monthly benefit per relief family is \$6.95. Of this amount the State, and its various local governments, contributes just 76 cents. Using these graphic figures again, when the Federal government sends in a dollar for relief purposes in this State, North Carolina adds only a fraction above 12 cents.

The seriousness of the situation is amply illustrated by what has just happened in Louisiana, where the State Legislature has refused to make an appropriation for relief purposes. Because of this neglect by the Legislature 15,000 destitute citizens of the State will be dropped from Federal relief rolls and the Federal relief appropriations to the State will be cut by about 10,000,000 per year, thus throwing the thousands of unemployables and other relief cases directly back on the counties.

WYATT REUNION HELD SUN. AT PINEY CREEK HOME

A Wyatt family reunion was held at the home of Rev. E. E. Wyatt, Piney Creek, N. C., on July 4, at which a delightful dinner was served in honor of the Rev. Mr. Wyatt and enjoyed by all.

Those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wyatt, Mullens, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wyatt and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sturgill and family, Piney Creek; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hendris and family, Sparta, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Roup and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wyatt, Crumpler, and Mr. and Mrs. Clare Wyatt, Baywood, Va.

TO HOLD ICE CREAM SUPPER

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Glade Valley Presbyterian church will give an ice cream supper on Saturday night July 21, the proceeds of which it is said, are to be used for a worthy cause. The supper will be held on the Glade Valley high school campus and the public is invited to attend.

Sparta High School Faculty Announced For 1934-35 Term

Selection of the faculty for Sparta high school for the coming 1934-35 term has been completed and the list made public this week by Prof. C. R. Roe, principal. The teacher allotment announced last week by the State School commission at Raleigh gives Sparta the same number of teachers as that of last year. The teaching force will be the same as last year with one exception. Miss Zelma Richardson will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Duke Bledsoe.

The high school teachers will be as follows: Prof. and Mrs. C. R. Roe, Mrs. Dalton Warren, Mrs. J. B. Collins, Miss Iva Jean Reeves, F. H. Jackson and Herbert Estep.

Grade teachers will be as follows: Mrs. A. V. Choate, Mrs. Add McMillan, Miss Mabel Crowe, Miss Clyde Higgins, Miss Grace Crouse, Miss Zelma Richardson and Burton McCann.

American Business Pulling Self Out Of The Depression

Appears To Be One-Third Of Way Out. Progress Interrupted By Banking Crisis

Washington, July 10.—Aided by billions of dollars from federal and state governments, American business appeared yesterday to have pulled itself more than a third of the way out of the depression which began quietly five years ago this month. More than two years have passed since the absolute bottom of the depression was apparently reached in July, 1932, and yesterday both official and private business figures showed an irregular upward course since that time, interrupted temporarily fifteen months ago by the banking paralysis.

Responsible figures compiled by the Federal Reserve board showed that industrial activity in the United States after reaching its peak of 125 per cent. of the 1923-25 average in June, 1929, declined rather steadily to 58 per cent. in July, 1932. The index rose slightly thereafter and fell to a "second bottom" of 59 per cent. in March, 1933.

A speculative boom a year ago carried it to 100 per cent. in July, 1933. After another setback, activity began to rise slowly early this year to the current 85 per cent. level. At this level activity had regained 40 per cent. of the entire decline from June, 1929, to July, 1932.

Reasons for the start of the depression and its possible end two years ago are a matter of conjecture among leading economists.

Hundreds of such reasons have been advanced by various schools of economic thought and by politicians.

Regardless of cause, leading industrial barometers showed today that substantial progress has been made toward recovery with widespread hopes of further improvement after the usual summer lull.

More billions of government money are to be poured out over the next few months in a final effort to clinch the recovery. Efforts over the remainder of the current year are believed likely in many quarters to determine whether the recent upturn is lasting or merely a rise before another smash. Only then will government officials and economists concede that the depression is over and a period of prosperity is at hand.

Compared with a 40 per cent. recovery in industrial activity from its prosperity peak to depression low, the bureau of labor statistics' index of employment has recovered more than 50 per cent. of its depression loss, although 10,000,000 persons are still out of work.

The index of pay rolls has recovered nearly 40 per cent. of its depression drop from 112.9 to 37. Carloadings have recovered only 16 per cent. of the depression drop. A better showing is made by commodity prices, which the administration hopes to boost in order to promote recovery.

N. C. Farmers May Get Huge Benefits From Frazier Bill

Measure Would Enable Hard-Pressed Farmers To Call For Readjustment of Financial Obligations

Washington, July 10.—The Frazier-Lemke farm bankruptcy bill is expected to be a blessing to thousands of hard-pressed farmers in North Carolina, there being approximately 20 per cent. of the farms in the state mortgaged for more than 70 per cent. of their actual value. According to figures obtained yesterday from the Bureau of the Census, there were 279,708 farms in North Carolina when the 1930 farm census was taken. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics made a study of farm mortgages last year and, based on information obtained then, bureau officials yesterday estimated that 55,940 farms in North Carolina are now mortgaged for more than 70 per cent. of their present value.

The far-reaching and highly important Frazier-Lemke bill, which Senator Huey Long drove through Congress during the closing hours of the last session, takes the "whip hand" from farm mortgage holders and enables the farmer who is hopelessly in debt to go into federal court, declare himself bankrupt, and call for a readjustment of his obligations. For six years the farmers of North Carolina and the nation need have no fear that they will be driven from their homes by a sheriff's sale or the auctioneer's hammer.

Many of those in conservative ranks who were alarmed over the bill are now taking the position that it is not such a terrible piece of legislation after all. At one time it was contended that the bill would wreck the insurance companies and other large holders of farm paper, but most of those who held this view are coming around to the conclusion that the holders of farm mortgage papers are in just about as good position under the bill as they were before because of the present deflated values of land. Some still contend the bill will play havoc with farm credit since the government entered this field. In no limited way this fear can be discounted.

Pending printing of the bill as signed by President Roosevelt, farm credit experts here have refrained from outlining definite procedure for farmers who desire to take advantage of its provisions.

EXPOSITION PROPOSED

Morganton, July 10.—Plans for advertising the advantages of the Carolinas in order to attract within the borders of the sister states a portion of the tremendous tourist industry, and a proposal to hold an Early American Exposition in this state in 1937, were heard by the Morganton Kiwanis Club Friday.

SWEET CLOVER ON EXHIBIT

A bunch of sweet clover which measures eight feet, ten and one-half inches is being exhibited in Sparta in front of the Court House this week. The clover which attained such an unusual growth was grown on the farm of Alec Woodruff.

ALMANAC



I get this for working hard and using the old brain

"A good head and industrious hand are worth gold in any land."

- JULY 9—Elias Howe, sewing machine inventor, born 1819. 10—The first steamboat reaches Chicago's harbor, 1832. 11—John Quincy Adams, the 6th President, born 1767. 12—Josiah Wedgwood, noted pottery maker, born 1730. 13—Maude Adams makes hit in "The Little Minister," 1905. 14—The start of the bloody French Revolution, 1789. 15—U. S. Rainbow Division stops German drive, 1918.