

The News-Journal

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DOUGALD COXE, Editor-Manager

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Better Protect Your Plumbing

For the "benefit of charity" and to save you hunting Star McMillan all over the place the News-Journal is requested by the same Mr. McMillan to warn folks that "they had better protect their plumbing this winter. Repair parts are very hard to get," according to Mr. McMillan, and the repairman is almost impossible to get—so it will be the wise householders who take extra good care that their water works do not freeze up this winter.

Can The Senate Do It?

Asserting that the high prices of foods and other necessities had made life quite unlivable for his coal miners, John L. Lewis won an extra dollar and a half a day for many of the members of the union he carries around in his pocket. The increase was given him by Mr. Secretary Ickes who was given executive power to settle the argument after the operators, the War Labor Board and the miners had failed to agree.

The non-operating unions of the railroads were handed a raise in pay after threatening a specially appointed board with a strike if they did not get a \$200,000,000 a year hike in pay.

While the first of these settlements was a quasi-judicial matter not reviewable by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the latter one will have to be approved by that group before the contracts can become effective. To approve this increase would be to set aside the "Little Steel" formula by which the War Labor Board has put so much store and to which it has held tenaciously as the curb on rising wages.

The miners, at least a part of them, have got their increase. If the railroad brethren get theirs, then there will be more and more demands from labor groups everywhere for more and more wages. Processed goods will have to be increased in price to care for the increase in wages. Prices for raw materials will have to go up to balance the cost of production with the increased cost of living. More money will be made and as the income increases the Federal treasury will want more taxes to keep people from having so much money as to bid unreasonably against one another for the few goods that can be bought.

Wages, prices, taxes; more wages, higher prices, greater taxes, and so on ad infinitum. That's the path of inflation, and on which the United States appears to be traveling, and fast.

The administration failed to stop Lewis. The railroad workers are a large and well-knit group of workers. With an election coming we doubt that the Administration will try to stop them. This failure of the Administration has apparently angered the members of the House of Representatives, and the House had given it a kick by sending a commodity credit bill through to the Senate—without the Administration's food subsidy allowances. Too, the House passed a revenue bill which to Mr. Morgenthau's mind was but a piddling little thing of a couple of billion dollars when he had asked for five times that amount. This, too, has been placed at the Senate's doorstep.

No one of these measures can break down the price control system in itself, but collectively, with the possibilities of what may follow, they are sure to lead to inflation.

The House was playing politics. The Administration was playing politics. It now remains to be seen whether the Senate is a body of men who can raise themselves above partisan matters and give level, just and sincere thought to the future of our domestic economy by solving this dilemma which has been muddling the waters of the home-front here for many weeks.

Cigarettes and Taxes

After the last war the tobacco companies started looking for a wider market for their products. Old "cutting weed" and snuff were supposed to be passing as parlous entertainments.

Through research and the broadening attitude developing toward the women folk, the cigarette manufacturers discovered the feminine gender as the great new market for their products. High pressure advertising did the trick, and soon women were actually smoking the things in public. Now, as you're considered an old fogey if you disapprove of the fairer sex sucking on a butt.

The men and the women, that's all of the genders. Where the next new market for the tobacco companies is coming from is a problem for the advertising agencies.

Too, after the last war the Treasury Department sought out new sources of revenue to help pay the then enormous \$30,000,000,000 war debt. The income tax, gingerly used previously to that time, was the answer, with the corporations bearing a vast majority of the load.

In this war the corporations were found unable to meet the tax revenue demands. The Treasury Department has now turned to the common people, the voters, as an added source of money for the 10-times-greater war finance burden. As a war measure, the people are responding quite good humoredly to the demands of the Internal Revenue Department for 20 or

30 or 50 percent of their earnings. It helps with the war, and as an added condition thought up by the tax gatherers, it helps keep down inflationary prices.

But, when the war is over and earnings begin to get back normal levels, where's the Treasury to find another gender to help share the great tax burden.

Like the tobacco companies, with the corporations and the voters paying all the pressure will stand, where will the Treasury turn for new revenue sources. No advertising agency can solve this problem. It's small wonder that Mr. Morgenthau is trying to get that extra 10 billions now, instead of after the war.

From A Farmer

From Granville, New York, Ernest C. Strobeck, Secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, says that the League predicted a butter shortage two years ago but that official Washington ignored the warning.

"The small butter making farmers are penalized by a roll back of prices which the housewives are told is to save them money, although the rollback of five cents a pound means an average saving of only sixty cents per year per person. Despite Washington talk of subsidy payments to make up to the farmer what he loses on the rollback, the small farmer making less than 1,000 pounds of butter monthly gets no subsidy. The result is less butter for consumers."

Mr. Strobeck says all the farmers want is production cost prices, and that subsidies merely squander public money and "perpetuate the policy of scarcity."

OPINIONS and SENTIMENTS

From Other Editors

Churches and Peace

(Charlotte Observer)

Out of the very nature of the case, American religious groups would be interested in a pattern of future peace that is based upon moral laws.

For that matter, how tenable or permanent can be any agreements among nations of the world to live together in a spirit of social, political and economic companionship and co-operation unless such determinations are morally founded and governed?

It is a primal business of the Church to concern itself with peace on this basis.

As an organization it exists to promote the principles of religion among men and among all of the affairs of the human race, individually and internationally.

For that reason, it is significant that Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders, 149 of them altogether, have agreed upon and formulated a Declaration on World Peace, presenting seven key principles which they rightfully consider basic to the building of a just and stable international life.

This is the first time these great American religious groups have undertaken to speak in concert and with such representative and authoritative voice on any current question confronting human society.

It is significant, therefore, as marking an epoch in religious co-operation for the achievement of common goals.

As to the seven steps which these eminent churchmen propose, they may be considered to be only abstract and general in their terminology, but they are only intended, and wisely so, to pose the larger moral principles upon which all contracts for peaceful relationships between the nations may be established.

The churches of America have thus spoken in timely and emphatic fashion in this matter.

They should be joined by religious groups the world over in demanding of those who fashion the new terms of peace that they lay the groundwork of the structure upon the bedrock of morality.

Recognition At Last

Industrial News Review

War has one virtue. It reawakens a people's sense of values. For example, in peacetime everyone takes the local newspaper much for granted. Its value to the community, is almost wholly lost sight.

In ordinary times the editor is painfully reminded of the arbitrary value placed on his services. Advertising is hard to obtain. When it is obtained it is strictly on a basis of getting so many customers for so-and-so's gadget. Any advertising manager who bought space in newspapers with the partial objective of encouraging a free press and free enterprise would, a few years ago, have been looked upon as light-headed by his colleagues.

But today circumstances have changed. The nation is at war. It is war to restore freedom to other nations and to perpetuate it in this country. Our people have had abundant opportunity to contemplate the horror of nations where freedom is dead.

Our business men, all of us, have observed that in those nations disappearance of personal liberty was accompanied by the disappearance of the virulent free thinking and free speaking editor. After the disappearance of the editor came the iron hand of dictatorship. It is not surprising that we begin to look upon the editor and the free press he represents as something to be preserved at all costs in this country.

Industry realizes at last that without our free press there could be no free enterprise. Industry realizes now that if it wants to do business at the same old stand after the war, it will have to first help preserve a system of government that will let private enterprise live. War has reawakened industry to the value of the editor. Its representatives have discovered that the American press renders a service far beyond selling a few yards of Blank Company's chamois cloth. They are finding out that this is the service—the keeping alive of freedom—cannot be measured in dollars and cents, or bought by the inch.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

PEOPLE 'CHANGING OVER' FROM ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON.—I asked a Kentucky friend of mine who is the best possible authority on the people if not the politics of the state, for an explanation of the astonishing success of a Republican gubernatorial candidate in that utmost stronghold of the administration since the beginning of the New Deal, the state which has two Democratic senators, one the administration leader in the senate. He replied:

"The people are changing over. Jim Farley had it about right in his comment on the defeat of his Democratic candidate in New York when he said the people were tired and dissatisfied with what they have been getting."

The country, too, is changing over. The local results everywhere cannot be satisfactorily explained in any other way.

The successful Kentucky Republican, Simeon S. Willis, is what is known in politics as "a good man." He is the elderly Kentucky gentleman type, a former judge, honest, friendly.

In the past, the far distant past, when the Republicans wanted to win that border state, they had to put in plenty of money. Willis had no money, at least not of that size. The big money people did not shell out for him, probably were not asked to.

ADMINISTRATION WORRIED

The administration rushed every one of its national powers from Kentucky into the threatened final breach. Senate Leader Barkley and the recently cantankerous Happy Chandler, spent the last three weeks before election on the formerly dark and bloody ground. Some Kentuckians think this was a mistake, too.

Mr. Roosevelt once spoke in Kentucky against Chandler in the early New Deal days when Happy was trying to crash the gate of big league politics and establish the gubernatorial machine he has enjoyed up until last Tuesday. The Democratic candidate was a Chandler man, J. Lyter Donaldson.

Chandler is one of the senators who returned from a world tour recently, with advice for changes in administration world policy which were sharply and publicly rejected by the White House.

When he and Barkley rushed back to Kentucky to get into bed together with Donaldson and call for upholding the President, apparently they did not appear to a majority of the voters to be very harmonious bed-fellows, but rather just tentatively congenial. Donaldson has been described as an ordinary gubernatorial candidate.

In view of this background, the explanation of Democratic National Chairman Frank Walker, that the scattered elections' results did not involve national issues and had no national significance, was somewhat lacking, if not sad.

The Republicans have won before, recently in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, but not by these latest majorities. The results indisputably signify that the Republican trend, started in the losing Wilkie race and two years later turned into nearly a Republican capture of the house, has now expanded even wider, continuing in the same direction.

What was discernible elsewhere can now be said to be true—even of Kentucky. The farm vote seems gone, labor split, and radicals (New York city, Detroit) have lost their vote-pulling power. That leaves little to work on.

Whether the President's personality and unrivaled innuendo can change this, I do not know. I always thought war victory would restore whatever prestige Mr. Roosevelt lost, but this now has gone pretty far.

NO FOURTH TERM

I would say the scattered local election results have an unexpected and the deepest possible significance. They suggest to my mind for the first time that Mr. Roosevelt may not run for a fourth term. There is no better politician than Mr. Roosevelt. The reason he ran for the third term was because he thought he could win without as much opposition as he got.

I doubt that he would choose to blotch his record or make a useless martyr of himself in a losing chance, but might prefer, perhaps, to head "an international organization" described in the Moscow agreements as a hope and expectation of the Big Four nations.

That seems to be the real possibility now.

WHAT STALIN MEANT

Stalin's victory speech gave people here a better understanding of the Hull-Stalin-Eden declarations than the generalized text of those documents.

He implemented them, clearly, calmly, confidently.

The impending victory, he said, would free Russia, and he forecast peace for conquered and occupied nations of Europe under government to be chosen by their own people, which would be his conception of democracy.

"COULD THAT MEAN US?"



POOLE'S MEDLEY

By D. SCOTT POOLE

The President insists upon payment of farm subsidies. When this is added to the price, (parity payments) it does not effect the prices, and instead of paying higher prices for what they buy they pay taxes.

Alexander Hamilton gets credit for collecting taxes from people who swore they would not pay it. But they did for the big bounties promised paid by the Provisional Congress for aid to defeat the British.

Alexander Stephens, vice President of the Southern Confederacy, was one of the ablest men, and greatest orators this country has produced. And, he was a great historian. The South has produced the country's greatest men.

Charles G. Rose, one of our state's greatest lawyers, stated in an article in The Fayetteville Observer, recently that Benjamin, a Jew member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet when Lee surrendered, escaped, and managed to get to England, where he became the nation's most distinguished and able lawyer.

I read a book entitled: Statesmen of The Lost Cause, not long ago—I read only a small part of it. The writer tried to make the impression that no Southern man was a statesman. Southern Senators and Representatives controlled Congress.

I remember hearing men discussing the mistake the South made before I was old enough to know what they meant, but I know they were regretting they did not fight under "The Stars and Stripes." The North wanted the South out until they could

pass some "class" legislation, and then they wanted the South back in the Union.

The then National Banking Law, the exception clause on the back of pa per currency, and making the National Banks banks of issue, was plenty to enrich all the North, and that before the actual fighting started.

The coal miners are said to be ignorant fellows, and foreigners, many of them. It appears they rather strike than work. It matters little how much they get, they strike. The railroad employees are intelligent Americans, and they seem inclined to strike also. It seems to be a fad to strike.

The Germans may "call for the calf rope" any time now, and they may go on in this useless fight for months, but many of their civilians will freeze for most of them are out doors. Their houses have been blown up and down

All signs indicate a cold winter, and in Russia and in other parts of Europe the weather is already cold, and the folks poorly clad, and fed. They are most pitiful. Women and children especially are going to die in thousands this winter.

During the Civil War there was a great deal of cold weather. I remember something about it, and I heard older people speak of it. There was plenty of both wood and lightwood for the hauling, but there is no lightwood at all, and not much wood—not good-wood like we used to have.

I think often of the little town, a collection of small framed structures, and one one-story brick building which housed the Bank of Raeford, and of the people who were here then, who are not here now. Changes, many.

J. C. McLean and Neill McGill were (Continued on page eight)

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

"HIS BROW IS WET WITH HONEST SWEAT,
HE EARNS WHAT'ER HE CAN,
AND HE LOOKS THE WHOLE WORLD IN THE FACE
FOR HE OWES NOT ANY MAN."

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.



HONESTY, INDUSTRY AND THRIFT ARE RUGGED AMERICAN VIRTUES.— ESSENTIAL IN THE BUILDING OF THE COUNTRY.— THAT AMERICANS ARE PROUD TO BE UPHOLDING TODAY... DETERMINED TO WORK, TO EARN WHAT WE CAN, TO SPEND ONLY FOR WHAT WE NEED, TO BUY MORE AND MORE WAR BONDS, TO BUILD UP OUR LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS— AND TO

"LOOK THE WHOLE WORLD IN THE FACE."