

REACHING LEGISLATION WRITTEN INTO LAW UNDER ROOSEVELT LEAD

Washington, June 20.—A Congress weary from labors that have given the federal government power almost intimately affecting directly, or indirectly, every person in the country quit and started homeward last night.

It held the customary rousing, fevered finish. Adjournment was delayed while the regulations logging off millions from veterans' compensation were recruited. Time was taken also for brisk, if brief, struggles before the industries control measure, the bank reform bill and other pending proposals were sent to the White House.

But in the end, Franklin D. Roosevelt had his way. He has had almost uninterrupted from the hour he called the special session, only a few days after he caught the imagination of the people by swift, decisive steps dealing with the banking crisis.

That was only the beginning of a series of moves that have resulted in legislation, bewildering in complexity and so broad in scope that farmers, manufacturers, bankers, railroad operators, workers and other millions are looking to it with hope or alarm, as the case may be, as the arbiter of their economic destiny.

The New Deal At Work
His attention turned for the moment toward the London economic conference, the President planned a vacation trip to his Maine home, the first extended rest since he entered the White House. But meanwhile, in Washington, stiff with newness, the machinery for his promised new deal was moving.

It took Congress only a day or two after it assembled to vote Mr. Roosevelt power to reopen the nation's banks virtually on his own terms. That measure also suspended domestic gold payments for the time and continued the embargo on gold shipments abroad, as it turned out, this was the prelude for the definite abrogation of the gold payment clause in contracts and the inflation measure itself.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust, dated April 1, 1927, signed by L. M. Church, (unmarried) recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wilkes County in Book 167 at page 66, to secure the payment of the several notes therein mentioned, and default having been made in the payment of said notes, and demand having been made on me;

I will, therefore, on the 11th day of July, 1933, (Tuesday), at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the courthouse door in Wilkesboro, offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit:

A certain tract of land lying and being in Wilkes County, State of North Carolina;

Containing the lands of W. F. Watson, C. D. Coffey, Dick Watson and others, and containing so many acres, more or less, and being the land purchased from Tom Grayson.

This 12th day of June, 1933.
A. H. CASEY,
Trustee.

JOHN RUSKIN IS AMERICA'S GREATEST CIGAR VALUE AT 5¢

Don't be misled by old time brands "marked down to 5c." JOHN RUSKIN always was and always will be America's Greatest Cigar Value at 5c. It is the only real 10c. quality cigar selling at 5c.

JOHN RUSKIN has more than 60% choice Havana filler, giving it a taste and aroma all its own.

Buy a few today and learn for yourself what real smoking enjoyment is.

SAVE THE BANDS THEY ARE REDEEMABLE

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BEST AND BIGGEST CIGAR VALUE

John Ruskin Cigar Mfg. Co., Mena, Newark, N. J.
Smolt-Lewallen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., Distributors

Important Measures
In addition to the first banking bill, here are the measures that went through from the time the special session convened until June 15:

The economy act, reducing veterans' compensation more than \$300,000,000 and the pay of government workers by \$125,000,000.

The gigantic three-in-one measure authorizing inflation; giving the secretary of agriculture unprecedented power to raise farm prices and providing \$2,000,000,000 to refinance farm mortgages.

The Tennessee valley authority, ending the 12-year-old row over Muscle Shoals.

The civilian conservation corps bill to put 175,000 unemployed to work in the national forests.

The industrial control bill to allow industry, through government persuasion if necessary, to enter agreements limiting production, raising wages and reducing working hours.

The Glass-Steagall banking reform measure, looking toward a unified, national banking system.

The Wagner-Peyser bill setting up a federal-state employment system.

A railroad measure to enable the carriers to remedy their troubles through a federal-co-ordinator.

The home mortgage bill providing \$2,000,000,000 for refinancing mortgages on small homes.

A resolution abrogating the gold payment clauses in existing or future contracts.

The securities act. The measures putting federal agriculture credit institutions under the farm credit administration.

The \$3,300,000,000 public works program, passed as a part of the industrial control bill.

The measure voting \$500,000,000 for direct relief grants to states.

The \$3,500,000,000 deficiency bill which provides the funds for many of the ventures previously decided upon.

Many of these proposals were fixed in President Roosevelt's mind before election but there are indications some were the result of unexpected developments after he assumed office.

Among these latter falls the proposal which gives him authority to bring about inflation through open market operations, through the issuance of \$3,000,000,000 in greenback currency or by reducing the gold content of the dollar.

Inflation Seemed Necessary
It is doubtful that Mr. Roosevelt intended to ask any such power when he took office but it soon was apparent to him that billions were impounded in closed banks and that the results of his governmental economies were increasing deflation's downward spin.

Inflation sentiment in Congress was running a high temperature. It was doubtful that it could be cooled permanently even by a frigid White House.

Mr. Roosevelt, with the quick assent of the majority of Congress, called for inflationary powers to use when and if he saw fit. At the same time he made it plain that the country was off the gold standard and that the dollar could find its own level abroad.

A rise in commodity and securities followed. But thus far the psychology of inflation has brought most of the assets for the greenbacks are virtually non-existent and the gold dollar, theoretically, contains the standard number of grains.

Prior to the inflation venture, the administration had launched its farm price raising program. It lumped many of the proposals Congress has talked about since the war and gave Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, power to try any or all of them.

The President frankly described the combination as an experiment. An experiment it remains, although Wallace and his assistants intend to bring it out of that class soon.

Banking Bill Saved
It seemed for a time that banking and finance would be affected by the administration program only to the comparatively limited extent called for by the securities act.

Conferees on the Glass-Steagall

measure had argued for weeks without result but in the closing hours of the session they tried once again. Aided by a telephone call to the White House to hear once more what Mr. Roosevelt had to say, they emerged in a little while and announced an agreement.

This statute, unless modified, will lead to a unified national banking system. It directs divorce of security affiliates from national banks; requires private banks to give up either their investment or deposit business. From January 1, 1934, for six months, deposits up to \$2,500 will be guaranteed 100 per cent. After July 1, 1934, deposits up to \$10,000 will be guaranteed and there are limited guarantees for larger sums.

The banks will have three years to join the federal reserve system or drop out of the insurance protection.

Much Relief Handled
So widespread was the depression during the years since 1929 that the administration program to pry the country out of the slump had to be supplemented with something to enable millions to hold on meanwhile.

Relief and recovery prescriptions were so intertwined that some proposals were a blending of both but others were frankly the former.

Among these were the \$500,000,000 for direct relief grants to states, to be issued in turn to the needy. A few faint cries of "dole" were heard but they were drowned in a chorus of approval.

Attention was also given the bitter plaint of many farmers and home owners that better times would come too late unless provision was made meanwhile to ease their debt burden.

The response was \$4,000,000,000; \$2,000,000,000 in bonds for the mortgage harrassed farmer and the same amount for the home owner.

The home owner, if the values of his house is \$20,000 or less, may apply for help through federal savings and loan institutions, or similar private institutions, from where his application is directed to the corporation created, under the home loan bank system.

Should the mortgage holder agree, the corporation will assume the debtor's obligation up to 80 per cent of his property's worth, if the 80 per cent is not over \$14,000 the creditor gets bonds bearing 4 per cent in return, the interest being guaranteed by the government. The debtor agrees to pay the corporation over a 15-year period.

The procedure is similar in the case of farm debtors. Money is loaned in this instance through the farm credit administration. The federal land banks issue the bonds and their interest is guaranteed.

The farmer is charged 4 1/2 per cent. The amount of the mortgage must not exceed 50 per cent of the normal appraised value of the property and 20 per cent of the value of permanent improvements. Individual loans being limited to \$5,000. Consent of the mortgage holder also is necessary to this arrangement.

Through reductions in veterans' compensation, originally estimated at \$420,000,000, but later reduced somewhat, the \$125,000,000 in salary cuts, prospective beer revenue fixed at \$150,000,000 and other economies, he believes he lacks only around \$150,000,000 to have balanced budget next year.

In the closing minutes, Mr. Roosevelt laid the first of his government reorganization orders before Congress. There were quick and strong protests but the orders became effective within 60 days unless disapproved by both houses. The legislators went home without any serious attempts at a veto.

The chief executive estimated the realignments would save about \$25,000,000. In the shuffle, the once powerful prohibition bureau virtually disappears and the shipping board is abolished.

The President repeated a section of the Democratic platform almost word for word in asking legalization of beer. Before April was over, the measure relaxing the Volstead laws was awaiting the chief executive's signature.

Almost equal dispatch attended

liberalization of the restrictions of medicinal liquor.

Mr. Roosevelt did not call directly for ratification of repeal of the 18th amendment during the Congress but he mentioned that additional taxes would be repealed if revenue from liquor was available for treasury benefit.

Throughout the session, there were tremors on the hill at the rumor the President intended to ask authority to deal with war debts and also to lower tariffs.

Opponents stripped for action an administration leaders prepared for their hardest fight of the session.

Their preparation was energy wasted. Neither proposal passed the formative stage—if they got that far.

Methodist Church Notes

The Vacation Church School has an enrollment of 103. Exceptionally fine work is being done. Next Friday morning is graduation day. Parents are invited to attend. The school will run through Friday. Daily 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

Miss Christine Irvin acted as chorister in the Sunday school Sunday. Mr. W. G. Gabriel taught the class in the absence of Prof. Halfacre. Fifty-nine men were present. The Sunday school went way over two hundred Sunday.

The Stewards met after the morning service Sunday. The choir met with the pastor to adjust practice time.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. C. D. Coffey, Sr., Thursday, 3:30 p. m. All ladies invited.

Plans are under way for two vacation camping trips; one for the Boy Scouts and another for the Young People of the church.

Mrs. Palmer Horton taught Dr. P. J. Brame's class Sunday. Dr. Brame is greatly missed!

The congregation stood in silent tribute to the memory of Rev. J. Frank Armstrong a former pastor who was killed in an accident last week. "Be ye even so ready!"

The Fellowship hours were well attended and good programs presented. Miss Mary Hix had charge of the Senior Young Peoples' hour.

At the evening service the Young Peoples' Choir filled the choir loft to aid with the singing. The pastor spoke on, "Setting Oneself Right." He outlined the attitude one should take towards questionable things with reference to one's own personality and the community. Mr. Hazen Wilcox played the offertory on the clarinet.

When there is sickness or need call the pastor. His phone is 80. Use it!

Two Services At Local Methodist Church Sunday

Rev. J. H. Armbrust, pastor of the North Wilkesboro Methodist church announces that he will preach at both the services on Sunday. The morning sermon theme will be, "Having A Sensitive Soul." At the evening hour he will speak on some theme of interest to the public. Everybody is invited to attend.

10-Year-Old Boy Is Killed While Asleep On Tracks

Kinston, June 19.—Edgar Avery, 10, minding cattle, fell asleep on the Norfolk Southern railroad track before his home near Dover today and was fatally injured by a train. He died after being taken to a doctor.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Avery, a farm couple.

"France wants security." The very thing Uncle Sam should have asked for when he loaned the money.—Toledo Blade.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of James R. Grayson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 3rd day of June, 1933.
J. C. GRAYSON,
Adm'r. Estate James R. Grayson, Dec'd.

"Not What You'd Call Broke" — By Albert T. Reid

THE REAL FIGURES

The U.S. RETAIL BUSINESS is \$31,500,000,000, which is nearly 3 times the WORLD'S EXPORT BUSINESS of \$12,125,000,000.

Our SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are \$24,250,000,000, almost half greater than those of ALL OTHER NATIONS COMBINED, of \$17,000,000,000.

Albert T. Reid
AUTOCRAFTER

WHEN YOU SEE THE NEW

CROSLEY REFRIGERATOR

Electric WITH SHELVADOR

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"THE MAIN THING ON MAIN STREET"

Daily Buzz
MAIN STREET'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

GOSSIP TRIES TO WARN "BAD MAN"

THE KIDS DRESSED THEIR SCARE CROW UP LIKE A BAD MAN & PLACED IT DOWN ON THE HOTEL PLAZZA.

THE TOWN GOSSIP, BELIEVING IT A REAL MAN, TRIED TO WARN HIM OF THE APPROACHING OFFICERS.

LITTLE DID SHE REALIZE SHE WAS JABBING A WOODEN LEG WITH HER NAT PEN.

IF THAT OLD GOSSIP'S PIN IS AS SHARP AS HER TONGUE—HEAVEN HELP HIM!

T. EDISON SMITH, THE BOY INVENTOR

DAY-PO HOTEL

HEY, YOU—DON'T YOU SEE THE COPS ARE COMING?

OFFICE

MAIN ST.

OH HEAVENS TAKE!

By L. F. Van Zelm