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CHRIST FOR ALL—ALL FOR CHRIST

The Word of God

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.—Psalm 119: 105

TRUSTING GOD: O Lord my God, in thee do I put my trust; save me from all them that pursue me, and deliver me.—Psalm 7: 1.

New York, Jan. 4—The town in fragments: Burlesk shows hereabouts once waverng on the borderline of the utterly unpresentable, would seem much tamer, almost respectable from a couple glimpsed brefly of a recent afternoon. In a dusty downtown stationer's window, a pamphlet entitled "What's New About Sex", with this addition in small type under the title "copyright 1910". Well, maybe nothing much new has been discovered on the topic.

Hint to Balkan generals weary of frumpery in the costuming of their militia, the uniforms of the Radio City Roxy ushers. Heard from the lips of a nice old lady in Sixth Avenue. "I like Roxy the English pronunciation of Rothafel—like these long names that roll up short, like?"

The elevated station a few yards away from the new Roxy has been spruced up more tonily than Mari Dressler in a next year's Paris model. The effect is odd, almost unnerving. The ancient structure suddenly goes modernistic in a gleam of silves, dolled-up stairs and platform. But almost immediately it lapses into its rusty tatterdemalion, dream of the nineties. For the long haul uptown and down.

"BEGGAR'S OPERA"

Mendicants in the deepest turmoil of the congested area could grow rich if they devoted as much ingenuity to legitimate business as to new schemes for mooching.

A ragged young man took my arm the other night in Broadway, murmuring, "Say, feller, look t this, a letter to my wife, who's lad up sick. Loan me three cents to post it." I watched him work the same speel on half a dozen othres in the crowd, collecting from most.

LITTLE LIVES

Helen had been in the Vanities chorus for a month, "when politics ruined things." Isabel lived in The Bronx, was downtown window shopping one Saturday afternoon and dropped in to land a model's job. Rebecca's father was a friend of the store proprietor.

Jane went to New York university night school and was paying tuition from her earnings, $3 a day. Eunice thought it was none of my business how she happened to be a model, and she was just as good as society girls who gadded about and looked down on her. Technically, Eunice was wrong, because she parades in a second-story show window and everybody passing, even Primo Carnera, must look up to her all day long.

The girls work in shifts of a few minutes stalking, turning smiling, opening of wraps. Then a few minutes' rest. Salaries vary but $15 weekly—running as high as $30 in exceptional cases—is the norm.

MADHATTAN DRAMA

Once in so often tragedy swishes strictly personal wings across the path even of those who toil reporting it—along with comedy—of others in the swirl.

Last night I phoned a friend to ride up to Harlem in his car. He was going, I knew. He said call back promptly at midnight. I was 15 minutes late—and he went without me. On the way he smashed into a truck, was seriously injured and his companion killed.

Thus the wings brush—and I knock on wood.

TODAY

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1716 — Aaron Burr, Presbyterian clergyman, college president, father of illfated Vice President, born at Fairfield, Conn. Died at Princeton, N. J. Sept. 1757.

1780—Horace Binney, Philadelphia lawyer, one of the country's greatest of his day, born in Philadelphia. Died there, Aug. 12, 1875.

1785—Jacob Grimm, famous German philologist, co-author, with his brother, of immortal fairy tales, born Died Sept. 20, 1863.

1813—Isaac Pitman, English inventor of the shorthand system bearing his name, born. Died Jan. 22, 1897.

1838—Charles S. Stratton, the famous dwarf known as "Tom Thumb", born at Bridgeport, Conn. Died at Middleboro, Mass., July 15, 1883.

1856—William Goebel, the Kentucky governor whose death almost brought the State to civil war, born at Carbondale, Pa. Shot by an assassin, Feb. 3, 1900.

1874—George K. Burgess, noted physicist, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, born in Newton, Mass. Died in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1932.

TODAY IN HISTORY

1784—Treaty ending the Revolutionary War ratified by Congress.

1883—The Pendleton Act, or Civil Service Reform Act, passed by Congress.

1896—Utah admitted to the Union.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Admiral Frank H. Schofield, U. S. N., who today reaches the statutory age of retirement, born at Jerusalem, N. Y., 64 years ago.

Carter Glass, U. S. Senator from Virginia, secretary of the Treasury under Wison, born at Lynchburg, Va. 75 years ago.

John Thomas, U. S. Senator from Idaho, defeated at the last election, born at Phillips Co., Kans., 59 years ago.

George H. Houston of Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin locomotive, born at Covington, Ky., 50 years ago.

Charles Gibbs Adams, noted Los Angeles landscape architect, born there 49 years ago.

Prof. Niels E. Hansen, South Dakota Agriculture College horticulturist, orginator of many new fruits, born in Denmark, 67 years ago.

Max Eastman, New York author-editor, born at Cannandaigua, N. Y., 50 years ago.

A. E. Coppard, a noted English poet and novelist, born 55 years ago.

TODAY'S HOROSCOPE

The keynote of this day is Aspiration. There is a disposition to adventure. Artistic in taste, these naed; guarding against this they are ures soetimes become easily corrupt-wellminded. There is a great tendency toward Oriental customs and travel.

SCORE OF PLANES START FOR SOUTH

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—(APP)—Upwards of a score of planes, their whirling propellers headed southward were taxiied into position today for the continuation of their second annual air cruise to Florida.

Lunch awaited the fliers in Charleston, S. C., after refuelling stops at Raleigh, N. C., and Florence, S. C. and from Charleston they will push on to Florida.

Beverly Hills, Calif., Jan. 4.—Hello, Mister, was you ever asked to make a New Year's prediction?

"Say, I never been asked to eat on New Year's."

Have you ever been appointed on a commission?"

"No, nor in jail either."

Do you read prominent men's predictions?

"No, I never read fiction."

Have you a job?

"No, I am on a diet"

What does the New Year hold in store for you?

"What New Year? Have they got another one?"

Do you think the world leaders can get us out of this?

"They might. Ignorance got us in."

What do you think of technocracy?

"Nothing you can't spell will ever work."

What about the debts?

"Well, I hear England paid 29 millions, but it's only hearsay as far as the unemployment is concerned."

Do you think we will get out of this depression just because we got out of all the others?

"Lots of folks drown that's been in the water before."

What will give the unemployed employment?

If somebody will throw a monkey wrench into the machinery."

Won't light wines and beer be a big aid to the poor?

"They will if they give 'em away."

Won't '33 see a change for the better?

"I don't think so. We haven't suffered enough. The Lord is repaying us for our foolishness during prosperous days. He is not quite ready to let us out of the dog-house yet."

I will haul you down the road if you like.

"What's down the road? I been to both ends. One place is as good as another."

Well, good luck to you.

"Yes, that's what my Congressman said." Yours,

WILL.

Farm Problem Grips Nation; Billions Lost

Backbone of Buying Power Broken by Agrarians' Plight

(This is the third of a series of sketches on the problems facing President-elect Roosevelt)

By LESLIE EICHEL

To understand the problems facing President-elect Roosevelt, we must approach them one by one.

The one causing the deepest concern to the incoming chief executive of the United States is believed to be the farm problem.

Farmers outnumber an yother class of people on the North American continent. The farm population of the United States is estimated at 31,260,000

They, not city folk, are the chief buyers. And they are the chief shippers.

Backbone of Business

In countries like the Untied States and Canada, in spite of all the industries and towns and cities, farmers

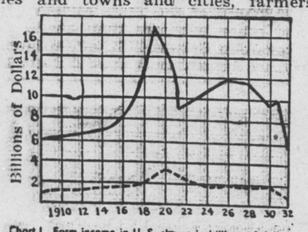


Chart I. Farm income in U. S. shown in billions of dollars by years in upper curve. Total farm income is now less than the pre-War level of 1910-1914. Lower dotted curve shows trend of farm exports.

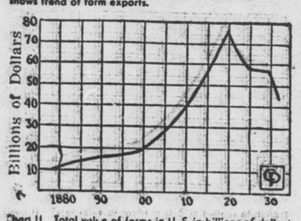


Chart II. Total value of farms in U. S. in billions of dollars by years. The slump in farm values started in 1920. The national average of farm values now stands at 89 per cent of the average of 1910-1914.

constitute the backbone of business for vrtually every industry.

Farming has suffered a calamity such as has been unknown in modern times. Many prices are the lowest ever recorded.

Gross farm incomes in the United States dropped from $11,950,000,000 in 1929, to $5,240,000,000 in 1932, a decrease of 56.2 per cent.

Expenditures, however, dropped only from $6,621,000,000 to $3,920,000,000 a decrease of only 40.8 per cent.

Net balance, therefore, showed a decrease of 75.2 per cent in four years.

Only $211 a Year

The average net income available for each farmer in 1932 amounted to approximately $211. Try to live on that!

And over the farmer hangs between nine and ten billion dollars of mortgages—mortgages that were made when land values were inflated. Short term indebtedness aggregate probly four billion additional.

When, on top of all that, if, say, a mortgage of $1,000 was made 10 years ago, it would require perhaps the equivalent of $1,400 to pay it off today, due to the fluctuation of currency values.

Is it any wonder that the president-elect of the United States is devoting intense study to the agricultural crisis? Farmers, as well as city folk, virtually are starving in the midst of plenty.

Next: What Can Be Done?

Cooperation Is Already Keynote of Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

nances. But that is not the case this year. Both new and old members seem already well informed about the condition of the State's treasury. They know the approximate amount of the State's expected deficit, what the operating deficit will be this year and the discerepency between revenue and expenditures under the present revenue law. Many of them have either already read the report and recommendations of the State Tax Commission or the resume of it carried in the newspapers. Most of them also have pretty well defined ideas concerning what the State is going to have to do about it and where it is going to ge tthe money.

There is some very strong sentiment in favor of a general sales tax on gross sales, similar to the Mississippi sales tax law. The sentiment for this general sales tax also seems to be growing, since more and more are publicly expressing the opinion that while they are personally opposed to the principle of any kind of sales tax, that they see no other way out of the present dilemna.

There also seems to be strong sentiment n opposition to th efirst and second recommendations of the State Tax Commission. The first of these was for a reduction of $3,000,000 a year in the expenditures ffrom the general fund, which would hence call for an additional reduction in salaries of all State employes, including school teachers, of about 20 per cent below present levels. The second recommendation called for the diversion of $2,000,000 a year from the State highway fund to the general fund. But many of those who have already studied the facts and figures seem convinced that no money can or should be diverted from the highway fund for other than highway purposes.

As a result, a great many think that these two methods for getting $5,000,000 a year in additional revenue are pretty much the bunk and that the State must hence find at least $5,000,000 a year in new revenue. Quite a number also think the proposed "replacement taxes" with which it is proposed to recapture the $3,800,000 that will be lost through the repeal of the 15 cents property tax, will not yield the amounts estimated. Some also doubt the wisdom of increasing any of the license or franchise tax schedule any higher and are convinced that the State will have to turn to other tax sources in order to replace the $3,800,000 that will be lost through the repeal of the 15 cents property tax.

Because of these opinions and convictions, more and more thought is turning to consideration of the general sales tax as just about the only remaining source of revenue that can supply the amount needed. It is estimated that a two per cent gross sales tax on manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers will yield from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year, which is the approximate amount of new revenue needed to meet even a moderate operating budget.

It is evident that most of the members of this Assebly have already done more than the usual amount of independent thinking and that they are not goig to waste much time.

Roosevelt Invited To Deliver Speech To Session Jan. 18

(Continued from Page One.)

Fox, of Forsyth. which invited Roosevelt to address the legislature on or about January 18, when he passes through North Carolina en route to Warm Springs, Ga.

The House got three measures intended to bring about a cut in the cost of State government. One resolution by Makepeace, of Lee, and Newman, of New Hanover, would ask legislators to take a 20 percent pay cut in their constitutional salary of $600.

Elective officers were the object of the other two measures, and the authors explained the bills must be passed today if the cuts are to be effected this year, as salaries of elective officers cannot be cut after they have assumed office, and they will be sworn in tomorrow.

The first measure, which the House took up at once under suspension of the rules on an 89 to 23 vote, would cut the pay 15 per cent. It would give the governor $8,500 annually, instead of $10,050, and other cuts would be in proportion. It was introduced by Representative Johnson, of Chatham, Flannagan, of Pitt, and Lumpkin, of Franklin. The other sent up by Scarborough of Richmond, and Williams, of Duplin, would reduce the governor's pay from $10,050 to $7,000 annually and would place the other elective officers, who form the Council of State, on a $3,000 basis. These officials—secretary of state, attorney general auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction—now get $4,500 to $7,500 annually.

Organization of the two divisions was a formality.

The House named Reginald Lee Harris, of Person, as its speaker, and Senator William Grimes Clark, of Edgecombe was named president protem of the Senate.

All other nominees of the caucuses last night were elected.

OPENING SESSION OF 1933 ASSEMBLY PERFUNCTORY ONE

(Continued from Page One.)

was principal clerk of that body in 1931, presided until after the election of the president pro tem, Senator W. G. Clark, of Tarboro. Senator Clark was selected as the choice of the Democrats for this office at their caucus last night. In the absence of Lieutenant Governor Richard T. Fountain, still prevented by illness from being present, Senator Clark took over the gavel as president pro tem as soon as he had been sworn in and proceeded to preside over the Senate for the remainder of the session. He will remain its only presiding officer until after the official inauguration of Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Lieutenant Governor A. H. Graham at noon tomorrow.

The House was called to order by Thad Eure, principal clerk of the House during the 1931 session. Following the calling of the role, the election of the speaker was in order and Reg L. Harris, of Roxboro. Person county, was elected speaker. He had previously been designated as the candidate of his party at the Democratic caucus last night. As soon as Harris had been officially sworn in as speaker, he took over the gavel from the principal clerk and the House proceeded to the election of its other officers.

Thad Eure was again elected principal clerk and he will proceed at once with the organization of his office.

In the Senate, LeRoy Martin was again elected principal clerk.

Coincident with the convening of the Senate today, Lieutenant Governor Graham announced the Senate Committee on rules. The chairman of this committee is Senator W. G. Clark, of Edgecombe, who is also president pro tem, while the members are Senators T. W. M. Long, of Roanoke Rapids; E. F. Griffin of Louisburg; D. P. McDuffee of Henderson; D. J. Walker, of Burlington; A. H. Gwyn, of Reidsville; W. C. Burgin, of Lexington; Haden Clement, of Salisbury; R. M. Hanes, of Winston-Salem; E. M. Land, of Statesville, and R. Grady Rankin, of Gastonia.

Lieutenant Governor Graham will announce additional committees following the joint session tomorrow, he said today.

Speaker Harris also announced the chairman and members of the House committee on rules following the close of the House session.

Always important, because they make the rules under which the Senate and House operate, the committees on rules are expected to be more important than ever this year. For these committees determine to a very large extent the amount of patronage to be handed out in the form of jobs for pages, clerks and assistant clerks of various sorts. Indications are that these committees are going to cooperate with both Lieutenant Governor Graham and Speaker Harris and hold the number of employes in both houses down to a minimum. The number of pages and clerks employed by both housese is expected to be smaller than ever before, in order to effect as much economy as possible. Two years ago there were some 90 employes of the Senate, put on with the approval of the lieutenant governor and the rules committee, although there were only about 37 employes in the House.

Following the completion of the routine business, both the Senate and House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow at which time Governor-elect Ehringhaus, Lieutenant Governor Graham and all the recently elected State officials will be formally inaugurated.

The first working session of the Senate and House will not be held until Friday.

"Bored To Death"

Refinancing Agriculture Hailed as Surest Manner of Shedding Depression

(Continued from Page One.)

nize that he no longer is entitled to it), would be endurable but he must pay 5 1-2 or 6 per cent interst also. Thus he must raise yearly, in cash, 7 or 7 1-2 per cent of the amount of his loan, a well-nigh hopeless task for the average farmer at present.

The farmer whose creditor is his local country bank, a distant savings institution or one of the big insurance companies, is in a still worse plight.

His mortgage, in all probability, is at most on a five-yearly basis, and with each renewal he must put up a fresh commission. His interest rate is 7 or 8 per cent, and it is most unlikely that there is any provision for amortization, which, if that lso be reckoned, brings the total rate up to 8 1-2 and 9 1-2 per cent.

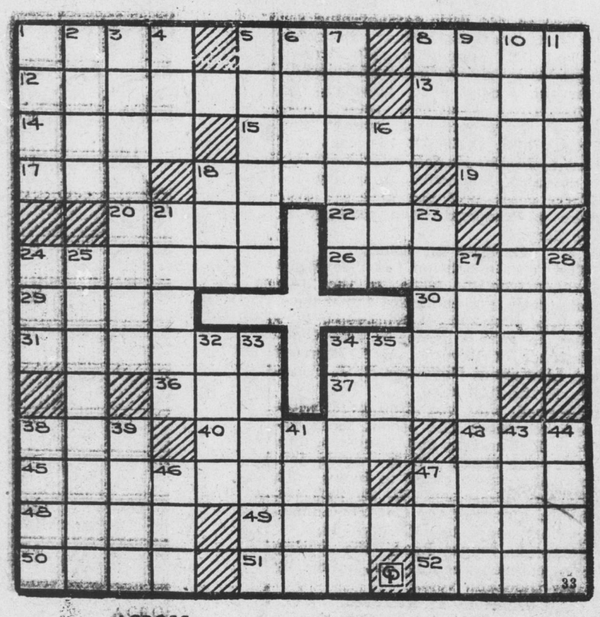
Yet even the federal farm loan system (to say nothing of the savings banks and insurance companies) is unable to make more moderate terms, for the system itself must raise its money, to loan to the farmers, by the sle of its 4 1-2 per cent bonds, and its bonds do not sell at par, either. Naturally there must be a margin between the interest the system pays on its bonds and the interest it charges the farmer. Moreover, it has been found that a 1 per cent margin is not quite sufficient to meet losses and overhead.

Senator Frazier proposes to terminate the system's public sales of 4 1-2 per cent bonds.

Instead he would provide for the issuance by the farm loan board of 1 1-2 per cent bonds, on which the federal reserve system would be required to issue its notes (currency) to the bonds' par value—this money to be loaned to the farmers at 1 1-2 per cent, to refinance them.

That is to say, with the new legal tender so advanced to them, they would pay off their old obligations, principal and all thenceforward having only 1 1-2 per cent interest to pay, plus 1 1-2 per cent for amortization, or a 3 per cent total, as compared with 7 per cent, and upward, as heretofore.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



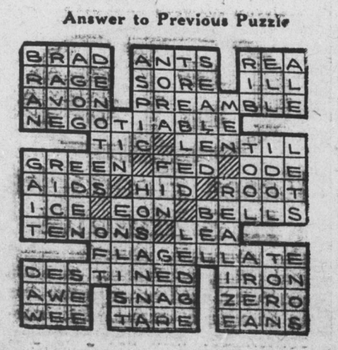
ACROSS

1—Sawmill gate
5—Rodent
8—Undecided
12—Cherish
13—Genus of trees
14—Tunes
15—Consisting of two terms
17—Feminine name
18—More capable
19—Devoured
20—The back of the neck
22—Tangle
24—Thinner
26—Slants
29—Mountains in S. America
30—Part of the head
31—Inclinations
34—Thinly scattered
36—Infant
37—Young horse
38—Wing
40—Sunned
42—Wrath
45—Apparition
47—Observe
48—Cervidae
49—Forbearance
50—Heaven
51—Type measures
52—Requests

DOWN

1—Asterisk
2—Melody
3—Entertain
4—Possesses
5—Eraser
6—Seed covering
7—Doctrines
8—Spitz dog
9—Lamb's pen name
10—Cleanliness
11—Valley
16—Spoken
18—Monkey
21—About
23—Pertaining to tone
24—Pillar
25—Enlisted
27—Shares
28—Bishop's diocese
32—Accomplishes
33—Chevron
34—Perceives
35—Legume
38—Military assistant
39—Opposite of weather
41—Wander
43—Stone
44—Increases
46—Vase
47—Grassland

Answer to Previous Puzzle



SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE HENDERSON AS FOLLOWS

No. NORTHBOUND

108—8:48 A. M. for Richmond, Washington, New York, connecting at Norlina with No. 18 arriving Portsmouth-Norfolk 12:05 P. M. with parlor-dining car service.

4—2:08 P. M. for Richmond and Portsmouth, Washington, New York.

192—9:48 P. M. for Richmond Washington and New York.

6—3:28 A. M. for Portsmouth-Norfolk Washington, New York.

No. SOUTHBOUND

191—5:43 A. M. for Savannah, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg.

3—3:45 P. M. for Raleigh, Sanford, Hamlet, Columbia, Savannah, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg.

107—7:55 P. M. for Raleigh, Hamlet, Savannah, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Atlanta, Birmingham.

5—1:25 A. M. for Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis.

For information call on H. B. Pleasants, DPA., Raleigh, N. C., or M C Capps, TA, Henderson, N. C.