HORSE & BUGGY DAYS. Constitutional issues, horse and buggy phrases, grass roots meetings serve to add a dash of interest to our national beginnings. Back in 1787 when the Constitution was written, we had a population of 4 million. One fourth of these were slaves and didn't count. Only 120,000 were voters and had property qualifications. Philadelphia had a population of 42,000 and New York City but 32,000. Only two states (Mass. and Conn.) had public schools and these were but poorly attended. Some states did not recognize evil marriages. In four southern states, the church was the established church. Nobody was extremely rich or extremely poor. The national debt was $54,000,000 and couldn't be paid because the Congress which operated under the Articles of Confederation had no way to raise the money. Young men gave direction to the destiny of the country. Hamilton was 30, Madison 35, and Randolph in his early 30's, when they helped to write, put in effect, and interpret the Constitution.

ECHOS OF THE WAR. We went to war in 1917. We were unprepared. Before the war, such necessary minerals as manganese, chrome, tungsten, pyrites and other items used in the manufacture of munitions, gas, steel for shells, acids and other instruments of war were in large part imported. Now there is war and submarines infest the ocean. If possible, we had to find these items at home. Uncle Sam therefore encouraged individuals and corporations to locate and mine these minerals at home. He promised to reimburse them against any losses. The war ended shortly after these promises were made. Meanwhile these persons and companies had invested huge sums on mineral development. Uncle Sam set up a War Minerals Relief Commission, told those who undertook to produce these necessary minerals to file their claims, 1269 claims were filed aggregating $18,600,000. Some claims were paid in full, some in part, and some were rejected. The Commission will end its labor by January 1, 1937 and so there will come to an end, another costly echo of the war which echoed and echoed down the corridor of time for 19 years.

GET READY. In August 1935, Congress passed and the President approved a resolution to set up a Commission to arrange for the sesqui-centennial (150th) observance of the making of the Constitution. The Commission includes the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, 5 Senators and 5 Representatives. The Commission is now organized and plans are under way. The celebration begins on Sept. 17, 1937 and continues until April 30, 1939, the latter date being the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President. Plans include celebrations in every town in the United States, pageants, essay, poetry, and declamatory contests in schools and colleges, a Constitution Ball, participation by the Army and Navy, special celebrations in different states, parades, radio programs, speeches, displays, publications of books and pamphlets, programs in churches, the making of Sept. 17, a legal holiday in every state, and many other activities. It will be the longest celebration ever held in the history of the U.S.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Believe it or not but the Secretary of Interior has supervision of the reindeer in Alaska, wild game in the national parks, the game in interior forests and on Indian reservations, the Secretary of Commerce looks after fish hatcheries and propagation of fish, regulation of the salmon industry and protection of fur-seals on the Pribilof Islands, while the Secretary of Agriculture looks after migratory birds (ducks and geese), fur-bearing animals, wild birds, bird refuges, game preserves, sanctuaries, game management, game wardens, illegal shipments in commerce of wild animals and wild fowls and many other things. All of which indicates that there should be a centralization of all activities dealing with conservation and the outdoors. The Wild Life Conference recently held in Washington and attended by delegates from every state in the union recommends the concentration of all these activities to the Dept. of Agriculture to be handled by a Director of Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources. They also recommended Federal subsidies to the various states for the protection and propagation of wild life and the control of predatory animals.

FINGERPRINTS. Millions of telltale fingerprints are already filed in the Archives of the Dept. of Justice. Millions more will be added as time goes on because all applicants for government jobs are now fingerprinted. Recently a check of the cards of 4908 applicants for jobs showed that 107 had criminal records. Employers now use the government's fingerprint service. Down in Miami, prospective employers of maids, janitors, waitresses, caddies and others who serve the folks who go to bask in Miami's winter sunshine sent the cards of 646 applicants to Washington for identification and found that 53 of them had criminal records. The loops and whorls of the fingers never lie.

RESETTLEMENT. Some years ago, a handsome, debonair and affable young man who was then a college professor said, "I will roll up my sleeves and remake America." In 1932, he became a member of the so called Brain Trust. The election of that year catapulted him into a position of authority. He was close to the White House. He began to express his governmental and political philosophy very freely. Conservative thinking folks listened to his ideas, promptly stumped him as a kind of Socialist and began to attack him. His name became a household word. The President nominated him to a specially created job as Under Secretary of Agriculture. His appointment had to be confirmed by the Senate. Conservative Senators fought him. But his
Most any kind of a project. His Resettlement Administration now has under way pro-
Resettlement Administration giving it power to initiate a program of projects for
money, the President issued an executive order on April 30, 1935, creating a
appropriated 4,880 millions for work relief and gave the President authority to spend
areas for game refuges, sanctuaries and preserves, loaning money to farmers
purchase of farm equipment, and the establishment of subsistence homesteads such
the one at Reedsville, West Va. The affable young man who stated that he "I will
roll up my sleeves and remain America", will have 364 million dollars to spend, and
has 13,045 men and women on his payroll, scattered in 19 different buildings in
the national capital.

BUTTER VS. OLEO. Imports of butter, cheese, cream and other dairy products in in-
creasing quantities under the reciprocal trade agreements and the increased produc-
tion and use of oleomargarine made from imported vegetable fats such as palm oil,
coconut oil, and peanut oil has stirred the farm organizations, dairy products or-
ganizations, and domestic producers of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soyas oil and ani-
mal fats to attempt a protection of the market for American butter producers by a pro-
calling for a new federal tax of 5¢ per pound on all oleomargarine, some kind of ex-
cise or processing tax equal to 5¢ per pound on all imported fats and oils, and a
law to prohibit the use of the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution to
nullify and defeat the intent and purpose of such taxes. The battle is waxing warm.
An increasing amount of literature on the subject comes to the desk of every NC
daily and if and when the tax bill comes before the Congress, the battle will get
under way in earnest. Some facts on the matter might be pertinent. Oleomargarine
was invented in France in 1874. It was introduced into the U. S. in 1879. Here is
one of the commonly used formulas for oleo: 800 pounds of coconut oil, 100 pounds
of peanut oil, 100 pounds of palm oil, 300 pounds of milk and 35 pounds of salt when
churned and emulsified will make 1150 pounds of olo. Other oils which might be sub-
stituted for those in this formula are neutral lard, olo oil, cottonseed oil, soy-
bean oil, sesame oil, corn oil, sunflower oil. Total production of oleo for 1934
was 285 million pounds, and for the first 9 months of 1935 was 279 million pounds.
Imported coconut oil made up 38% of the total of ingredients used. The difference
in price between butter and oleo for a period of years ranges from 12.2¢ in 1923 to
29.5¢ a pound in 1919. Butter production for the U. S. in 1934 was about 2,165 milli-
on pounds. The real problem lies in the fact that when butter prices are high,
people use an increasing amount of oleomargarine and thereby force butter prices down.
This, the dairy people contend, is disastrous to butter prices and to general farm
income and that they can be protected only by an adequate tax. Only about one per
cent of the peanuts and 1/50 of 1% of the soybeans sold by farmers were crushed into
oil for the purpose of making margarine. The fight between oleo and butter promises
to be a lively and well debated contest.

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS. After a week of acrimonious debate, the House passed
the War Department Appropriation Bill, providing for an expenditure of almost 375
million dollars for military activities, the largest peace time military appropria-
tion in the history of the nation. In addition, it carries an appropriation of 168
million for non-military activities of the War Dept. such as river and harbor work,
flood control, and other projects. The payroll of Uncle Sam's army per year is about
153 million, cost of feeding the soldiers is about 26 million, cost of the air corps
is about 60 million, guns, cartridges, and ordinance supplies about 15 million, the
National Guard activities cost 38 million, maintenance of West Point 3 million, the
organized reserves about 63 million, Citizen's Military Training about 6 million.
Truly, adequate national defense costs money.

DODD. When Huey Long was a young man, he sold shortening and held baking contests
along with it won Huoy Long. Senator Long was assassinated. Mrs. Long was appointed
to his place in the Senate. The recipe which pleased Mrs. Long in the United States
Senate as a prize cake recipe is as follows: 1 1/4 cups of sugar, 2/3 cup of short-
ening, 1 cup of milk, 3 cups of flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 7 egg whites, 2
teaspoons of flavoring. Cream the shortening, add sugar and cream together, add the
dry ingredients and milk alternately. Fold in the egg whites, add extract, and
bake 45 minutes in moderate oven.