South Carolina must increase the per capita income of her people. The average income per person in this State is only $354 against the national average of $693, or only about \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the national average. That means that our people have to work two hours to get as much as workers in other States earn in one hour. They buy two hours of our labor with one hour of theirs. The low earning records reflect themselves in every phase of life in S. C. Retail sales in S. C. per person average only $175 a year as compared with a national average of $319. It is on the farms that our State reaches its depths. The farm income per person in S. C. is only $126 a year, exclusive of food and feeds, as against $500 for the nation. This is entirely too low and our farmers must receive more for their work.

There are many things that must be done for our farmers. We must build more all-weather farm to market roads. Rural electrification must be extended and made available to more country homes. Telephone lines must be extended to the homes in the country. The young men on the farms must have an opportunity to receive training to handle farm machinery, as we are coming into a machinery age. Better country schools with more vocational training must be provided. More canneries, freezer lockers, and dehydration plants must be established. More processing plants, storage plants and better marketing facilities must be provided for the farmers. There must be an extension of the program to provide more pine seedlings to the farmers. Our farmers must organize more by joining the Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers' Union, or other farmers' cooperative movements, in order that they receive just treatment. I hold in my hand a handkerchief that costs 15c. It weighs \( \frac{1}{2} \) ounce and 32 of these \( \text{wick} \) are required to make a pound. This handkerchief is made from
cotton, and a pound of these handkerchiefs cost $4.30. If the farmers received such a price as this for a 500-pound bale of cotton, the bale of cotton would bring $2400. The spread between what the farmer receives for his crop and the amount he pays in the open market for goods he buys is entirely too great. Forty cents a pound should not be a dime too much for farmers to receive for their cotton.

Our government should take into consideration farm labor in determining parity for farmers. This is only fair and just.

There is no reason why the South should be further discriminated against in the matter of freight rates, and the inequitable difference in freight rates paid in the South as compared with those in the North should be removed.

There is no reason why pulp wood should sell for five dollars higher in New England than it does in S. C. The trees in S. C. are just as good as those in New England. The labor here is just as efficient, and is worth as much as labor there.

Lots of small industries are needed in S. C. and they should be so distributed as to give farm people work, as agriculture and industry go hand in hand.

Old Age Pensions

I was a member of the committee that wrote the first law providing for assistance to the aged people, the blind and needy children. I am in sympathy with underprivileged groups and shall advocate policies for their welfare.

Institutions

Hundreds of people in this State are mentally sick or feeble-minded cannot be admitted to our State institutions for the care of such people. Arrangements must be made to expand these institutions so that they can accept them.