Larger Incomes For Farm Families Imperiled by New Dealers Confusing Higher Prices with Higher Profits

By Nicholas Roosevelt

For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

Those Republicans who pretend that the Administration farm policy has been a complete failure are thinking politically rather than factually. Federal aid for distressed farm mortgages, for example, has been of great value to the country.

Crop control, until carried too far, helped to dispose of the temporary surpluses of certain crops resulting from the dislocation of distribution due to the world economic crisis.

Farm prices today are higher—much higher—than in March, 1933, and the farmers' incomes are larger.

But the real question is, how many of these benefits are permanent, how many temporary, and to what extent has the Administration's farm policy brought new problems into existence?

Among the permanent benefits must be listed farm mortgage relief, and the consolidation and enlarging of farm credit machinery.

But there are many reasons to believe that the benefits of crop control and price fixing are temporary and that both of these procedures involve grave long-term disadvantages. To begin with, crop control and price fixing are artificial interferences with natural economic laws. Both are subject to political pressure, and mistakes in the operation of either can have immediate and disastrous repercussions.

Crop control, furthermore, involves a completely new departure in American political, social and economic life—that the government shall dictate to the citizen what he may produce and that the citizen must obey the government's orders.

If crop control could be limited to a few crops temporarily in distress, and could be wisely administered it might have long-term benefits. But, unfortunately, human cussedness and political forces give to crop control a tendency like that of a wet snowball rolling down hill. Crop control spreads from one crop to another and so ends up in regimentation.

For example crop control began with wheat, corn, hogs, tobacco and cotton. It rapidly spread to barley and other grains, and even to peanuts. Its latest and most preposterous form is in the control of potatoes. Henceforth, to grow potatoes you must obtain permission from Uncle Sam. He will tell you how many bushels you may raise and sell. If the crop is extra good and you sell more than your quota you may be fined a thousand dollars or sent to jail for a year. Uncle Sam tells you how you must pack, seal and stamp potatoes and render a full book-accounting for them. If you make mistakes you invite trouble.

If you had thought of putting an extra ten acres in potatoes next year you may not do it if Uncle Sam's potato watchdogs do not allow you to do it.

In other words, crop control leads inevitably and irresistably to abandonment of your personal freedom to decide what you shall do with your own land.

More than that, the latest A.A.A. amendments impose strict regulations on all those who sell, transport of distribute farm products or manufacture them for ultimate distribution. This means that your bureaucrats in Washington can prescribe all sorts of regulations concerning businesses of which they have no knowledge or experience.

In this manner the Federal government is gathering into its hands powers which it never before exercised. And you and I as individuals are surrendering rights which our ancestors fought to win and to preserve during generations of our history.

Unfortunately, the Roosevelt administration, in addition to basing its farm policy largely on crop control, has also put into effect another untenable theory—that higher prices are desirable in themselves. Of what good are higher prices for what the farmer sells when he also has to pay higher prices for what he buys?

The New Dealers confused higher prices with higher profits. Higher profits can come from cheaper costs of production as well as from higher prices. The ultimate objective—a larger real income for each farm family—is by no means reached merely by skyrocketing prices through creating an artificial scarcity.

Incidental to a larger income is the lowering of taxes and the rates of interest. Certainly nothing the New Deal is doing promises anything other than a steady and large increase in taxes of all sorts.

In addition, the Administration is providing certain types of farmers with subsidies—some through the processing taxes, some through loans at prices higher than the market, some through outright gifts.

How, in all fairness, can this policy be continued unless subsidies are granted to all producers? Why should wheat farmers obtain a subsidy and not truck farmers or fruit growers.

We see thus three new problems to be solved: what to do about crop control so as to avoid regimentation; what to do about price fixing; and what to do about subsidies.

For the Republicans these are three hard nuts to crack, for the simple reason that all three systems are popular among those who benefit from them and many of these beneficiaries live in normally Republican states and formerly voted the Republican ticket.

The first—crop control—may perhaps be dealt with on a cooperative instead of a dictatorial basis, limiting it strictly to emergencies.

The second can only be dealt with by abandoning it.

The third cannot be tolerated unless everyone is to eat out of the government trough.

But there are two other possible substitutes—the development of internal markets and the recapture of the lost farm markets. With these I shall deal in my next two articles.

In his next article Mr. Roosevelt will discuss development of internal markets.

ON THE SCREEN

"Mutiny on the Bounty," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's sea classic that comes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, December 2, 3, 4, to the New Lyceum Theatre, is a picture that must take the highest place of all sea dramas converted to the motion picture screen.

Three stars top a notable cast of more than fifty featured players but the outstanding star of all is the sturdy little square-rigger, "H. M. S. Bounty," which figured in one of the most dramatic chapters of sea drama more than 150 years ago.

"Mutiny on the Bounty," a crowning production achievement for Irving G. Thalberg, is the sea adventure immortalized so recently by the sensational book of Charles Nordhoff and James Norman hall.

It is the true story of a scientific expedition of a group of men who rise in mutiny against the tyranny of their captain and who are eventually tracked down by the long arm of England's sea law and led back to an ignoble death on a yardarm.

Charles Laughton, as Captain Bligh, far surpasses any performance of his spectacular screen career. He gives the role of Bligh the breath of life that only the original Bligh could give it.

Clark Gable appears as the leader, of the mutineers, Fletcher Christian, and through his characterization climbs one more notch higher as the most popular male star of the films.

Franchot Tone, as Midshipman Byam, too, makes his place in the screen limelight more secure, space forbids the laurel wreaths due others in the cast—for there are more than fifty—but orchids are awarded to Producer Thalberg for his daring and foresight in producing; to Director Frank Lloyd, who has injected a whiff of Ol' Debbil Sea into every scene; to Cameraman Arthur Edeson for the most beautiful sea shots ever flashed on the silver screen, and to every other individual who had part in making "Mutiny on the Bounty" the greatest sea picture of all time.

Carl Brisson, appearing as a fighting, singing ship stoker in Paramount's gay comedy drama, with music, "Ship Cafe," coming on Thursday, December 5, to the New Lyceum Theatre, once held the title of welter weight champion of middle Europe and Scandinavia.

In "Ship Cafe," Brisson is presented in an entirely new role, that of a singing ship stoker who will fight at the drop of a hat. The story tells of his rise from coal stoker to bouncer in a waterfront cafe where he becomes the club's singing star. Arline Judge, William Frawley, Mady Christians, Eddie Davis and Inez Courtney are in the cast.

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Worton Events

Miss Hilda C. James, of Baltimore, was the guest of Mrs. Barney Cooper last week end.

Mrs. Henrietta Rasin who is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Harry J. Rouse, of Aberdeen, is spending this week at her home here.

Mrs. Charles Ivens is spending a few days in Baltimore.

Quite a few from here attended the wedding of Miss Olive Seward and James Kohlerman in Baltimore last Sunday.

Mrs. H. M. Matthews and Mr. Tilden Cooper, visited Mr. R. F. Rouse Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Williams entertained Mr. and Mrs. George T. Williams, Jr., and little son George IV, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Van Dyke and daughter, Miss Frances, of Galena, Sunday.

Miss Ann Williams was the guest of relatives in Baltimore last week.

Helen Christopher entertained a few friends last Friday evening. The occasion being her sixteenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sommerell, Mrs. Marion Mendenhall and sister, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Rasin.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hadaway, Mary Beulah, Betty, John and Mr. Leonard Zeisel visited Mr. and Mrs. Earl Parsons, of Baltimore, Sunday.

Mrs. C. H. Clayville is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Viola Conoway, of Dover.

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Georgia claims to have been the first state to pass a vital statistics law, requiring the registration of births. The statute was enacted in 1823.

Georgia's first public health law, passed in 1732, appropriated thirteen guineas for the relief of impoverished women about to become mothers.

Louisiana conservation officials claim 85 per cent of the migratory game birds of North America are harbored in that state's wild life sanctuaries.

German state railway officials are proud of their record in transporting 1,700,000 persons to Nurmberg for the annual nazi convention, using 1,042 special trains.

Americans Are Hard to Scare

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

During the past few years there has been advocated in this country a philosophy utterly new to America.

It is the Philosophy of Fear.

It is preached by those who would destroy our faith in America as a nation and in the individual American as a self-reliant, self-respecting citizen, able and eager to pull his own weight in the boat.

It seeks to convince us that opportunity in America has vanished, that individual courage and initiative are futile, that we should look to government or other agencies, rather than to ourselves, for guidance and support.

That's what's behind most of the queer social and economic panaceas being urged on us today. That's the emotion — Fear — that the men and women who foster such foreign-brewed nostrums are trying to arouse in the American people. **It's a preliminary step — as Europe has proved — toward Communism and Dictatorship and other paternalistic forms of government inimical to our American tradition of individual liberty in thought and in action.**

But the effort is doomed to failure.

Americans, as a people, are hard to scare. Their history proves it.

Timid men could not have conquered a continent. Timid men could not have built a great nation out of tangled forests and wind-swept prairies and desert wastes. Timid men could not have created our vast agricultural and industrial empire.

It took men of courage, with faith in themselves and in their country, to achieve those things. It took the typical American worker and citizen. And just as it was this typical American—not the demagogue or the theorist—who made our country great, it will be the typical American worker and citizen who continues her progress.

America, as I have said elsewhere, is still full of such Americans. And anyone who thinks he can scare them into acting like the frightened peasants of Eastern Europe simply doesn't get the meaning of our national history.

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The total chicken population of the country is approximately 400,000,000.

Each acre of ground will 200 pine trees on it exposes at least forty or fifty acres of leaf surface to the air and sunlight.

Betterton News

Still Pond folks gave an enjoyable entertainment in the school auditorium on Friday evening. The proceeds will be used to help defray the cost of the new furnace at the M. E. Church.

Next Sunday, December 1st, the service at the P. E. Church will be at 3 P. M., the following Sunday the service will be held at 7:30 P. M., the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Talmadge Strong, of Denton, were Sunday guests of his sister, Mrs. Henry Price and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Duckloe, of Philadelphia, were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Crew.

Mrs. A. E. Kalbach and son, Raymond, are spending Thanksgiving week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Quinn, near New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper Brice are the parents of a fine baby boy, Earle Thomas, who arrived Saturday, November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Bramble visited in Wilmington on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Moore returned with them for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. William Turner and son, of Philadelphia, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Turner, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Willis and children, of near Kennedyville, visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, on Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Elliott and sons, of Philadelphia, spent the week end with his sister, Mrs. Florence Workman.

Mr. Arthur Wilmer, of Mt. Airy, Pa., visited his mother, Mrs. Anna Wilmer, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Starkey and children, of Highland Park, Philadelphia, are spending the Thanksgiving holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price.

Dr. Russell Kiker visited his mother, and sister, Miss Abbie last week.

Rev. E. H. Collins, of Wilmington, a former well-liked pastor of this charge, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Price last week.

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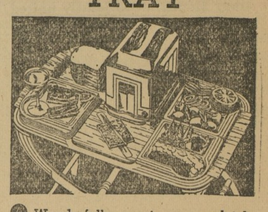

Wonderfully smart . . completely new. More accessories . . matched design. Four individual snack plates . . two matching appetizer dishes . . all in sparkling Fostoria crystal, "The Glass of Fashion". Larger tray, choice of walnut, mahogany, or antique white. Cutting block and knife. Two-slice Toastmaster, only toaster that makes "help-yourself" parties practical.

Two-slice Toastmaster with Hospitality Tray, complete $21.50
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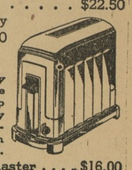
Folding Hospitality Stand . . . $5.00



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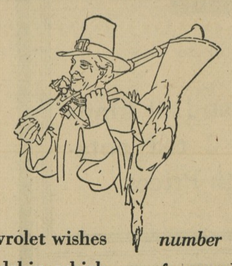

Once more, at this Thanksgiving season, Chevrolet wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the friendship which America has given to this company and its products in 1935 and throughout the past quarter-century.

This year Chevrolet has two very good reasons for saying, "Thank you, America."

One reason is that people have bought so many Chevrolet cars that production for the year will reach 1,040,000.

And the other reason is that they have placed a record number of orders for new 1936 Chevrolets during the first few weeks these beautiful new cars have been on display.

This is a *double* gift of friendship, representing, as it does, one of the biggest years in all Chevrolet history, and one of the most enthusiastic welcomes that any new automobile has ever received.

Chevrolet is indeed happy to say, "*Thank you, America,*" and to pledge continued adherence to the manufacturing and service policies which have won and held this friendship.
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